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THE
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THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

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CHESTER NOYES GREENOUGH, '98
Dean of Harvard College



The Publisher

THE
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THE TEST OF BEAUTY.¹

By RALPH ADAMS CRAM.

STAGGERED by the shattering of our hopes for the civilization in which we had taken such pride of ownership, bewildered by its failure to avoid the old pitfalls of war, and by its apparent inability to lift itself from the chaos that followed thereon, we fall to a searching of conscience for the finding of the reason for it all, and to a searching of history in the hope that there we may discover some assurance against its happening again.

We are wise in both instances, but with the more poignant experience of conscience-searching I have nothing to do at this present; rather I wish to consider some aspects of the historical search in the belief that, without straining the point, it will be possible for me to link this with my own craft of architecture, and even with one particular aspect of this art that is none too convincing to some and that has indeed a certain aspect of anomaly: I mean the efforts that are being made to restore the long-dead Gothic mode of building, and the results that are being achieved in the process.

The history of a time is recorded less in its original documents than in its art, and of all arts architecture is, in this respect, the most significant. By the history of a time I mean the record of the intellect, the emotion and the will of various racial groups acting within certain limitations of time and of geographical space. This plexus of forces is more than the mere sum of many and casual and varied units; it is more than the shining personalities that irradiate an epoch, though these indeed do gather up and embody and typify the racial and communal force that is greater than they, in something of the same sense that art performs this function. The vital spirit of a time is like the soul of man in that it exists apart from the physical and mental

¹ Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard University, June 20, 1921.

reactions to outward stimuli, and it may be nobler in quality than actions would indicate, it may be lower than the claims put forward could maintain. Wars and dynastic vicissitudes, parchment treaties and paper constitutions, the ebb and flow of conquest, industry and trade; these that form the staple of the historian's history are hardly more than surface indications of the hidden workings of an inner life that is the real personality of the time itself. They may report truly, and elucidate for us the inner mystery: they may report falsely, and so confuse our judgment or reverse our estimates of value; but in either case they are partial and uncertain, and from them we cannot re-create a past. Behind them, and underneath, there is something that vitalizes a time and isolates it as an eternal personality — the thing that set Athens apart forever in a determinate isolation; that marked the Roman Empire of the West; that gave to the Middle Ages their clear-cut and definite status; that set bounds to the nations of the Renaissance and has made the era of Modernism a definite individual. There is a spirit in times as there is a spirit in men, and it is this whereby each lives in spite of the accidents of casual deformity, either of body or of character. It is this inner spirit that reveals itself through art in all its forms.

It would appear, therefore, that art is in some curious way an expression, not of the personal reactions of highly specialized individuals, but of something that is almost communal, even racial in its nature. This is true; if it were not I should reject it as my subject, for I have scant sympathy with that entirely modern view of art which makes the artist a rebel against constituted society, an abnormal phenomenon, feeding upon his inner self, cut off from the life of his fellows, and issuing his æsthetic manifestoes in flaming defiance, and in the conviction of essential superiority; a being for whom laws are not, an art for which there can be no general acceptance as for it there need be no conscious and vital link with the art of past generations. Not so did the art of Greece, of Byzantium, of the Middle Ages, come into being and relate itself to life. It was pure instinct, normal, inevitable, without self-consciousness: as natural a thing as work and love and adventure, as intimate a part of living as merrymaking and fighting and worship. The artist or the craftsman — more properly speaking the artist-craftsman, for the two were then inseparable — had little realization that he was making art when he built and beautified and furnished a temple or cathedral, a palace or a chapel or a guild hall; he knew he loved beauty as one of the few real things in life

that was freely offered and easily attainable, and that he could perpetuate, even create, this beauty in material and enduring form for himself and for his fellows. He knew that in the craft of the hand and in the keenness of eye and in the quickness of the brain there was the possibility of creative joy that is not granted to other human activities. So he worked for the sheer joy of working and because in his unspoiled manhood he knew that beauty was a good and a desirable and an honorable thing. By this very manhood he knew that this same God-given beauty was not to be separated from life.

The pursuit of beauty and the creation of beauty through art was the work of the individual, but behind this adventurous and joyful labor was the spiritual energy of his own time and his own people, and it is change in the nature and object of this energy that has determined the two great revolutions in history that have metamorphosed man's view and use of beauty and his method and practice of art, as they wrought the same transformations in life itself. These were, the revelation of Christianity and its acceptance during the first five hundred years of the Christian era, and its progressive rejection during the last period of equal duration.

Beauty existed, and was infinitely desired, and within certain limits was supremely achieved under paganism, but with Christianity it was given a new content and a new function. The passion for perfection remained, but it was now a new perfection revealed in Christ; the joy in labor and creation remained, but it was now a new joy, for it was irradiated by the motive of worship and of sacrifice. The sacramental nature of the universe and the sacramental method of God's dealings with men had been disclosed, and now, mysteriously and miraculously, stone and marble, clay and wood, precious metals and base, could, by this sacrificial labor of men's hands, be transmuted into vital agencies of spiritual stimulus and spiritual expression, and so changed, the commonest things might become not unworthy to offer to God in homage and in sacrifice.

So came the first great transformation, whereby art received its soul and beauty was made one of the ministers of God; and thereafter the normal devotion to beauty, and the unconscious creation of art, went on without material change in rationale, though with ever-increasing fervor and accomplishment, until the second transformation began that was in the end to accomplish the abandonment of beauty as Christianity had made it by transmutation, and of art in its equally new sense, with a return upon the very basis that had been superseded

fifteen centuries before. It was a conscious and predetermined reaction from Christianity to paganism, but in spite of its best efforts it did not compass a restoration of the pagan sense of beauty or a pagan facility in art. The Renaissance loved art so passionately (or thought it did), the Reformation distrusted art so profoundly and showed its distrust by such wide destruction and such cold proscription, that between them there was little left of instinctive and spontaneous art in any form by the time the political revolution of the eighteenth century, and the industrial revolution of the nineteenth, came effectually to destroy the sense of beauty and to make impossible the production of art that was other than the personal revolt of the few anomalous individuals who surprisedly found themselves marooned in a form of life from which beauty had incontinently fled.

Perhaps I have spoken harshly of the artist who is of and for himself alone. It is hard to see how, granted the sudden flaming of the old sense of beauty, and the unfamiliar urgings to creation, he could have been other than he was: a rebel, an individualist and an outlaw. The "Black Country" of England, the mill towns of New England, and the coal and iron wilderness of Pennsylvania do not easily stimulate man's natal sense of the beautiful nor do they foster and reward craftsmanship in the arts. Wall Street and popular government and democratic society offer but inadequate substitutes for the vital stimuli of feudalism and chivalry and the Crusades, while the varied forms of religious individualism that have followed the Reformation, not content with breaking, burning, or otherwise destroying all of old art on which they could lay hands, have eliminated those qualities of beauty from their beliefs, devotions, and practices that formerly opened men's eyes to the fact of beauty in all its forms, and as well gave them their greatest field for creative artistic activity. It is true to say that since the year 1500 A.D. the active influences of the world have been exercised toward the discrediting of beauty, the discouraging of artistic effort, and the establishing and maintaining of the things that were in themselves ugly, whether on the spiritual or the material plane. We cannot then blame too whole-heartedly the segregated and rebellious professional artists of the last century, but on the other hand we are bound to admit that it is because of them that the word itself has acquired that not wholly unmerited connotation that, for a single instance, makes it difficult for me to come before you to-day and declare in all sincerity that I believe art to be one of the greatest and most beneficent forces in the world, that beauty, which is its inspira-

tion and its method, is a reliable standard of values, and that through a return to beauty and a recovery of art we may, if these are vitalized and adjusted by positive and personal and corporate religion, find a swifter and more enduring solution of the problems that confront us than if we adhere to the more "practical" methods now in vogue.

And it is just because I must urge this that I insist on the fundamental differentiation between the art of the world as it was from the Christian era to the year 1500, and as it has been since that ominous year. I place then to one side the personal art of Modernism, yet with reverent salutation to certain of these very artists and their work, particularly in the domain of music, and I would call you back to that communal, instinctive, universal art of which the magical years 1000 A.D. to 1500 A.D. give the fullest and most perfect expression.

Without beauty there is no art either in impulse or accomplishment, though of late there have been those who have held otherwise and have tried to demonstrate this theory through their striking and amusing products. There is no art pursued by man during the last twenty years which has not been made subject to this type of devil-worship; but we may let this pass; it needs no condemnation, for its own evil is its own undoing, since no wrong thing has in it the seeds of immortality; it survives for its little day and then is known no more; but the good thing endures forever, if not in constant acceptance and operation, then in the tradition of mankind, an ever-present potency that may be called at any moment into life, first in the single soul, then in the multitude. It is this tradition of beauty that has persisted, like a stream that sometimes courses hiddenly underground, throughout the life of man, and that is at one and the same time the manifestation of eternal perfection and an adequate measure of all that offers itself under its superscription.

Now the art of man is the homage that he pays to this explicit attribute of Divinity. It is the recognition of one absolute thing at least, in a too phantasmal world, and an heroic and adventurous effort to localize it, to epitomize it in forms of human scale and humanly apprehendable, through the craft of the hand under the lordship of the spirit that knows beauty for what it is. And this beauty has two aspects: one which is common to all the life of man in all ages and amongst all people, the other which is the result of its redemption by Christianity. There is that beauty which is of the outward thing, and is closely allied to beauty that shows itself in nature. The swift, supple line of a Greek Doric capital; the balanced spacing of a painted

amphora or a Sung makimono; the pure color of a Fujiwara glaze or a Persian tile, or the complex color of the Capella Palatina or a Venetian picture or a Flemish tapestry; the tones and melodies and harmonies of the Fifth Symphony or the Brahms Requiem or Debussy's "Clair de Lune." This is that elemental beauty that informs all the honorable works of man. It is the result of the immortal passion of man for the perfect thing, won by selection and by fastidious rejection, at the dictates of that inner vision that will not compromise with expediency nor prostitute itself for hire or for place. You may call it sensuous beauty if you like, and its manifestations sensuous art, since it makes its appeal through the senses, but it is a spiritual thing, nevertheless, for it is the seeing and the making manifest of one element in the Divine perfection.

Yet there is another beauty as well as another art, which possesses all of this, yet serves another purpose, for it is mystically endued with power of revelation and of transfiguration. In itself the outward beauty here need be of no higher degree, nor need the craft be more delicate, the artistry of a more exalted perfection. In some mysterious way the beauty has acquired new power, the art has suffered a sea-change, for now, while the elements are the same, the beauty itself becomes revelation, enlightenment, the art a mystical sacrament, and suddenly we look out, through

"Magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas by faery lands forlorn,"

into the world of reality, no longer, as in mortal life, prisoned in a steel-bound enclave of seeming and of illusion. Beauty in this sense becomes the mode of the "Mystic Vision," art the great revealer, and at the same time the alchemy that transmutes the base metal of experience into the fine gold of hidden and ultimate things.

This is the beauty that works within the art of the cathedral builders, of Dante and Shakespeare, of the early Italian and Flemish painters, of the music masters of the Gregorian mode. It is a beauty that lifts itself above all others and hangs radiantly before us in vanishing form, a revelation and at the same time an eternal inspiration. For four hundred years the world has striven to forget it, and to destroy that the oblivion might be the more secure, yet in its ruin it reveals itself as fully as in its perfection, and even with increased poignancy. The crumbling stones of Reims are more eloquent than the perfect monument. This is the art that has become endued with eternal life, where the older art, however perfect its material form, was

yet destined to ultimate death. It was life, and "life more abundant," that came into the world with the Incarnation, and wherever this life was given there came also immortality. This is why we may return, and have returned, and shall return again, to the architecture and all the arts, as well as to the philosophy and the social and industrial systems, and to the political organization of society, and to the religion and the very forms of devotion and worship of the thousand years of Christian civilization, however far we may have strayed, when we cannot, with all our will, return in reality to the schemes of life and thought and art that played their part before this new life came into the world.

Here then are two forms, or rather aspects, of beauty and of art, substantially the same in their modes, but how different in their content, their operation, and their results. Yet it is hard to draw a clear line between them, as we see them now, for the vitalizing force works backward, and by implication we find in the art of paganism what was not there in fact. So Gilbert Murray, in his exquisite transcriptions of Euripides, embodies the heritage of Christianity in spite of himself, making of the Hippolytus and the Bacchæ what Euripides could not have dreamed. The vase, that a Greek potter fashioned for sheer joy in visible beauty and for good human exultation in the exercise of craft, becomes two thousand years after the evocative spirit that drives a poet with inner vision to create the "Ode to a Grecian Urn." Beauty then is both fruition and revelation, its own reward and the incentive to further achievement. It is also the touchstone of values, and as such it may perhaps be destined to play its most potent part with us and for us in this day and generation. Before I speak of this function, I must go back for a moment in order to show how it came that the effort was made, and is still desperately being made, to recover the lost illusion of perfection and to gather up the severed and tangled strands of the cord of æsthetic succession.

I have tried to show how the secret was lost, how the solution of continuity occurred during the years that followed the opening of the sixteenth century. Before the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century the severance had become complete. The sense of beauty was gone out of common life, and it is true to say that the fifty years from 1825 to 1875 were the most barbarous in this respect that history has painfully recorded. It is not necessary to look far for the causes; it only requires a little honesty and, I will admit, much courage. It is not easy to confess that the things we have looked on with

the greatest pride are in effect the reason for our greatest shame. I am not now delving for causes; for the moment the dead past may bury its dead. The word I wish to bring is not of recrimination, but of courage and of hope. The evidences for both these things are at hand, for the first and indicative step has been taken; it is only for us to have the grace to follow.

In the mid-years of the Dusk of the Gods of Beauty, there came a sudden enlightenment through men here and there who made of themselves (or were made by the force that was greater than they) clamant trumpets proclaiming a revolt they had not engendered, but could admirably express and lead. Walter Scott, Shaftesbury, Owen, Pusey, Pugin, Turner, Ruskin, Arnold, Morris, with a score of others in England, threw down the gage to ugliness in thought and faith and art and the conduct of life, and, each in his own way and in his own field, set up the old standard of beauty. With the greater part of these new Crusades, I have nothing directly to do here and now, but only with that aspect of the movement that is known as the "Gothic Revival" in architecture. There is no loss or jeopardy of balance because of this limitation, for while all art is, as I say, the best exponent of life, architecture epitomizes this sufficiently, for it is not only the great coördinating art, linking the others in unity, it is also the most universally expressive, for more than any other, more even than music, it is the most closely knit in with the common life, and most intimately operative in the affairs of men.

Now by 1835 it had in all countries become degraded to a point below which there seemed no possibility of further fall. The cup of the Renaissance had been drained to the dregs, and they were very bitter. Without warning the whole mouldy tradition was cast out and a few fanatics (or so they seemed and were estimated) began building what in their enthusiasm and confidence they believed to be Gothic churches, not to speak of villas and castles and things even more inept. It was not well done as a matter of fact, indeed, it was very clumsily done and sometimes absurdly, but there was passion behind and a rejection of expedient compromise. The campaign went through troublous days, with curious vicissitudes of genius and stupidity, popularity and disfavor, but it continued unchecked. From time to time it was declared dead by those who felt it must die as an abnormal and reactionary thing "out of the current of progress and enlightenment and evolution" but it continued. When it weakened in England it strengthened in America. Little by little it lost its

superficiality, its reliance on archæological restoration of archaic forms, and began to regain both the principle and the spirit of the Middle Ages. Organized religion surrendered at discretion, not Catholic religion alone, but Protestant, which had hated its name and fame and all its works. Education in its formal aspect received it with open arms, and Oxford and Cambridge blinked amazed at their modern rivals. After almost a hundred years it is stronger and more vital than ever. As the sense of inadequacy, if not of failure, in Modernism, has worked itself more and more into our consciousness, we have come to know something of what the word "Gothic" implies, and to desire it again because of its significance and not by reason of its outward and historical forms. These were always what philosophy calls "accidents"; the "substance" was the thing of value, and this was the *ethos* of a living Christianity. The old archæology is gone, the old copying of uncomprehended forms, and in its place is slowly coming the sense of radiant life, which is Gothic itself. Something is, of course, preserved of the outer forms, for in the first place it is necessary through these to restore the broken sense of continuity, and to stimulate that "elder memory" which answers to these visible agencies, and in the second place because the power went out of us, when it went out of our society, to create a vital art as did our less highly trained and highly civilized forbears. Through these forms spirit is showing itself, and very slowly new forms are being evolved. Sometimes they show scant resemblance to traditional "Gothic." What of that? "It is the spirit that quickeneth." If the forms are instinct with life; if the eternal standards of beauty are preserved and neither forsaken nor reversed; if the thing done is organic and not artificial; if it is dynamic and not static; if it is true and straight and not compact of lies and imitations and substitutes; if it rejects the mechanistic formulæ of academic classicism; if above all it is conceived on the principle that it is spirit which bends material things to its own ends, and not the reverse of this — then it is Gothic in essence whatever may be its forms.

This thing is being achieved to-day, here in America, and in the three categories where it is most significant and heartening, for they are precisely the three which are the fundamentals of good life — the home, the school, and the church. As, with great propriety, Classicism is functioning with a new vigor, and with a brilliant degree of excellence, as the expression of imperial industry and high finance and the materialistic civil State, as well as of that type of "private" life

(the adjective is hardly descriptive) which is its product, so increasingly its Christian antithesis is pervading the everlasting things and working out its own form of adequate expression. I need hardly remind you of the singular triumphs that have been achieved of late in church building and college architecture, but perhaps it may be less obvious that the wonderful domestic architecture now characteristic of so many parts of the country (and for my own part I think it the best in the world since the sixteenth century) is in reality a real exemplification of the Gothic principles, whether it follows this outward fashion or not.

Is this the persistence of an empty and futile fashion, or is it a portent of infinite significance and a beacon of singular hope? I believe it is these latter and I will try to show the grounds of my faith.

The Gothic impulse in architecture is not a fad of archæological fancy galvanized by the sheer nervousness of a jaded fashion-impulse, like the flair for "mission" furniture or crinoline; it is the result of a spirit working hiddenly in men and in society. Gothic is not a passing phase of the building art, already completed and dead; it is the voicing of an eternal spirit in man, that may now and then withdraw into silence, but must reappear with power when, after long disuse, the energy emerges again. Gothic is the fully developed expression of Christianity, but it is even more the manifestation of Christianity applied to life, that is to say, Christian civilization. From the Edict of Constantine, the new force that was to determine the life of Europe for a thousand years began to develop its artistic expression, first in Syria, then in Anatolia, with its culmination in Constantinople, and then, transferred to the West and taken over by the new racial powers from the North, it worked out under new conditions its visible and triumphant manifestation. Byzantine art was the first adequate voicing of Christianity, for then for the first time the intellectual factor furnished by the West through the Greeks merged in vital unity with the emotional factor contributed by the East. So form and color sacramentally joined in matrimony, intellect and emotion linked in a balanced union, precisely as for the first time Christian theology, religion, and philosophy had blended, and so perfected, the two elements of mind and soul.

The resulting art was Hellenic-Oriental in form, for such were the racial strains and traditions, but, transferred to the West through many channels, as Venice, Marseilles, Aix-la-Chapelle, it found a new *métier*, for now the dominant race and tradition were no longer of the

Mediterranean, but of the North, with Rome an indelible strain as a contributory force. Gothic was in its beginnings simply the expression of the Christianity of western Europe, Norman, Frank, Burgundian, Celt, Rhenish, Anglo-Saxon.

We are not to forget that the word means more than a dogmatic theology and a form of religious faith; it means a philosophy, a social organism, a polity, an industrial system and a way of life. When it means this it is crescent and compelling, when it means less it is decadent and not in accordance with what we believe to be the will of God.

Now the accidental word "Gothic" must be accepted in this sense, as a synonym for vital and pervasive Christianity functioning through races of Northern blood and in Northern latitudes. Gothic art is blood of its blood and bone of its bone, and the soul of each is the same. But it has yet another significance and one less easy to define. Classical civilization — that is to say, that of Greece and Rome — was of the intellect and of the physical senses, therefore it was simple and of great unity. Oriental civilization, the product of Asia, was of the emotions, therefore it was complex and amorphous. When the West tended toward monism the East tended toward dualism. Greece and Rome were certain and self-sufficient. Mesopotamia, Persia, Hindustan were dubious, brooding, insecure. The West asserted its will and power against Fate; the East yielded in fatalism. You may see the echo in their arts; on the one hand the Parthenon, on the other the amorphous symbols of terror and submission in the architecture of India which echoes the greater work of Babylonia that has altogether vanished away.

As I have said, a balance and adjustment were effected about the fifth century in Anatolia, from Antioch in the South to Trebizond and Constantinople in the North, and this under the control of Christian philosophy which, by its revelation of the principles of sacramentalism, escaped the falsities of monism on the one hand, of dualism on the other. The art was of glorious balance, as we may see to-day in Aya Sophia and the Venetian St. Mark's. East of the Euphrates the trend was persistently toward destroying the equilibrium by a declension on undue emotionalism. West of the Adriatic it was toward a similar reversion, only here it was toward undue intellectualism. The transfer of power to the Northern races saved the day, for they had come out of the forests and from the wild seas of the North, bringing with them a sense of dualism, of the eternal conflict between two op-

posed forces, equal to that of the men of the East, but with this came also courage and heroism and a high defiance that meant war without surrender.

See, then, the result. The just blending of intellect and emotion, through the sacramentalism that is of the *esse* of Christianity, was preserved, monism and dualism went down in defeat with the failure of Arianism and Manichæism, and the Catholic Faith was preserved and justified and perpetuated forever. It blossomed in Mediæval civilization and Mediæval art; the art of form and color, of intellectual force transfigured by burning emotion, the art of aspiration and exultation and exaltation, but curbed and ordered by reason and Divine grace; the art of chivalry and fellowship and sacrifice and high romance.

Is it any wonder that to this the world would return in its weakness and its disillusionment, and in its revolt against the ugliness of thought and act that obtained in life when the old balance was overthrown, and once more the monism of the intellectual dispensation came into power through the usurpations of a false rationalism and an uncurbed natural science, while the dualism of perverted emotions brought back the neo-Manichæism of Calvin and the Puritans? Man had forsaken the just balance when he forsook the Catholic Faith and the Christian ethic and social organism, and in the chaos of interaction between two erroneous extremes, that beauty which is the expression in life and thought and art of the perfect mean, had been engulfed in the dark night of an equally chaotic society wherein the power of beauty and the test of beauty were no longer operative.

I say the power and the test of beauty, and I mean these two things quite simply and exactly. Beauty has in itself dynamic power, and the art that is man's way of putting beauty in operation possesses an even greater force. Beauty is also, or may be made and should be made, a reliable standard of values. As power it is both evocative and creative, working directly, as through the natural beauty which is the normal state of the outer world God has fashioned for man's habitation, and through that other natural beauty shown in the thoughts and the acts which are the by-product of character and the fruit of Divine grace, or indirectly as through all the arts of man. For this reason life has always had issue in art, and the more perfect the life the better the art. Between the years 1000 and 1500 life was more nearly right than at any time before or since; therefore the art of Mediævalism, that we call Gothic, was the greatest art the world has

known, and it is to this that we return by instinct, or rather by the grace of God, when we feel the need of release from intolerable conditions, and so search for the succor we desperately crave. But beauty is also a testing of things, and it may well be that the loss of it out of the life we have made for ourselves is not wholly dissociated from that reversal of values which is the determining factor of contemporary life, while its recovery (if this be possible) may conceivably be one of the effective means whereby we shall be enabled to get back once more to a sound basis of life.

In the sudden and egregious disillusionment that has overtaken us, we revolt against the current order of things, so arduously and so proudly built up, because it reveals itself now as illogical and incompetent, as fostering injustice rather than equity, as tending toward selfishness, oppression, the destruction of liberty, the exaltation of ignorance, vulgarity, and venality, and because it has engendered fear, jealousy, cruelty, and hatred, instead of love, fellowship, and compassion. The intellect judges what the intellect has engendered and its judgment may be exact. But a higher faculty than mind has also passed judgment, and it has rendered its condemnatory verdict on the ground that each one of these things is ugly and that beauty has forsaken their domain in discouragement and disgust. The verdict is not to be set aside. In both the material and the psychological spheres ugliness rules. The city of industrialism, the decadent and vulgarized village, the metropolis of commerce and finance, the means of locomotion and transportation, the music and drama and literature and architecture of the multitude, the newspapers and the advertising, the very clothes and customs of society are conceived not only without reference to beauty, but in terms that are its antithesis and its destruction. From the greater part of the multifarious religions and philosophies of the day beauty has long since departed; government knows it not, but functions in drab ineptitude at the best, or in cynical selfishness and venality at the worst; while industrialism, with the trade and finance that are its concomitants, has so utterly destroyed the beauty that inheres in human relationship that at last overt warfare has taken the place of the hundred years' sullen but covert enmity, in the hopeless effort to solve problems that on this plane are unsolvable.

The "Age of Reason" has found its issue at last in an interlude of singular unreason. We have followed it far enough, and we must know that the methods that brought us to this pass will not serve for

extrication. Expediency and opportunism bred of hate and fear are ill foundations on which to build. It is not justice we need, but mercy; not wisdom, but enlightenment. If the intellect cannot save, may not that higher faculty, the emotional factor of the interior and essential man, which is the channel of supernatural grace, living and having its being in the realm of physical and spiritual beauty, and testing all things by its judgments?

Bring up to the bar of the Courts of Beauty any one of the things that offend us to-day, no matter what this may be, and abide by the verdict rendered. For the sake of impersonality let it be a modern city, anything, from Somerville to Chicago, and what has Beauty to say in the premises? Before its austere regard — for Beauty is no tolerant sybarite — the bold pleading of business efficiency, of plausible economic law, of material progress, of a mechanistic philosophy of evolution — of Modernism, in a word — falls thin and unconvincing. Dead cities rise up before us in vision, cities now marred and degraded yet beautiful still in their delicate vestiges: Venice and Palermo, Le Puy and Carcassonne, Rothenbourg and Prague, Bruges and Hildesheim, Oxford and Winchester — and with them Beauty calls on us to match Leeds and Birmingham and Essen and Pittsburgh and St. Louis, or as a matter of fact any other city in either hemisphere created or dominated by industrial civilization. Is the change worth the price, is the criticism lightly to be cast aside as sentimental or effeminate?

The implied condemnation is a just condemnation. Nothing can be valid that has this degree of sordid and self-satisfied ugliness. We were meant to live in beauty, to cherish it and to create it, and a civilization that functions in the hideous and uncouth is a civilization of the wrong shape, whatever the testimony of the bank and the clearing-house, and imposing statistics as to the balance of trade.

We may apply the same test where we will, the answer is the same. He would be bold, indeed, who could assert that anywhere he had found a controlling spirit of beauty, or beauty in any wise manifest. Already we admit this tacitly, but so long as we "got results" we adjusted the difference by discarding the beauty as of no commercial value and therefore a negligible quantity, while we made of art an amenity of life, like a limousine or a string of matched pearls; something added to life by those whose fancy took that particular turn and who could afford the price.

And now that the efficiency is less regular in its operation and the

"results" less frequently forthcoming, we fall back, as is our wont, on the intellectual panacea; on the compulsion of law and the coercion of laws, with the consciousness of physical force always in the background. We try to make men good by legislation, wise by compulsory and secularized education, just in their judgments and effective in their actions by the application of the "scientific principle." The success that follows is not staggering in its magnitude. Is it unreasonable to urge that, by the use of beauty as a standard of values and as a revelation of ideals, we may perhaps the more easily accomplish the rejection and abandonment of much that we now, in our heart of hearts, know to be unworthy, and that through the wise application of the same agency we might succeed in establishing a more workable method of controlling the vagrant will of man?

Something of this was working hiddenly behind the events that are epitomized in the "Gothic Revival," and it is just because of this, which seems to me the inner meaning of the desperate nineteenth-century revolt against ugliness, and for the recovery and restoration of beauty, and because of the peculiar manifestations of this revolt, that I must maintain that it possesses a far deeper significance than that generally accorded. In other words, the startling and anomalous return to Mediævalism, in religion, philosophy, and the arts — particularly architecture, not to speak of the coincident falling back on the Middle Ages for a criticism of industrial civilization and for a new model of reconstruction — is in actuality the most significant happening of modern times, and a reliable prophecy of the future. It is the Counter-Renaissance in simple fact, the first stirrings of what will have ultimate issue in the rejection of the new paganism and a restoration of the Christian polity. Now the Renaissance was a conscious denial of all that Christianity had arduously built up, and this statement is intended to be inclusive. The motive and the process are indicated by the new art of the time, which was a deliberate return to the arts of Classicism through the restoration as far as possible of its forms and the expulsion of the spiritual content imposed by Christianity. The effort was entirely successful, and early in the sixteenth century Christian civilization had been superseded by something of a quite different nature which has continued to develop along various but entirely consistent lines until the present day, or rather until the outbreak of the War. As the first stirrings of the Renaissance synchronized with the cresting of Mediævalism, so the first stirrings of the Counter-Renaissance synchronized with the cresting of Modernism,

and in the very fulness of this time the Gothic spirit was reborn to point — though then at a far distance — the path we have next to follow.

From paganized architecture to a new Gothic; from Byron to Francis Thompson; from the Manchester School to a revived guild system; from Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy to Sacramentalism; from "Triumphant Democracy" to a new vision of the kingly ideal and a vital aristocracy; from a centrifugal and negative Protestantism to a centripetal and unified Catholicism — in all these directions the new spirit was showing itself, though sometimes hiddenly and with little consciousness of its own significance as a part of a whole that was greater. In a sense it was "false dawn," for thereafter Modernism went on to even greater triumphs, while the specific movements themselves came, some of them, to an ignominious end. Now, however, as a result of recent revelations, we know both the need and the significance of a thing that once seemed whimsical and episodic, and again we take up the smoking torch, cast down in weariness and failure. It is no less than Christian civilization we have to restore, and we may find one road to our goal by the way of a Christianized art that leads us to beauty, that in its turn serves as one of the channels of the grace of God.

So there is no unreason in our effort to build Gothic churches to-day, for this particular art we try to recover is the title deed to our inheritance. Every stone that we cut and lay, however clumsily and by inadequate modern methods, is so much added to the new fabric of a restored civilization. It is not the pandering to an ephemeral fashion, but the proclamation of a creed. "I believe"; no longer the "I deny" of a doubtful faith; belief in the gospel of a righteous society and in the verity and power of revealed religion and its material organism on earth. Beauty is triumphant affirmation and art its human showing forth. Into what a morass of doubt and fear, of hatred and conflict, have we been led by our too faithful adherence to the substitutes of Modernism! Now the way is open for a return to safety and to health, but it is a path beset with pitfalls and we must walk guardedly. I would plead with all earnestness for the recovery of beauty as an essential part of life, in its quality as expression of the best and highest things, as a stimulus to greater and more adventurous endeavor, as a sound method of testing values; and equally I pray for the recovery of art as a singular source of joy, as the truest communal expression, and as the symbolical manifestation of those things that

are too high and far for other voicing. Yes, but this means beauty in the Christian, not the pagan sense, and art as a common thing, not an added amenity of life nor as the peculiar possession of the few. If we make of beauty a cult isolated from life, if we accept it only after the pagan and Renaissance fashion as a sense-perception and as a stimulus either to intellectual or voluptuous enjoyment, then are we lost, indeed. From the moment Christianity began to deal with beauty and to transform art, as it dealt with and transformed every other factor in life, these two became new things, almost new creations, for each was given a new significance, a new content and a new power. It is beauty in this sense, art in this sense, that we must regain.

But how? Here, indeed, is another pitfall, for our natural reaction to the stimulus, whenever it becomes operative, is to establish more and greater art museums, more and greater art schools, more and greater art lectureships. I do not think that any one of these things ever was, is now, or ever will be, a vital agency for the restoring to a starved world of the sense of beauty, or to decadent art of its energizing soul. Art is an expression of flourishing life; it is not a product of propaganda, publicity, or pedagogy. Unless beauty can become an active principle in life, visible and operative in our institutions and in our methods, it will remain far afield; unless art can become the normal and instinctive mode of expression of all men, it will continue moribund as now.

Is it an *impasse* in which we find ourselves, a situation which denies us good life unless we first acquire beauty, and beauty unless we first acquire good life? Not altogether, for as in all things it is a case of interaction, and of the building up of little things. Every man who opens his eyes and sees beauty as it is adds something to its power in transforming life, and every such accession, however small it is, works potently for transformation and so makes easier the gaining of the same enlightenment by others. I think we have the will, now, in good measure, but there is error in the direction in which this will is applied. We still rely on machines and mass-action for the redemption of society, we still adhere to our art museum propaganda and our art school pedagogics for the recovery of beauty and the re-creation of art, because we have not as yet been able to emancipate ourselves from the old intellectual methods which wrought our undoing. We now call upon them to accomplish redemption. This way lies nullity and failure. We must rather win back the old consciousness that made possible the Christian society and the Christian art of the

Middle Ages, the consciousness that life itself is greater than any of its parts, that it is more than the sum of its component individuals, that it has, in a word, both unity and personality. When we see this, we shall know that life cannot be divided into separated categories, each part functioning in individualism and by methods of high specialization, but that vitality can be attained only by interpenetration and coördination. By this I mean that religion and beauty, for example, have as much, perhaps more, to do with the solving of our industrial problems than have the mechanistic economic laws we have deduced from half-comprehended phenomena, and the science of psychology we have invented to explain them. And I mean also that the possession of beauty and the function of art are intimately and absolutely an integral part of life itself and are neither attainable nor usable — nor even desirable — unless they are so related.

I will try to explain what I mean by giving a concrete instance which shows how beauty and its art, as these were transformed and regenerated under Christianity, were made an integral and essential part of life; how they served as expression and incentive; how they brought joy and emancipation, and how they worked for the achieving of fulness, righteousness, and unity in life. Further, this will, I believe, indicate at least one method whereby we may better regain a sense of the potency and value of beauty, and infuse art itself with new energy, than by further reliance on our present inoperative methods; how, in a word, beauty and art may be made again a part of life and not something attached to its perimeter.

What was the greatest synthesis of beauty, made operative through art, that man has ever achieved? The answer is very simple; it was a Gothic cathedral of the thirteenth century during a Pontifical High Mass, and somewhere about the middle of the fourteenth century in England, or the fifteenth century in France. Every art raised to its highest point was here brought into play in one place and associated in absolute union with the greatest beauty of thought, emotion, and action that have ever been the possession of fallen man. Painting, sculpture, and a score of exquisite minor arts, as those of glass, needlework, and enamel, with the crafts of the goldsmith, the wood-carver, and the bell-founder, were here coördinated through the supreme power of the master-art of architecture in a unity that was almost Divine in its perfection. To this unity entered other arts that they might breathe into it the breath of life: music first of all, and poetry and the drama through the sublime liturgies and ceremonial that had

grown up through a thousand years of striving and aspiration and the revelations that are their boon and reward. And all were for the exposition and realization of the supreme beauty of spiritual things; the durable love of God for His children through the Sacrifice of Calvary, eternally renewed upon the altar, and the veritable presence of His Spirit through the miracle of the Mass.

Truly here was all the beauty man may ever know on earth, knit up into perfect unity, and all the art man can achieve used to its highest end and with a poignancy that may never be excelled. Beauty has become life, life beauty, and art the common possession, the common expression, of all the people, and a Divine force incomparable.

It is here that I rest my case; it is for you to draw such inferences as please you. This, however, I may say. If it were for me to determine those methods which seemed to give the best promise of solving our social and industrial and political problems after a fashion that would ensure the restoration of a vital, joyful, and enduring scheme of existence; if it were for me to determine how best ugliness might be expelled from life and beauty brought back, and art regenerated in power and effect, I should no longer hesitate in my decision. Every energy would be given toward restoring to society such chapels and churches and monasteries and cathedrals as the Christian world possessed for a thousand years, with all the arts as nearly as possible in their old integrity, that in these sanctuaries of the Living God might be shown forth daily, hourly, the selfsame religious faith, by the selfsame methods, and with the selfsame power, that held in the old days of Christian civilization.

Beauty must be linked again with life, and art given back its true service. I know of no place where this can better begin than in the case of religion. If we had this back in its old nature and power, we should not need to trouble ourselves over the problem of art, for it would burst into a glorious flowering as before. I think that perhaps through a conscious attempt at a recovery of the art and its right application we may be making more easy the way toward the regaining this greater thing which, once achieved, would solve more than æsthetic problems.

The Gothic Revival in architecture which first marked the great return to the ideals and the ways of the Christian Middle Ages was not a passing phase of disillusion, but a prophecy of the Great Recovery. Ten years have finally cleared the field and the way is open for renewed advance. Doubt, denial, and fear may now be cast aside, for

the Standard of the Captain of our Salvation has been set up anew, and it is inscribed with the words, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

SIR GRAELEN¹.

By JOHN ERSKINE.

I.

"I WILL ride to the forest," Sir Graelent said;
"The town walls shut me in, but the forest has clean air,
And trees have cool branches, but here are bitter tongues;
I will ride to the forest, I shall be alone there."

He rode to the forest — he clattered down the street
Between old houses leaning close and high,
And faces at the window-ledge thrust out to greet him,
And mocked him in his worn coat riding by.
He came where the highway twines through field and vineyard,
A ribbon white and dusty, mile on mile;
The men raised their heads from working in the vines,
And had their word about him and a smile.
He came to the wood with the trees set out in order,
And old women tending their sheep along the border
Stopped knitting and looked up to watch him go.
He turned upon a narrow path that promised to be lonely,
And rode till he reached green quiet, broken only
By near-by waters moving smooth and slow.

It was a magic river that wound among the trees,
Through a young glade sunlit with silver flame;
Red flowers through the carpet rose up in the green,
And one was waiting there till Sir Graelent came.
She was a queen of faëry, and she wore a blue gown,
It was for her the red flowers rose up at her feet,
Her slender hands were clasped, and two golden braids
Forward o'er her shoulders were falling to her feet.
He had not thought to find her, he drew a sudden rein;
Spellbound he looked on her, and saw how she was fair.

¹ Read before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa June 20, 1921.

Whence she came he knew not, he never asked her name;
• She was a queen of faëry, and she waited for him there.
She was a loveliness beyond words to measure,
She was a last and absolute delight,
More than you could dream of, of beauty in the world,
Was standing in the glade, in the enchanted light.
Her eyes were unstartled and her brow serene,
She kept a pleasant secret till he should come;
What had he asked, and her beauty was the answer?
Spellbound he looked at her, and his lips were dumb.
They met, as in a dream two strange hearts meeting
Know they are strange, yet cannot feel surprise —
Come from afar, yet need no other greeting
Than silence of the lips and wonder of the eyes.
Down from his steed where the glade begins,
He stood by the bridle, too happy to draw nigh;
Flutter of a leaf he heard among the branches,
Whisper of the smooth river-water slipping by.
Long, long ago she knew that he would come.
Now that he was silent, she did find it strange;
Lightly he breathed, and stirred nor foot nor finger
Lest the charm should break, or the dream change.

Though she was beautiful beyond speech to tell of,
It was not her body whereon his wonder dwelt;
It was not her face, though, as she stood before him,
Light of it and color within his blood he felt.
These were but instruments her magic was playing on,
To call up another beauty in his soul;
He looked at her, and marveled at the world unrolling
Within him, horizons of delight unroll.
Like one who listens to a noble singing
When the tide of music lifts the heart along,
Tone after tone, earth-wrought but heaven-reaching,
And one forgets the voice, and goes with the song —
So in the glade, in silence gazing
On the tall strange woman beside the forest stream,
Not her slender body his eyes found wonderful;
He looked at her, and saw not her, but saw a dream.

"Long have I sought for you!" he said, and suddenly
Remembered he had never sought for her at all.
Quietly she heard him: she turned her stately head
And listened, as though she heard a far-off call.
"Long have I waited for you," she answered slowly,
She listened again — "yet I must leave you soon";
She watched his eyes, and saw the quick pain there.
"Love with us, at daybreak now, will die ere noon!
Easy in your words and open on your lips
Will you waste your dream, not hold it in your heart;
You will waste my beauty, I will wait no more,
And empty will the forest be when I depart."
"Let me be silent then," he cried, "do you but stay;
Leave words for desire, but never love be spoken!"
Faintly she smiled, "We shall be happy for a day,
Then you will tell it, and our love be broken."
Sadly he looked at her, and knew it would be so;
Silence is for winter, when the frost is come,
But the high sun draws blossoms from the heart —
Living in her beauty, how could he be dumb?
"Lady, till our speech be handmaid to our seeing,
Till words give out again the eyes' delight,
We cannot seize the wonder we have gazed upon,
And half of beauty escapes our cheated sight!"
Quiet still she listened; she too was sad for him —
"Is there not a beauty that walks the world alone?
Is there no wonder that takes the heart unaided,
And sight of her, and love of her, and speech of her, are one?
Frail are the words we have — frail and fleeting;
Can they build a beauty that never will grow old?
Keep your dream in secret now, or tell your dream away!
For you have looked on beauty that cannot be told."

II.

Graelent, silent lover, came again to the town;
Bitter tongues were harmless, scorn was light to bear.
For he had learned the way now; he could mount his steed
And ride to the forest, and find her waiting there.
Oft in the market-place, sometimes in the court,
He heard men speaking of a beauty beyond price;

He held his tongue with them, but his thoughts ran before him
To the tall lady in her glade of paradise.
Then he would take the white road between the vineyards
To the cool shadows and the path through the wood,
To where the placid river whispered, and red flowers
Rose in the grass before her feet — and there she stood.
Smoothly he came to her, like the soft waters
Flowing between grassy banks without foam;
Sure he was to find her, like a chord of music
Waiting for the falling cadence to come home.

But once in Spring-time, when the sap was stirring
And secrets in young hearts burned to be said —
Sick they were of loneliness, and weary of longing
For blue eyes that passed them, or a golden head —
When bright names sounded in many a boasting
And a fair body became many a prayer,
They marked how Graelent listened without speaking,
The one happy lover among them there.
“Speak up, Sir Graelent, were you never young?”
It was a girl mocked him, and their glee was loud:
“Don’t you know,” a neighbor said, “Graelent never loved?
Pride likes an empty heart, and he was always proud.”
Their words were unkind, but he thought of the forest —
“Once he gave his heart away, but his love was shame.”
He saw the queen of faëry by the quiet river —
“Once a woman loved him, he has forgot her name.”

He cried, “I have loved beyond your wit to guess at,
I have looked on beauty no one of you could see.
Ask me not her name, no one of you could find her,
She is the queen of wonder, and she waits for me.”
“Tell us,” they mocked him, and his tongue was loosed.
Sir Graelent’s heartache! They drew around to hear.
“In a glade in the forest” — one said beneath his breath,
“That’s where my uncle cut firewood last year!”
“Grass like a carpet spread beside the river,
Sunlight falling silver on the green blade,
There she waited for me” — a rough voice shouted,
“’Tis Bess the hunter’s daughter kissed him in the shade!”

O for a word to bring before their blindness
 All that her happy presence said to him!
 But even as he told of her, the memory faded.
 Even as he praised her, her face grew dim.
 Like as a dream from which we wake in rapture,
 So clear the path joy led us, height to height,
 We can tell the plot of it, but cannot capture
 The riding heart again, the wings of the delight;
 And telling it too often, we wear out at last
 The glamour we would overtake, the elusive glory,
 Wear away with telling, the wonder, till at last
 It is a dream no more, but becomes a story.

"Cool is the forest; here are bitter tongues;
 I will return to beauty in the blessed wood!"
 He came to the forest, to the cold river,
 And lonely was the glade where once she stood.

A POSSIBLE REMEDY.

By SAMUEL M. SCOTT, '86.

WHEN a man undertakes to show that many of the defects alleged against the Harvard educational system are more properly referable to the social and political conditions peculiar to America itself, and that many of the proposed improvements are mere make-shifts that fail to find the root of the evil, he doubtless exposes himself to the retort that however just a criticism may be, its value is small unless at the same time it suggests a remedy.

It is a dangerous thing for a layman (in this case one who is no authority in educational matters) to force himself forward among warring doctors; but every man who has passed through a University is a specialist as far as his own experience and observation go, and he may, therefore, humbly advance an opinion or make a suggestion without unseemly presumption. If he allows himself to believe that he has hit upon a possible way out of the present maze of difficulties, the more qualified should look indulgently upon his efforts in view of his good intentions.

Let it be known at once that this paper has nothing to do with psycho-analysis or any other of the new mysteries. It seems to a

philistine mind that they will prove about as valuable aids to education as their equally promising predecessors, divination, astrology, clairvoyance, and phrenology. The science of logic was once regarded as a universal solvent, until it was discovered that a natural ability to discriminate between true and false premises was a prerequisite to its successful exercise. No theory can hold its own that is not general in its application and economical in its working. An educational institution must assume an average of intelligence and willingness in its students when framing its curriculum, and for reasons of economy it must confine itself to the long prevailing practice of mass instruction. Exceptional and abnormal cases should be treated in special establishments. Many of the "reforms" that are so confidently proposed nowadays are not feasible for the simple reason that it would be impossible to find a sufficient number of teachers capable of carrying them out; and many of them demand so much special knowledge and preparation on the part of the instructor that he would be equipped to teach nothing but the art of teaching.

Confining ourselves for brevity's sake to the American field, we find that two criticisms are repeatedly directed against the colleges; the more merciless one that they fail to educate, and the more moderate one that they neglect to foster individuality and do nothing to develop creative ability. How much the colleges are handicapped by the peculiar constitution of American society has been shown in a previous article.¹ It will help us in our present purpose to consider here how much they — and especially Harvard — are hampered by the system under which they work.

For centuries the whole structure of higher education has rested upon two cornerstones, mathematics and the classics; of the former we need say nothing for the moment; the latter has a history of its own which, although it is sufficiently familiar, may be briefly recapitulated.

The university, as we know it, was designed as a training school for the three learned professions, law, physic, and divinity. Instruction was given almost entirely by lectures; books were few, and students from all parts of Europe were obliged to journey from university to university to listen to the professors who had gained distinction in the subjects in which they were interested. Under such conditions a common language was indispensable, and Latin was adopted as the vehicle of learning — as it had already been adopted in the Church — because it was the richest and most highly organized form of human

¹ "One Reason Why," *HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE*, March, 1921.

speech and because its literature contained all the science and wisdom that were known to exist. On the dispersal of the schools that followed the fall of Constantinople, the classics of Greece became known to Europe and were also eagerly studied, but Latin continued to be the familiar tongue of educated men. It was not only necessary to learn to read and to speak the language; it was also necessary to learn to write it. Style was much esteemed, as Browning's Bishop hints when he derides his rival's epitaph :

"The marble's language, Latin pure, discreet,
Aha, *ELUSCEBAT* quoth my friend?
No Tully, said I, Ulpian at the best."

False quantities were as dangerous as false doctrines; the exceptions were more important than the rules; and thus was established that tyranny which has survived all others, the tyranny of the Latin Grammar.

As has been said, the universities were attended chiefly by those who sought to perfect themselves in law, in medicine, or in theology, of which all the philosophy of the time formed a part. Mathematics was valued as a favorite study of the ancients, as an aid to science, and as an unequaled training for the mind. We hear much of the poor scholar, such as Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford, who would

"lever have at his beddes heed
Twenty bokes, clad in blak or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophye,
Than robes riche, or fithels or gay sautrye";

but as a rule he sought learning not so much for its own sake as for the preferment he hoped to gain by it in the Church. Later, when gentlemen of rank and wealth began to frequent the universities, it was not only to familiarize themselves with the universally approved treasures of classical literature and to acquire the fashionable art of Latin Versification, but also to prepare themselves for the more serious occupations of statecraft of which the study of law formed an important part.

For these reasons, a conventional system of education had developed that was adopted as a matter of course by the colleges of colonial America; and the schools that prepared students for the colleges naturally founded their system of instruction upon it.

By the time America had prospered sufficiently to enable numbers of young men to go to college solely for the sake of self-improvement, the classics had lost much of their importance in the everyday world.

Latin had become in very truth a dead language and was rarely used except on occasions of academic ceremony; excellent translations of the chief masterpieces abounded; and all the wisdom of the ancients had long been absorbed into the vernacular literature. Nevertheless Latin and Greek had, and still have, an indisputable value. Their usefulness in the professions is commonly admitted; our English speech is largely derived from these old tongues, and a knowledge of them is of vast importance to any one who desires to study or to add to our literature; words cease to be mere conventional symbols and have a subtler and more living significance for us when we can recognize their origin at a glance; much of the mystery of style, and much of our enjoyment of it, depend upon the sensibility thus acquired; while a familiarity with Latin idioms and the Latin mode of thinking is indispensable to any one who would have more than a tourist's acquaintance with most of the languages of Europe. Aside from these considerations, it is difficult to see how the classics afford better mental training than any other form of disciplined study.

The young American, who had no desire or occasion to employ his classics in any of these ways, gradually discovered that the education from which he had expected so much was of little practical use to him in after life. The colleges fell under suspicion and men attended them without enthusiasm. It seemed as if the great classical minting machine, that had proved its worth through so many generations, were working loose and losing its efficiency; its stamp was often vague and ineffective; the coins did not always ring true, and many of them failed to come up to weight. Nor was this strange. The machine was being used for a purpose for which it had never been intended. The ways and the wants of the world had entirely changed; the education that had been admirably adapted to the needs of an earlier age was largely unsuited to the conditions of the later time; and as for the students, their case is clearly stated by J. S. Mill:

A person must have a very unusual taste for intellectual exercise in and for itself, who will put himself to the trouble of thought when it is to have no outward effect, or qualify himself for functions which he has no chance of being allowed to exercise.

A consciousness that the mechanical rigidity of the traditional formula stifled originality, and that its narrow scope was inadequate to the exigencies of American life, led Harvard to adopt the elective system.

Those who design our earthly paradises seem fated to forget that

man was not to be trusted even in a state of innocence. The fathers of democracy believed that a free citizen in a free state would use his vote for the common weal; experience has shown that he prefers the main chance. The advocates of the elective system sought to give a wider range to individuality; the individual manifested an extraordinary predilection for easy courses irrespective of their content. The new system did not fulfil its promise. The reason was twofold; as usual the reformers had done too much on the one hand and too little on the other. The system (*lucus a non lucendo*) was too free, inorganic, and uncontrolled, and no provision was made to prepare men to use it. The first mistake was due to hopefulness and inexperience, the second had a practical origin.

The colleges are recruited from the preparatory schools in rather haphazard fashion, and their entrance requirements had in a measure to be standardized to enable the schools to work at all. Harvard might allow candidates for a degree a wide choice of subjects in which they might qualify, but she was compelled to base her entrance examinations upon the limitations of the schools and the practice of the colleges with which she was in competition. It naturally followed that a boy trained under one system found difficulty in adapting himself to an entirely different one. He was thrown too suddenly upon his own resources, — and this is the outstanding defect of the system, a defect that cannot remedy itself, for it is inevitably recurrent year by year.

It would seem that there is only one way to meet the difficulty. A school should be established for the special and exclusive purpose of training youths for Harvard — it would serve a double purpose if the staff were composed of Harvard graduates. It should be run on what might be called lines of natural selection. Men differ in their tastes and aptitudes, and it should be the province of education to cultivate those aptitudes rather than to attempt to create such as do not exist. If a man has no capacity for mathematics, it is sheer folly to force him to study them; if he has no feeling for language, the classics are useless to him. This arbitrary forcing of boys into grooves unnatural to them often creates a distaste for all study. The boy who abhors mathematics may have a latent taste for history or literature. The unclassical boy may have a strong bent toward science. Why waste his most valuable years in trying to teach him what he can never really learn and will certainly never use? There is no need of psycho-analysis to discover what kind of capacity the boy possesses — classroom tests,

intelligently applied, are quite sufficient. Whatever he can do he may reasonably be obliged to do. In this way individuality and originality would receive all the encouragement they require. Those who intend to follow a profession should be given the instruction that leads up to that profession. It is unfortunately impossible in America to train a young man for public life; it is none the less essential to prepare him for intelligent citizenship, and for the great majority of the students the course of study should be devised to this end. The arrangement of such a course may well be left in the hands of those who are competent in such matters.

It would not be necessary for Harvard to make any radical changes in her entrance requirements. An increase in the number of subjects on which the matriculant might elect to be examined would meet the case. Boys from other schools might continue to be admitted as at present. The elective system, however, should be reorganized. The courses should be carefully classified, and for the first two years of residence the student should be obliged to continue the study of most of the subjects on which he had entered; the main branches of the subject should be compulsory, the subsidiary branches might be made elective. Thus, systematic, progressive study would be assured and aimless unprofitable dilettantism prevented. At the end of the second year full freedom of choice might safely be permitted.

The principle that underlies all this may be presented in another form. If a young man should spend four years in reading through the *Encyclopædia Britannica* from A to Z, he would find himself possessed of a fine confused lot of information, a congested memory and nothing more as a reward for his diligence. If on the other hand he chose four or five main subjects, studied the cross references, followed along the ramifications that more particularly interested him, consulted and read the authorities quoted or recommended, and restrained himself from irrelevant excursions, at the end of the four years he would have a fair working knowledge of those subjects and, more important still, he would have *learned the art of Study* so that at any time he could as readily master any other subject he cared to pursue. Do the methods employed at Harvard give this training? Do they establish those habits of concentration, diligence and thoroughness without which originality is fruitless and scholarship impossible? It is important that these questions should be answered. A very large percentage of college students in America are destined to a commercial career, so exacting that they have little after leisure for serious study. Their

"Education" practically ends at graduation. Nevertheless contemporary political biography warningly reveals the glorious uncertainty of American life. A man never knows what novel responsibilities and unfamiliar duties he may be called upon suddenly to assume. The trained habit of clear-sighted concentration and judicious thoroughness is the best and perhaps the only equipment he can bring to the task.

There is nothing visionary or cataclysmic in the proposal that has been made; it might even be called reactionary, for while it would extend the benefits of the elective system in one direction, it would curtail its liberties in another. It has at least this advantage: fewer men would arrive at Cambridge wondering why they had come and seeking counsel what they should do. It certainly does not expect to alter the sempiternal nature of the boy. Study of any kind will always be irksome to him, but it is a fact of our nature that when we feel the consciousness of power to do a thing we have an impulse to do it. We seek self-expression, and it must be hoped that a boy will study with more readiness, assiduity, and advantage a subject that interests him than one that makes no appeal to him whatever. Boys who are uneducable should not be retained; even when they can be forced into college, the many are sacrificed to the few, for they do themselves no good and they lower the standard for all the others.

If this suggestion is of any value, and it is not practicable or expedient to found a school to carry it out, one or two of the institutions that make a specialty of preparing for Harvard might be induced to attempt the experiment. If they were assured of the coöperation of the College, they could offer little objection, for if the experiment ultimately failed those who had undergone it would not suffer in any way.

President Lowell complains that boys are often encouraged by their parents to do as little work as possible in college. This may be the case, but it does not prove that parents as a rule are indifferent to education and only send their sons to college at the dictate of fashion. More probably they share the general opinion that little that is useful can be learned at college, and as their boys must go there they might as well enjoy themselves. If parents decline to exert their authority and the University has none of its own, the position is hopeless. It is more helpful and undoubtedly more just to believe that if it could be demonstrated to them that any talents their boys possess will really be turned to account, their interest in the matter would be revived

and they would be anxious for their sons' success. Harvard must do something more than *offer* a valuable education; she must prove that her students *receive* it. By the plan that has just been outlined it is thought this result can be achieved.

It may be objected that this view of education ignores the all important element of character. The subject is rather too metaphysical for our present purpose, but it may be superficially considered. It is only through the discipline it maintains that a College as such can act upon character; the real formative influence is the moral code accepted and enforced by the majority of the students (herein lies the fallacy of Carlyle's Olympian dictum that a collection of books is the best university). At Harvard this moral code is known as the tradition. Unmistakably of New England in origin and content, it is Harvard's most valuable endowment. Whatever the New England character lacked in amenity it more than made up in strength. It is the best that America has produced. When the College ceased to stand for any body of doctrine or belief the Tradition survived, because the preponderating element among the overseers, faculty, and students was still drawn from that rugged land and a certain standard of conduct might safely be expected from her graduates. Is the Tradition as secure to-day? Of late years the College has been greatly enlarged and the field of her recruiting widely extended; can we be sure that the majority of the students have enough sympathy with the old standards to reverence and preserve them? Are the authorities always zealous to enforce them; is there not an insinuating tendency to relax now and then for the sake of present comfort? America may some day evolve a type of character far surpassing that of New England. When the half gods go, the gods may arrive; but is it wise to abandon the old altars before the new ones have been set up?

However this may be, little improvement will be effected until athletics have been set back in their proper place. No more telling indictment of the present state of affairs could be written than is contained in the following paragraph which deals with "an unusual lack of interest in undergraduate class organizations":

In some undergraduate quarters the opinion was expressed that the trouble did not arise from general apathy, but from the fact that most of the nominations had been made from the ranks of the athletes, leaving the "intellectuals" out of the running. If this be so, the situation is not beyond remedy. Provisions whereby a non-athletic element may obtain its fair portion of candidacies ought not to be hard to make. There is no way of ensuring the *election* of men who have not had the advantage of athletic publicity, of

course, but if such men desire to organize and support candidates of their own type, there seems to be no good reason why they should not be given adequate facilities for doing so. As matters now stand, their only chance, as a rule, is to put forward "independent" candidates in opposition to those who have been officially nominated; but the customary place for the independent candidate, whether in college or in governmental elections is at the bottom of the poll.¹

What hope is there for an institution of learning where those who attend for the purpose of study find themselves in a position of invidious and dispiriting inferiority to those who go there to play!

PROFESSOR MILLER AND MR. SANTAYANA.

DEAD authors (a dignity to which Mr. Santayana seems to have been promoted before his time), while they are supposed to be indifferent to criticism, are not able to reply to it. An answer, however, may sometimes be extracted from their surviving works, and readers of Rev. Dickinson S. Miller's article, in the March number of this MAGAZINE, on "Mr. Santayana and William James," may be interested in the following parallel passages drawn from that article and from the book that called it forth.

Professor Miller on "Mr. Santayana and William James."

Mr. Santayana is one of the last amongst highly gifted writers of the day who should attempt a critical estimate of "character and opinion in the United States."... His intelligence is imprisoned by his temperament.... Did we need a seraph-sage, descending from the ether, to tell us this?

With certain of the chief traits that leaven American life, with its hope, its enthusiasm, its delight in the experience of action, with its eager sympathies, its humanitarian enterprise, its feeling for equality, its available moral energy, its belief that the ship of humanity could be steered, he is out of tune

Mr. Santayana in "Character and Opinion in the United States."

Only an American — and I am not one except by long association — can speak for the heart of America. I try to understand it, as a family friend may who has a different temperament; but it is only my own mind that I speak for at bottom, or wish to speak for. Certainly my sentiments are of little importance compared with the volume and destiny of the things I discuss here: yet the critic and artist too have their rights, and to take as calm and as long a view as possible seems to be but another name for the love of truth.

The American beams with a certain self-confidence and sense of mastery; he feels that God and nature are working with him. There is a fund of vigor, goodness, and hope such as no nation ever possessed before. If it were given me to look into the depths of a man's heart, and I did not find good-will at the bottom, I should say without any hesitation, You

¹ HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, December, 1920, p. 254.

It is curious that the numberless human ties to this country should not have lent him the intellectual sympathy to appreciate these things.

Being little fitted to understand American life, he is not less unfitted to estimate William James. Just as Mr. Santayana has a gift for disdain, so had James a gift for appreciation.... He did not, like Mr. Santayana, have a complete philosophy, but he had more complete materials for a philosophy.... His mind was larger than any known system. Mr. Santayana has "the completeness of limited men."... James was greatest as a man, or mind; greatest in his resources and background; in those responses and awakenings to the unexpected idea or glimpse which are in all men so deeply revealing.... His mind had returned from many places where Mr. Santayana's had never been. The whole

are not an American. The omnipresence in America of this spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and growth is very remarkable. Everywhere coöperation is taken for granted, as something that no one would be so mean or so short-sighted as to refuse. Together with the will to work and to prosper... the gospel of work and the belief in progress... it is the essence of Americanism. You must find the majority right enough to live with; you must give up lost causes. Openness to light, an evident joy in seeing things clearly and doing them briskly... It is this massive malleable character, this vigorous moral youth, that renders coöperation possible and progressive.

There is no prig's paradise in those regions. Many of the younger professors of philosophy are no longer the sort of persons that might as well have been clergymen or schoolmasters: they have rather the type of mind of a doctor, an engineer, or a social reformer; the wide-awake young man who can do most things better than old people, and who knows it.... He is cheerful; he keeps his faith in himself and in his allotted work, puts up with being toasted only on one side, remains open-minded, whole-hearted, appreciative, helpful, confident of the future of goodness and of science. In a word, he is a cell in that teeming democratic body; he draws from its warm, contagious activities the sanctions of his own life and, less consciously, the spirit of his philosophy.

English races, seem to reach physical maturity still morally immature; they need to be finished by education, experience, external influences.... They may never become, for all their pains, so agile, graceful, and sure as many an animal or a *priori* man is without trouble, but they acquire more representative minds and a greater range of material knowledge. How much more becoming and fortunate is this balance of faculties for an earthly being than an intellect that scales the heavens, refuting and proving everything, while the will dares to attempt and to reform nothing, but fritters itself away in sloth, petty malice, and irony!

Love is very penetrating, but it pene-

taste of his quality was richer, his flame more ruddy, his heart more profound.

[William James] blew away the prejudice, the numb routine, the snobbish superstition that will not accept discovery and power if they come from the ill-educated, the "irregular," the abnormal, the wicked, or the crude. He showed us the flimsy stitching of custom that prevented us from shaking out our minds. . . . He thought that time and experience alone can complete a philosophy.

James's definite theories are not seldom defectively conceived and argued. He cannot in definite philosophy be our master and guide. But this fundamental perception of his thought [the sense of tremendous possibilities] was true and momentous. It befitted the country to which he belonged and the time that was approaching.

Missing so much that is vital in James, Mr. Santayana for the very same reason misses what is most vital in religion. . . . He might at least have got so far as to substitute a philosophy of help for his present philosophy of helplessness. Why did he turn away from that development? Because he did not want it; he turned away by the instinct of temperament.

trates to possibilities rather than to facts. . . . William James was a mystic, a mystic in love with life. He was comparable to Rousseau and to Walt Whitman; he expressed a generous and tender sensibility, rebelling against sophistication, and preferring daily sights and sounds, and a vague but indomitable faith in fortune, to any settled intellectual tradition calling itself science or philosophy.

What distinguishes his "Principles of Psychology" is the gift for evoking vividly the very life of the mind. . . . This gift of imagination is not merely literary; it is not useless in divining the truths of science, and it is invaluable in throwing off prejudice and scientific shams. The fresh imagination and vitality of William James led him to break through many a false convention. . . . Until the curtain was rung down on the last act of the drama (and it might have no last act!) he wished the intellectual cripples and the moral hunchbacks not to be jeered at; perhaps they might turn out to be the heroes of the play. Who could tell what heavenly influences might not pierce to these sensitive half-flayed creatures, which are lost on the thick-skinned, the sane, and the duly goggled?

The nineteenth century was not a time and America was not a place where perfect consistency or fundamental clearness could be expected. There the wisest felt themselves to be, as they were, questioners and apostles rather than serene philosophers. We should not pay them the doubtful compliment of attributing to them merits alien to their tradition and scope, as if the nobleness they actually possessed — their conscience, vigor, timeliness, and influence — were not enough.

Whether or no we can tap, through revivalism, spiritualism, Christian Science, the New Thought, or other channels, some cosmic or inner energy not hitherto at the disposal of man (and there is nothing incredible in that) we certainly may try to remove friction and waste in the mere process of living; we may relax morbid strains, loosen suppressed instincts, iron out the creases of the soul,

Mr. Santayana is untouched by the passion for diffusing the best ideas and making them prevail; . . . following a more logical path, . . . he would have reached a position, not of favoring mere contentment, resignation of troublous effort, and private spiritual luxury, but wisest labor for the general life.

All is obscured by the protective habit of sending forth judgments from behind a screen. The standpoint of principle and of comparison from which they are uttered is silently assumed, not thrown open and exposed to the appraisement of vulgar eyes. The distinguished accents issue from a lofty and interior place of repose; the profane are not permitted to come nearer. The reader is impressed and, it may be, spellbound, but he cannot by such a method be deeply instructed.

No reasons are given for the curious position of the ideal in his system — an æsthetic rainbow floating across the fountain of life — except a few crotchets metaphysical or psychological, not thrust

discipline ourselves into simplicity, sweetness, and peace. These religious movements are efforts toward such physiological economy and hygiene; they see the possibility of physical and moral health on that common plane, and pursue it. That is true morality.

The professor of philosophy might imagine that he was publishing immortal thoughts to the true university, to the world at large, and was feeling an exhilarating contact with masses of mankind, themselves quickened by his message. . . . The naked truth, which is gentle in its austerity, might come to them as a blessed deliverance, and he might fancy himself for a moment a sort of hero from the realms of light descending into the nether regions and throwing a sop of reason into the jaws of snarling prejudice and frantic error. Or if the class was small, and only two or three were gathered together, he might imagine instead that he was sowing seeds of wisdom, warmed by affection, in the minds of genuine disciples, future tabernacles of the truth.

To be boosted by an illusion is not to live better than to live in harmony with the truth; it is not nearly so safe, not nearly so sweet, and not nearly so fruitful. These refusals to part with a decayed illusion are really an infection to the mind.

We must remember that ever since the days of Socrates, and especially after the establishment of Christianity, the dice of thought have been loaded. Certain pledges have preceded inquiry and divided the possible conclusions beforehand into the acceptable and the unacceptable, the edifying and the shocking, the noble and the base. Wonder has no longer been the root of philosophy, but sometimes impatience at having been cheated and sometimes fear of being undeceived. . . . Under such circumstances it is obvious that speculation can be frank and happy only where orthodoxy has receded.

To personify the truth is to care less for truth than for the corroboration and sympathy which the truth, become human, might bring to our opinions. It is to set up another thinker, ourself enlarged,

upon him by logic, but seized upon because congenial to his feeling. There could not be a prettier instance of a constant deviation of the compass under the magnet of constitutional taste.

He has a hundred remarks of interest about the spirit of Christianity — only he has a tendency to forget the part played in it by something called love.

to vindicate us; without considering that this second thinker would be shut up, like us, in his own opinions, and would need to look to the truth beyond him as much as we do.

Nature is material, but not materialistic; it issues in life, and breeds all sorts of warm passions and idle beauties. And just as sympathy with the mechanical travail and turmoil of nature, apart from its spiritual fruits, is moral materialism, so the continual perception and love of these fruits is moral idealism — happiness in the presence of immaterial objects and harmonies, such as we envisage in affection, speculation, religion, and all the forms of the beautiful. . . . In the classical and romantic tradition of Europe, love, of which there was very little, was supposed to be kindled by beauty, of which there was a great deal: perhaps moral chemistry may be able to reverse this operation, and in the future and in America it may breed beauty out of love.

CONSERVATION OF OUR MAMMALS AND BIRDS.

By JOHN C. PHILLIPS, '99.

I AM afraid that, to a great many people, the conservation of our fauna seems just now, in the face of so many pressing national and international questions, a rather trivial and unimportant matter. But the forces of destruction, both direct and indirect, are going on continuously, and the most rigorous constructive measures serve only to check them, or at most to keep pace with them. All over the world, particularly on the Pacific islands, and in Australia and New Zealand, interesting species of birds and mammals are vanishing. Indeed, whole faunæ, some of them unique, are being replaced by the introduction, sometimes accidental, but often intentional, of noxious mammals like the fox, domestic cat, weasel, mongoose, and rat. Vigorous European birds are also rapidly filling in what might be called faunal gaps, where highly specialized native species seem totally unfit to cope with the aliens. Biologically, the story is much the same as that of the extinction of the Tasmanian man, and of the gradual reduction, through disease, hybridism, and other factors, of the primitive peoples of Australia, New Zealand, and the Polynesian Islands.

I take it for granted that the reader agrees with me as to the real crime involved in the wanton annihilation of a species. The destruction of a great work of art calls forth genuine condemnation, in spite of the fact that it may conceivably be reproduced, or even excelled. But how about the creature that has been millions of years in the making, which, once gone, is gone forever? Usually we have to search in a roundabout way to find some economic excuse for saving it, because no purely æsthetic reason seems strong enough to appeal to the mass of people!

The outlook to-day to the lover of wild life and wild places, is most discouraging, and I have often heard men who care deeply for these things speak as if the situation was so utterly hopeless that all effort was either temporary or useless, and bound to end ultimately in failure. But I do not think that we are warranted in taking such a gloomy view, particularly on this continent, and I propose to give a very brief sketch of conditions as they exist to-day among some of our more important "game" and fur-bearing animals, and our larger or more striking birds. The presentation of the facts, clearly and in a small compass, must necessarily be in the form of a catalogue, and I ask pardon for using this cut-and-dried method.

Before our own memories, and even well before the oldest of us were born, the large game had begun to retreat and become more and more restricted to our national parks and forests, or to more or less rugged or forgotten corners of the country. Especially is this true of our Mid-Western States, where in many regions there is less game to-day than in New England. This is discouraging, of course, and we confess that there is no longer any Wild West where the traveler can hope to see our large animals in really primitive numbers. To see such conditions now, one must journey to some of our parks, to the uttermost corners of Alaska, or to the barren grounds of Arctic Canada. But there is another side to all this, a brighter picture, if one only takes the trouble to look; for we have to admit that most of the changes that have taken place are the necessary adjustments of wild life to a continent suddenly laid waste by man — waste at least in a biological sense — and made available for an enormous human population. With the pioneer spirit, and the settler's inevitable viewpoint of his right to kill at any time, most of what has taken place was inevitable. Any country where changes come quickly is bound to lose some of its least adaptable mammals and birds: we can only chronicle their final extinction, and console ourselves with the thought that after all their loss means little to most of our population.

If one looks back twenty-five or thirty years the change in sentiment toward nature, particularly toward the birds, is really extraordinary. In fact the pendulum has begun to swing so far toward the ultra-sentimental side that a certain class of enthusiastic bird protectionists would actually threaten the future of legitimate field sports, if they were able to do so.

If I remember rightly there was, thirty years ago, only one sportsman's journal which steadily sounded a note of warning against spring shooting and market hunting, and that movement was inspired by a very small group of thoughtful men. To-day we have completely abolished both these evils, and seven years after the passage of the migratory bird act, we cannot find a protesting voice left to remind us of our folly. If these things are possible, no one ought to lose heart.

It was inevitable that wild bison should vanish from our plains, and nothing is to be gained in bemoaning their disappearance. It is even doubtful whether the passenger pigeon could exist in any numbers to-day, so scarce is the kind of forests where it obtained its food, and so delicately adjusted was its rate of increase to its environment. Our pronghorn antelope can never maintain itself in great numbers again, for all the best parts of its former ranges are wheat lands, or fenced cattle country, and even the parched desert tracts have some cattle or sheep wandering across them. It is better to regard certain species as permanently off the list of wild game, and provide for them in small numbers in a few widely separated parks, so that extermination from accidents or disease will be guarded against as much as possible.

Let us now consider the status of some of our large mammals. The case of the bison is too well known to need much explanation. In the past ten years these animals have increased tremendously in many parks in the United States and Canada due principally to the efforts of the American Bison Society and of the Dominion Government. In fact in certain Canadian parks they will soon have to be slaughtered for the market, to keep their numbers commensurate with available pasture. At the last census of the Bison Society there were 8473 in captivity, and about six hundred in a wild state, both in this country and Canada. The annual increase is remarkable among the park animals, but the wild herds have changed very little in recent years, and probably will never amount to much. It is interesting in this connection to note that the European bison, as a result of political changes in Russia, is now either extinct or on the very verge of extinction.

Pronghorn Antelope. There is no other species of large game which needs protection so urgently as our antelope, and efforts have been made for several years, particularly by the American Bison Society, to set aside a large tract to save it, but so far with no very encouraging results. Antelope have done poorly under fence, and little increase has been observed among the small herds in Montana and North Dakota in charge of the United States Biological Survey. In spite of its being now illegal to hunt antelope in every State at all times, they are actually being shot to-day in parts of Nevada and Oregon, and their carcasses used as bait for wolf and coyote traps. This fact was brought out in a survey made two years ago for a proposed antelope sanctuary.

Wapiti. The situation of our Wapiti, or elk, is serious. Hemmed in on every side by farms and small ranches, their movements from high to low levels in the autumn are restricted, and their winter feeding grounds are occupied by herds of beef cattle, flocks of sheep, farms and villages. If there is an early snowfall the hunger-stricken creatures appear close to large towns, as they did in Montana in October, 1919, and are greeted by a hail of lead from any one who can borrow a rifle. Nearly every winter hundreds to thousands die in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, in spite of some hay fed to them, but the conditions are temporarily better on account of hay provided by the Biological Survey for the southern herd, and by the National Park Service for the northern herd. The net result, of course, has been to create a semi-domestic race of Wapiti, which are so tame as not to be worth the attention of a sportsman. But it is very evident that if it had not been for the Yellowstone Park, all the Wyoming elk would have been wiped out long ago, just as they were in Colorado.

In the report of the Director of the National Park Service for 1920, the following appears. "We might as well face the situation squarely. The elk of the Yellowstone are not holding their own. Some means must be found for guaranteeing their protection in bad winters." This tells the story. It is probable that the Wyoming elk have decreased from forty or fifty thousand eight or ten years ago, to about twenty or twenty-five thousand to-day.

In California there is another species of elk, the San Joaquin Wapiti, a small, graceful animal, with slender horns, which formerly ranged all over the central valleys in enormous numbers, and lived in open country or in tule swamps. Only about three hundred are now left, and they are protected on the ranch of Messrs. Miller and Lux, where

unfortunately they do some damage by feeding in the alfalfa fields. A State park must be created for this species, or it will almost certainly disappear in a few years. A few have been transported to other parts of California, but these plantings have not been an entire success.

The Wapiti in the Olympic Mountains of Washington, a somewhat different form, are well protected by heavy forest, but the cutting or burning of this forest might mean destruction to them. The Olympic National Monument, which comprises about two hundred thousand acres on the summits of the Olympics, might be made the basis of a fine preserve for the coast Wapiti. The Wapiti which inhabited Arizona and New Mexico, lately described as a distinct species, have been extinct for some twenty years. Others that have been brought from the Yellowstone Park have done well, so that the situation there is now very encouraging.

Rocky Mountain Sheep. To the mountain sheep, time has brought disastrous changes. In the Southwest every little desert range once had its herd of short-haired, light-colored races of the typical sheep of the northern Rockies. Now only a few scattered bands carry on a precarious existence in the isolated desert ranges of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, hemmed in by domestic sheep and cattle, and shot at by stray poachers and Indians. All this in spite of completely protective laws. Their future is uncertain unless they can be strictly guarded. But with the true Rocky Mountain sheep the situation is much better, for they exist in some numbers in the Yellowstone, the Rocky Mountain Park in Colorado, the Grand Canyon Park in Arizona, and the Glacier Park in Montana. Perhaps there are six or seven thousand head left in the United States. But as a game animal they have almost ceased to exist this side of Canada. In Alaska the white, or Dall's sheep, has been greatly reduced in certain regions, especially in the mountains, near the Arctic coast. In other regions they are still very plentiful, and a rough census by the Governor of Alaska in 1919 showed fifty or seventy-five thousand, a very conservative estimate.

Moose. Moose have shown wonderful staying powers, and hold their own wherever they have any chance at all. The decline of the Indian population has been a large factor. Of course where moose are so vastly outnumbered by shooters, as in Maine and Minnesota, the number of licenses issued for their killing will have to be definitely adjusted to their natural increase. It is absurd to give the sportsmen

of a State legal permission to exterminate every head of big game in that State every year, but that is actually done in States like Maine, New York, and Minnesota. In northern Minnesota there was created recently a large sanctuary, the "Superior State Game Preserve," that should certainly save that species in the United States for a long time to come. The State of Maine ought to follow suit. Some fifteen thousand moose of a slightly different race exist in the Yellowstone Park. There are also a very few in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, but these last cannot be considered safe from eventual extirpation. In Alaska it is reasonable to suppose that moose will remain for a very long period. They are tremendously concentrated on the Kenai Peninsula, where, according to early records, they formerly existed only in very small numbers. Two men hunting there last autumn saw sixty-seven in an area of only a few acres, and all in sight at the same time! In eastern Canada the species holds its own well, but the constant toll of the best bulls must eventually have the same effect that it did in Maine, that is, of eliminating the finest heads of horns for all time, and probably destroying the vigor of the stock.

In western and central Canada moose are supposed to have been working steadily northward, so that now they have reached the Arctic Ocean near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. They have also worked north and west down the Yukon River. This extension of range is difficult to explain, and may be in the nature of a great periodic migration. The dying-out of the native population may have had a marked influence in the Far North. The moose has proved very resistant to changed conditions, but has not done well under fence, and does not restock easily. Efforts to restore them in the Adirondacks have been a failure.

Caribou. In this species we have an example of a large mammal that seems to have no power of adapting itself to any sort of changed conditions. They probably would not prosper under fence unless the area was so great that they were not conscious of being enclosed. In zoölogical gardens they live on for a few months or a year in a miserable, dejected state, and then perish. The woodland caribou is gone from the United States, never to return, and this was probably inevitable. There were a few in extreme northern Idaho a few years ago, but I doubt if any now exist there. They disappeared from Maine in the late nineties. In eastern Canada the species is slowly but steadily vanishing, except perhaps in Newfoundland. In that favored island it holds on in great numbers, but the forty-five or fifty point heads of

twenty years ago are no more. In British Columbia and the mountains of Alaska, three types of great, dark-colored woodland caribou still exist, and there is no reason to fear that they may not do so for a long time. In the recently created Mount McKinley National Park there are thousands of the splendid Stone's caribou. Outside of parks, these mountain caribou may all ultimately vanish.

The barren ground caribou continues to exist in enormous numbers all over the Arctic prairies of northwest Canada and into East-Central Alaska, but along the whole Arctic coast of Alaska, in the more open coastal portions of western Alaska, and on the Kenai Peninsula, it vanished as rapidly as the Buffalo when modern rifles were sold to the natives by enterprising American traders. Domestic Reindeer herds, administered chiefly by the Biological Survey, and now numbering over two hundred thousand, are supplanting these vanished hosts, and will some day be of vast economic value. Grant's Caribou, now confined to the west end of the Alaska Peninsula and Unamak Isle, ought to be carefully guarded, for they could be easily wiped out in a few years, consisting, as they do, of only about three thousand animals.

Rocky Mountain Goat. Rocky Mountain Goats have no real stronghold in the United States outside of the Glacier National Park, although there are some in Idaho and Washington. They will always exist in this Park in very large numbers; so the species appears safe in the United States for all time. In the coast mountains of British Columbia and Alaska there are still plenty of goats, and as a matter of fact the status of this interesting and distinctly American mammal has changed very little in the past twenty-five years.

Deer. Although white-tailed deer have necessarily vanished from a great part of the Central States, they still exist in enormous numbers, as every one knows. The southward extension of the range of deer in New England between the years 1900 and 1910 is well remembered by every one, and is a good example of what protection can do. Deer have pushed north and east on the heels of the vanishing wolf and retreating caribou, and will always be easily brought back, even if locally exterminated. A census of the white-tailed deer killed in the United States in 1910, made by Dr. Palmer of the Biological Survey, gives the number as sixty thousand, and this number can easily be maintained by properly located State sanctuaries. In the two States of Maine and Minnesota, some thirty thousand were killed in 1920. The story is very different with the mule deer of the plains and the

Rockies. These animals will be maintained only with difficulty outside of parks and reservations, and are now extirpated over most of their former range. Here again is one of those species that are absolutely non-adaptable, never become highly educated, and inhabit a country which for the most part is ridiculously easy to hunt in.

The black-tailed deer of the Pacific coast needs rigid protection. It is impossible to imagine how it can exist in California, where, with the network of good roads and much open land, hunting is made easy, and many are shot from, or near, motor-cars.

Bears. There is very little use in bemoaning the fate of the grizzly bear, for such huge animals simply cannot get along in close proximity to man. This was particularly true of the California grizzly, a pugnacious breed, long since vanished. In the wild parts of Alaska the great fish-eating coast bears are deserving of special protection, for they are the most splendid of all bears. Our Eastern black bear is really one of our finest game animals, and it seems to me it should be treated as such, not as vermin. The adaptability of this animal is evident by the way it has persisted in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The numbers still taken yearly in the mountains of Pennsylvania are remarkable, running up to nearly five hundred, and about two hundred are still killed annually in New York. I think bear-hunting could even be brought back in western Massachusetts, without interfering in any way with agriculture.

Much as it goes against the grain of the real lovers of beasts and birds to see the larger predatory mammals exterminated, they must perforce bow their heads to the inevitable. Perhaps a few wolves and mountain lions could be spared in our large parks, controlled by a careful system of trapping.

Energetic warfare has been carried on against the mountain lion in recent years by stockmen, hunters, and by the predatory animal department of the Biological Survey. It is almost certain that these pests will ultimately all be killed, unless some are left within the borders of our large parks.

The Jaguar of South America and Mexico, which formerly ranged up into our Southern States, is now gone north of the Mexican line, and is getting extremely rare in northwest Mexico. It is a fierce, and at times dangerous animal, very destructive to cattle. It is easily killed by poison, so that it never can, and never should, exist in the neighborhood of man.

Wolves. An attempt is now being made completely to exterminate the timber wolf in the United States. I am told by Dr. A. K. Fisher, who is in charge of the work, that this can be done in the near future, and that it is only a question of a little time. The whereabouts of almost every wolf, or pack of wolves, is now known, and experts employed to exterminate them are at work all over the West. But even should wolves be completely trapped out in the United States, they will probably continue to drift in from Canada for some years to come.

The prairie wolf, or coyote, is much more difficult to eradicate, and is even extending its range eastwards at the present day.

Fur-bearing Animals. The situation with regard to fur-bearing mammals is serious. The tendency now is to enact long close seasons. The animals respond, but are again reduced to a remnant in a few years. Some method must be worked out to regulate trapping, to the end that the numbers of animals taken may be reported. Eventually the annual take in any State must be correlated with the natural increase. The trapping of animals when the fur is not prime must be discouraged, and it is rather hopeful to note that wholesale fur dealers are now taking an interest in order to prevent this unnecessary wastage.

Fur-farming experiments have not, on the whole, been encouraging. Valuable silver foxes may be profitably farmed, but such fur is not useful, and is only a luxury. The industry has, however, assumed considerable importance, and there are two hundred and sixty-five ranches devoted to the raising of silver and black foxes in the United States alone. On these ranches there are approximately five thousand animals, but the present low prices of furs will probably reduce this number. Canada, of course, has many more fox farms. Skunks can be farmed, but are not valuable enough to warrant the expense. The really fine fur animals, marten, fisher, and otter, do not live long in confinement. They must be maintained on fur preserves set aside for that purpose. On the experimental fur farm belonging to the Government, at Keeseville, N.Y., marten have only once been induced to breed. The large mink whose remains are found in Indian shell-heaps on the Maine coast is supposed to have been exterminated by fur trappers about the middle of the last century.

Muskrat swamps have proved a valuable asset to an ordinary farm, and have been made to yield as much as thirty or forty dollars an acre, for besides the fur the meat now finds a ready sale under the name of "swamp rabbit."

Beaver belong to that category of animals which are extremely easy to bring back, even after complete extirpation, while marten, fisher, and wolverine belong to a different class that cannot be expected to exist except in remote regions. The wolverine and fisher are nearing complete extinction in the United States. Otters are among the most remarkable of all our larger fur-bearers, as witness their survival in some numbers in eastern Massachusetts, even within twenty miles of Boston. They are too difficult to trap to be entirely wiped out, and they get along perfectly well in settled farm country, just as they have always done in the British Islands.

In a recent publication Dr. Hornaday, of the New York Zoölogical Park, takes a very gloomy view of the future of fur animals, the world over. I think this view is justified, but I cannot but feel that the fur trade itself will wake up in time at least to prevent extermination. The present era of low prices is a godsend to the animals themselves, and it may be many years before the price of fur rises to anything like the disastrous heights of 1920.

Birds. The number of species that have become actually extinct in North America, north of Mexico and the West Indies, is only seven, namely, the Great Auk, Pallas Cormorant, Labrador Duck, Passenger Pigeon, Eskimo Curlew, Carolina Parakeet, and Whooping Crane. We might add to this, however, a list of ten or twelve more species whose future is very uncertain, and among these are at least two, and perhaps more, species of wading birds. In a list of birds whose future is seriously endangered we should probably have to include the following: Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Long-billed Curlew, Golden Plover, Trumpeter Swan, Dresser's Eider, Sage Grouse, Heath Hen, Masked Bob-white, Wild Turkey, and Band-tailed Pigeon.

The Black-capped Petrel, which breeds in the West Indies, but wanders up along our coast, might be added to these.

If we examine this list of lost American birds, we find only one or two whose fate could have been avoided, taking into account the lack of interest among our people a few decades ago. The Great Auk and Pallas Cormorant were helpless species, confined to small islands, and an easy prey to fishermen and explorers. The end of the Labrador Duck has never been explained, and it is not at all certain that man was the cause of it. Of the Eskimo Curlew a single individual may still turn up, here and there, for one specimen was taken in Argentina in September, 1914, but I list it here as extinct. It was shot on the pampas of southern South America in winter, as well as on our east

coast in autumn, and the Mississippi Valley in spring. It might have been saved, but its winter range could never have been made secure. The Passenger Pigeon was destroyed primarily by man, and could probably have been preserved in much diminished numbers. The Whooping Crane was such a large, showy bird, and migrated over such a thickly settled region, that it is doubtful whether laws could have saved it. Possibly a few individuals still exist, but it seems reasonable now to consider it as entirely gone. In this species we lost perhaps the finest of our great game birds. The Carolina Parakeet was curiously sociable in its breeding habits, and was easily trapped and shot. It was good to eat, and was destructive to fruit. It was taken also for its plumage, and had some value as a cage bird, so that it combined a number of characteristics which made its fate certain from the first.

Now as to the second group of birds, those whose future is threatened. The Ivory-bill, the largest of our woodpeckers, is still found in scattered pairs in the wild parts of Florida, and is reported from the Okefinokee Swamp in Georgia, and in Mississippi. There may be a very few in Louisiana, but this is doubtful. This bird apparently can only exist amid the most primeval, or untouched surroundings, so we will have to admit that it was destroyed by man, either directly or indirectly, and will ultimately disappear. The Long-billed Curlew was destroyed by man, and is gone, probably for good, on the Atlantic coast, and is becoming very rare in the West. The Golden Plover, at least the Eastern subspecies, is now a very rare bird, and is rapidly going the way of the Eskimo Curlew, and it is still subjected to the same conditions that wiped out that species; namely, destruction and changed conditions in its winter home on the Argentina pampas. The Trumpeter Swan, the finest and largest of our two swans, is not quite so far gone as it was supposed to be a few years ago. It never was a very common species, so far as we know. Major Allan Brooks tells me that he knows a number of lakes in northern British Columbia where it seems to be resident. A Dutch aviculturist, Mr. Blaauw, has two or three pairs breeding on his estate, so perhaps this bird may yet be saved. Dresser's Eider, which once bred commonly all along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and west along the coast of Maine, is now growing scarce, because its island nesting places have been persistently hunted by Newfoundland and Labrador fishermen. If the Province of Quebec takes action soon enough it will still be possible to preserve it, but several well-chosen sanctuaries are necessary.

The Sage Grouse is a species so strictly confined to the dry sage-

brush plains, besides being ridiculously tame, that it has not stood up well before the advance of agriculture, and something will have to be done to prevent its being completely wiped out. The introduction of dry farming on what had hitherto been considered waste land has still further restricted the range of this big grouse.

The case of the Heath Hen, once common all over our eastern coast lands, and now confined entirely to the Island of Martha's Vineyard, is familiar to most sportsmen. Unless other colonies can be started it is more than probable that some accident, or series of accidents, will exterminate it. Only a few years ago a fire swept the central part of the island, and reduced the birds from twelve or fifteen hundred to less than one hundred.

In New Mexico and Sonora, there exists in a naturally limited range the Masked Bob-white, *Colinus ridgwayi*. For some reason this little partridge cannot cope with the advent of cattle and seems to be rapidly dwindling, if it is not already nearly extinct this side of Mexico. Unfortunately there does not seem to be any means of improving this situation.

Perhaps the Wild Turkey ought not to be included in a list of vanishing birds, but its range is of course much reduced. It is still represented, in four slightly differing subspecies, from Pennsylvania to Florida and west to southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In Pennsylvania, owing to large and carefully guarded sanctuaries, it has actually increased within the last few years. Nowhere else, so far as I know, is it holding its own. Large preserves are the only method of saving it.

The Band-tailed Pigeon has been classed as a vanishing species, for it was given scarcely any legal protection until five or six years ago. Its winter range is so contracted that ornithologists have been anxious about it, but apparently its decrease has been arrested by better laws, and it is not going to follow in the wake of its unfortunate cousin the Passenger Pigeon.

The Black-capped Petrel, recently listed as extinct, still seems to be with us. Its breeding grounds on Guadeloupe, West Indies, were interfered with by a volcanic eruption, and it was probably not reduced by the hand of man. Other colonies, as yet unknown, may exist.

On the whole the status of our shore birds, particularly those on our eastern coast, is less satisfactory than that of any other group of birds, and as soon as the education of sportsmen and bird-lovers has progressed a little more, a close season of at least five years should be

placed on this whole group. It is still legal to shoot four species, and one of these, the Eastern Golden Plover, is almost certainly an early candidate for extinction.

Now if we turn to the swimming birds, the ducks, geese, and swans, we find the situation, as every sportsman knows, greatly improved, on account of the passage of the Federal Migratory Bird Law. This, combined with the termination of market shooting, both in the United States and Canada, has produced really astonishing results, more wonderful than the wildest optimist had prophesied. Two or three species only need special attention because of their great decline in numbers. The prevention of drainage of waste places, the creation of Federal and State sanctuaries, and the regulation of nuisances such as floating oil and disturbance by aeroplane, should result in a further increase in our stock of water-fowl. Few people realize the numbers of ducks which are taken in the United States to-day. A million or more are shot in Minnesota, nearly a million in California, and over a hundred thousand in the State of New York. With very few actual figures to go on, I should guess the total number for all the States, exclusive of Canada and Mexico, at not less than six or seven million, which in actual food value alone would be worth at least \$10,000,000. What their value may be from the standpoint of outdoor recreation, no one can say. If the mania for drainage of shallow lakes, which has caused great damage to the wild-fowl reservoirs of States like Iowa and Illinois, could be stopped, most of our wild-fowl would be with us for a long time. No large drainage projects should be allowed without a careful analysis of the whole situation, and it is really criminal the way large sheets of water have been turned over to land promotion companies, to create new land which has often proved utterly unfit for agriculture, and has damaged surrounding property by lowering the water table.

The true game birds, the grouse and quail, come under another head, and it is not possible to state their case in a few words. Too many local problems are involved. The prairie grouse, of six species, seem destined ultimately to vanish. Perhaps there is no help for it, but fortunately there is also no immediate danger. Enough large wheat farms, where they are fairly well protected, remain to ensure the continuation of these wonderful birds, but they are not birds that profit by the coming of agriculture. In the Northwest, particularly in Manitoba, the European Partridge has been introduced, and, contrary to all our experience with the same bird in the East, has

flourished amazingly. It may replace the Sharp-tailed and Pinnated Grouse in time.

The Ruffed Grouse of the East, which also occurs in slightly varying forms over many of our Western mountains, and north into Canada, is little understood by many bird protectionists. It is a peculiar bird, subject to sudden, widespread depletion, lasting sometimes for several years, and extending from heavily shot areas in New England to the wildest parts of Quebec, so that this does not seem to have anything to do with the numbers shot. During such times alarm calls are sent out, and the bird is pronounced as nearing disappearance. But it has a way of suddenly coming back to its former numbers, and confounding all the alarmists. In the East the species has just been through a period of extreme depression, starting with the year 1914, and indications are that recovery is now beginning. Many other species of grouse show similar variations of status. In the State of Minnesota over half a million Ruffed Grouse were shot during the open season of 1920 and about the same number in Pennsylvania. If we go beyond their actual food value, and try to conceive the number of miles of hard walking in rough country which the sportsmen of these States must have covered to bag those grouse, we begin to arrive at a true appreciation of their actual value in health maintenance. Basing my calculation on an average of five miles for every bird, and I really believe this is too low, we have a distance of five million miles covered, which is no small accomplishment in these gasoline-mad times.

In Pennsylvania 287,000 grouse were estimated as taken in 1919, but in 1920 there were over 500,000 which points to a remarkable recovery in numbers after a severe depression. The figures for 1918 are not available, for the season was closed on account of the great scarcity of the birds.

The Woodcock, in spite of many predictions to the contrary, is certainly holding its own, and I feel certain myself that the past ten years have shown an increase. Breeding stock is returning to regions where it was completely wiped out, and, better still, the idea of the sportsmen of fifty years ago, that they would be all killed by the extension of telegraph wires, is found to be false.

Speaking broadly, there is no reason to suppose that our perching and singing birds, our passerine birds as a whole, are in any danger of reduction. There are fluctuations from time to time, and some species have had their natural habitats seriously affected by deforestation, destruction of old-time prairie conditions, irrigation, etc. Ex-

amples of this sort are seen in Smith's Longspur, Sprague's Titlark, and Baird's Sparrow. Here in the East we think of the Purple Martin as a vanishing bird, but the species has really only ceased to nest over a small part of its range. The case of the Dickcissel is a curious one, for it is now only found west of the Alleghanies and perhaps has followed the march of agriculture westward to keep in touch with the clover fields it so dearly loved. East of the Alleghanies, however, it has practically disappeared.

Our birds of prey, the eagles, hawks, owls, and vultures, should not concern us overmuch. The Great-horned Owl, a dangerous neighbor, has naturally become scarce; but he could not be tolerated in any numbers except in the Far North. Kreider's Hawk, a prairie form of our Red-tailed Hawk, has become rare, just as our own Red-tailed Hawk has. But on the whole, most of our hawks and owls are still abundant, perhaps too abundant to please any one interested in the artificial rearing of game birds.

The rarest and most striking of all our birds of prey, the great California Condor, is still found in a number of different localities, and some sentiment has been aroused in its favor by Western bird-lovers.

Hérons, of two species, the Large and Small Egrets, have suffered greatly, but they can still be saved. The Scarlet Ibis and Flamingo were really never birds of Florida, and these cannot be considered as real American species. The Roseate Spoonbill, once an abundant species in Florida and the Gulf States, is not to be found nowadays north of the West Indies and Central America, except as a very rare resident in one or two remote Florida rookeries. The National Association of Audubon Societies has done something in Florida, and the Federal Government controls some breeding places, but a great deal remains to be accomplished.

It has not been possible to give any real picture of conservation of mammals and birds in so short a space. The subject is rather large, and the literature greatly scattered. Perhaps no definite impression of any kind has been made on the reader; indeed, conditions are still changing so rapidly that what is true one year is obsolete the next. It will be long before our population has reached its maximum, worked its full havoc on forests, fields, and water, and settled down to a more or less permanent system of agriculture, like that seen over most of Europe. But I have shown at least that many of our faunal losses were unavoidable, and that others are not yet beyond repair. In

conclusion something ought to be said along the lines of correction, an outline of policies which seem to be the most important in saving species actually threatened, or increasing those that are capable of being increased.

First: Provide for the future, even if in small numbers, of the Pronghorn Antelope by creating an unfenced antelope park of large extent, preferably in the arid portion of Nevada, and save the Sage Grouse at the same time.

Second: Add to the winter elk-refuge south of the Yellowstone Park, and make the future certain for a herd of at least twenty-five thousand elk.

Third: Set aside a series of National game sanctuaries in the National Forests of the West, in order to provide breeding grounds where game may increase and supply surrounding regions, as outlined by Dr. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey. At the same time make the Forest Service, with its forest rangers acting as game guardians, responsible for the game in the National Forests. This service will have to coöperate with the States in which the forests are situated, and designate the parts of the forests where hunting may be done and the number of animals that may be taken. The number of licenses to take big game will, of course, have to be limited.

Fourth: Institute a Federal hunting license which shall be required of every one who hunts migratory birds. The money which is received from this source, either directly or indirectly, can be used for the better enforcement of laws protecting these birds, and for the purchase of permanent wild-life refuges and public shooting grounds, as suggested by the 7th National Conference of the American Game Protective Association. This last seems to me the most important of all, and coupled with the present Federal law it is certain to produce lasting beneficial results to our wild-fowl.

Fifth: Create a large sanctuary in some of the drowned lands of Florida, prevent their drainage by land-promotion companies, and ensure the continuation of at least a part of the wild life which fifty years ago made Florida famous among lovers of nature. Incidentally such an area would save the Sandhill Crane, the Florida Wild Turkey and the Florida Deer.

Sixth: Pass a bill to give the United States Commissioners power to hear and determine cases now coming up to the Federal Courts under the Migratory Bird Law, thus relieving those courts from what are merely police court trials, and hastening the hearing. At present the

Federal Courts are too busy to give immediate attention to violation of the migratory bird laws, and they were never intended to function for such a purpose.

CHESTER NOYES GREENOUGH,

DEAN OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

By HENRY W. HOLMES, '03,

DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.

GENERAL and genuine rejoicing has greeted the announcement that Professor C. N. Greenough, '98, of the Department of English, has accepted the office of Dean of Harvard College. Professor Henry A. Yeomans, '00, of the Department of Government, has filled that office since 1916 with distinguished success, after serving from 1912 to 1916 as Assistant Dean under Professor Byron S. Hurlbut, '87. Professor Yeomans is to have a year of well-deserved rest before he returns to his teaching and has already started on a trip around the world. He will spend several months in France during the coming academic year. With him go the heartiest good wishes of his colleagues and of hundreds of students who came to know him either as Dean or teacher or as Director of the American University Union in Paris. He occupied the Deanship during an unusually trying period and discharged his duties with conspicuous fairness, courage, industry, and high purpose. It is well for the University that he can return to his work as Professor of Government unhampered by administrative duties and refreshed by travel, rest, and study. The zeal, good sense, and sympathetic insight he showed as Dean will find full scope in his teaching. Equally well for the University is Dean Greenough's acceptance of appointment as his successor; for with the changes which President Lowell has introduced into the scheme of education in Harvard College there has developed a need for reorganization in the administrative offices of the Faculty, and if Yeomans was to be granted relief from the burdens of the Deanship no one could be found so well fitted as Greenough to face the difficulties of a critical period in that important post.

Most graduates know something about the common, daily trials of the Dean. If they were not summoned before him in their own day, they knew those who were; and the *Lampoon* would doubtless reduce its issues by a substantial number of columns if it had to give up its

more or less illuminating comment on the student's personal contact with the Dean or his Assistants. Time was when the Recorder, summoning the student who had "cut," not wisely but too well, was the chief figure in a large proportion of *Lampoon* centre-pieces. But various factors have combined of late to bring to the office of Dean of Harvard College a new set of duties and to impose on the Dean a new leadership. Responsibility for discipline will doubtless always rest upon the Dean. As Chairman of the Administrative Board he will be charged with the presentation to the Faculty of the most serious cases of student misconduct. He will have to deliver in person some of the heavier sentences and he will be called on always to answer delicate questions in the administration of justice as between the College and the individual. But hereafter as never before the Dean of Harvard College must be a leader, not merely in the administration of discipline, but in the far more difficult task of effective educational guidance.

Getting a college education at Harvard is not as simple as it used to be. It is many decades now since the curriculum of a Harvard undergraduate was completely prescribed. It is a decade at least since it was almost completely elective. The rules for concentration and distribution of studies and the development of the general examination and the tutorial system have made a new thing out of the student's problem of choice of studies. They have made academic success a new thing — more difficult and worthier of a student's ambition. They have made genuine academic failure somewhat more rare. Above all, they have made the problem of dealing with the individual student more complicated and more significant. Meanwhile the various avenues of influence on the lives of the students have converged: the Freshman Dormitories and other housing arrangements bringing the College into closer contact with the individual in one way; the Department of Physical Education in another; and minor developments in control over student activities presenting problems of a still different variety.

Meanwhile, also, there has been a growth of freedom for the student. At any rate, undergraduate life has in it now more of responsibility and opportunity than ever before. The College makes no petty rules, but lays down broad principles, offers many choices, and stands ready to advise and help. This very attitude, however, calls for a concentration of authority and responsibility in dealing in the new fashion with individual students; and it has become inevitable that University 4

should be changed in outward appearance and in inner significance. The office of Dean must necessarily be magnified; and the incumbent must have the grace and strength to go forward into a new leadership both in the Faculty and among the students.

Those who know Dean Greenough will have no fear that he will rush in where angels fear to tread, nor that he will delay unduly in the initiation of progressive measures. He will move surely, steadily forward, without excitement, without offense either to enthusiast or conservative, without overstepping his authority or failure to grasp his opportunities. He combines vision, humor, good taste, and efficiency in such harmonious proportions that it is a bit difficult not to prophesy too rosily the results of his work as Dean. Already, in consultation with President Lowell, he has effected a consolidation of offices in University Hall which will make administration more effective. While he was serving as Acting Dean in 1919-20 he gave a new dignity to the physical surroundings of his work by bringing together appropriate pictures and books for the inner office at University 4. The greatly increased effectiveness of English A since he took charge of that course several years ago has given every one confidence in his powers of organization. That task required system, routine, and industry combined with enthusiasm, sympathy, and the ability to develop ideals and maintain motives. The new tasks of the new Dean will call for no qualities which his colleagues and students have not already found in C. N. Greenough.

There is about Professor Greenough another characteristic which will also serve to make him an unusual Dean. "Democracy" is a much-abused term, but in the best and truest sense Greenough is democratic. The study of literature gives some people an undue interest in genius. They are impatient of common folks. The ordinary student bores them, and the likes and dislikes, prejudices, ambitions, and trials of the public at large affect them only to amusement or disgust. Such an attitude is not a good recommendation for most teachers nor for the Dean of Harvard College. Fortunately Dean Greenough is not only free of it, but his interest even in literature is largely an interest in what people in general have read and responded to. He has had it in mind for several years to write a history of American literature based on studies of popular interest in books, popular taste, popular response to writing, and the social forces at work on authors of every rank. It is to be hoped that he will some day find himself able to carry out this plan. While he is Dean of

Harvard College his interest in everyday humanity will be an added qualification for his tasks.

A welcome to the Deanship ought not to become embarrassing. It is not to be expected that Greenough or anybody else will find the office lacking in difficulty. It has great traditions, and in Dean Briggs and his successors the new Dean can look back upon predecessors who have set him a high mark for his high calling. The graduates of the College and the Faculty and officers can do no more than welcome Dean Greenough, express their hearty confidence in him, and pledge him their full loyalty.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

IN Warren House, the headquarters of English A, there is a room that deserves the attention of others besides the Freshmen who are required to visit it. On the walls there are the framed photographs of a number of young men, and framed with each photograph is a page of manuscript, a page from a theme written by the young man at the not long distant date when he had been a freshman at Harvard. Under each picture is inscribed the name of the student and the date and place of his death — for the pictures are those of some of the youngest Harvard men who died in the World War.

Three or four of the manuscript pages are so striking on account of the suggestion of destiny or of personality that they contain as to be worth quoting.

Robert Morss Lovett, Jr., a Freshman in 1915, an officer in 1918, when he was killed at Château-Thierry, wrote the following — the spelling and punctuation of the manuscript are preserved:

The guide and I took turns cutting steps up the icy slope... Our hands were blistered and chapped, for gloves could not be worn. I was dead-tired and discouraged. Ahead of me, the broad shoulders of my guide rose and fell, as his indefatigable arms made a veritable stair-case up the incline. Every now and then he would turn around and encourage me, his blue eyes gleaming with pleasure at the conquest, he always seemed most happy when most tired. Finally it came my turn to lead, and although he protested, I made up my mind to try it once more. The ax never seemed so heavy, nor the ice so hard. My hands felt as if I were holding a red-hot poker. At last we arrived at the cornice on the ridge.

Does not the passage take on a certain dignity of symbolism when one thinks of the hardship, struggle, and death that the pleasant, smiling boy of the photograph was so soon to meet?

A classmate of Lovett's, Malcolm Cotton Brown, wrote:

Above all things, that condition which I personally dislike the most is the condition of mediocrity. . . . College freedom is a thing to be definitely appreciated and taken advantage of. Every man should come here with the understanding that he is here to make a success of himself, but should try to look beyond those smooth paths which lead down to failure.

Brown was killed flying — an airman who scorned mediocrity, who loved freedom, and who, like all who dare the air, chose to look beyond the smooth paths.

Another member of the same Class, Charles Parker Reynolds, who died in France after the Armistice, a captain in the Field Artillery, wrote in a manner that showed the sympathy and tenderness of his nature:

We all think a lot about the misery and pain of the present war. Most of us pity the soldiers who are being wounded, thrown into prison, exposed to the cold, and so on. Of course this suffering is intense and awful. But we should think more of the sufferings of the women at home. The soldier is blinded to some extent to the humane side of the question by patriotism, by the turmoil of the fighting, and by the hatred for the enemy: he does not have long, anxious evenings of mental suffering. And even if he does, he is a man and is better able to bear up than a woman is. . . . The women go hungry and cold themselves; but what is worse, they see their dearest ones, their children, going hungry and cold, and they dream of the misery of their husbands and sons, and continually fear for their safety.

Here is a page from a story by Ralph Henry Lasser, a Freshman of the Class of 1920, who was killed in action scarcely a year after the theme was written:

After several minutes of silence I said, "We must all give everything we have, even that which is nearest and dearest. I do, Mother dear, realize your sacrifice, your feeling, your devoted affection and care. But I am sure that in this hour of test, you will give all and make the greatest sacrifice. We have received from our dear country everything, and now we are called upon to render service in return. I want to serve my country; I want to serve you, my dear mother. Can I not do them both, or must I do one and not the other? Must I make a choice? Please don't make me choose, but do you as a true American mother give me your consent and let me feel when on the battlefield I lie that I have left behind not only a mother than whom none is dearer, but a true American than whom none is more loyal."

For almost a quarter of an hour there was silence. My mother was sobbing bitterly, and from my eyes a tear fell now and then. Soon I heard my mother say, in sobs, yet with forgiveness, "Go, my son, I will not stand in your way, only may the good God save you and bring you back to me."

The scene has its pathos, but is not the deepest pathos that of the presentiment that inspired it?

David Endicott Putnam wrote, as a Freshman at Harvard two years before his death, a brief autobiography, of which a page is framed with his photograph:

Then in 1908 I went to England. This trip was of no special value to me except as something to boast about. As I think of it now it seems to be nothing more than a good time.

Three years later, however, I began to really live. This was brought about through a great sorrow which entered my life. My father died, leaving me with a wonderful mother, who didn't understand me, and a great responsibility. I did not realize how much I would miss this man until later, when problems that mother did not and could not understand came up, and it was left all to my own judgment to decide them. It was up to me to "make good" and do it all by myself. Whether or not I will succeed remains to be seen, but I can truthfully say that, so far, I think mother has been pleased.

Winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre and the Médaille Militaire, one of the most celebrated American aces, heroic in his victories and in his death, could anything more touching or more true be said of him than his own boyish words, "I think mother has been pleased"?

Into the room in which the pictures of these and of other young Harvard men who died in the war are hung Freshmen come daily for conferences upon their themes. Some of them linger to look at the photographs and to read the manuscript pages. None of them can be unaware that this room is not only a room for conferences, but also a Harvard shrine.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE END OF THE YEAR.

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

THIS year, as has so often happened in the past, the weather man provided us with an exceedingly hot and humid day for the Commencement exercises, and Sanders Theatre is not an ideal place for the delivery of orations in tropical weather, especially when the place is crowded to the upper galleries. During the afternoon the heat moderated somewhat, and the audience which heard the addresses in the Sever Quadrangle was able to do so without a continual mopping of brows. Regular degrees to the number of 1213 were conferred, and it is significant that considerably fewer than half of these were baccalaureate degrees. Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science totaled only 498. The various graduate schools of arts and sciences, law, medicine, business administration, education, and theology contributed a larger number, 638 in all. The distribution of the degrees conferred by the University at its two-hundred-and-eightieth Commencement is shown by the following table. This tabulation possesses a good deal of interest in that it discloses the measure in which the various graduate schools have acquired predominance at Harvard.

Bachelor of Arts	412
Bachelor of Science	66
Master of Arts	118
Doctor of Philosophy	34
In the Engineering School	
Bachelor of Science	17
Master of Science	9
Mining Engineer	1
Master of Education	63
Doctor of Education	5
Bachelor of Laws	197
Doctor of the Science of Jurisprudence	9
Master of Business Administration	121
Doctor of Medicine	98
Doctor of Public Health	2
Master of Landscape Architecture	3
Master of Architecture	3
Doctor of Science	3
Doctor of Dental Medicine	35
Bachelor of the Science of Theology	7
Associate in Arts	2
	<hr/>
	1213

In the public imagination the only "real Harvard man" is the Bachelor of Arts. This notion had its genesis, of course, in the days when the undergraduate graduates in arts possessed a decisive numerical superiority among the students of the University. We have now reached a point where this entire situation is reversed and the time is not far distant when the majority of the names in the Alumni Directory will be

those of men who are graduates of Harvard University, but not of Harvard College. For the first time in the history of the University, moreover, regular degrees were conferred upon women, a considerable group of whom became Masters of Education and are now entitled to have their names borne forever on the roll of Harvard graduates. This is not a foreshadowing of eventual undergraduate co-education; but it does mean that one long-established barrier has been broken down. Women have at least effected an entrance into the columns of the Quinquennial.

The Commencement season has become a time not only for the conferring of regular and honorary degrees, but for a general inventory of financial resources and an announcement of educational plans. The University statements made to the Alumni by President Lowell and others in this connection were highly encouraging. The new Endowment Fund has come within hailing distance of fourteen million dollars, which is the largest amount ever obtained by any American University from a single money-raising campaign. The fund is not yet closed, nor will it be until the original goal of fifteen millions is reached. Apart from contributions to the Endowment Fund the gifts for the year were as large as usual; they included large amounts from the estates of Joseph R. DeLamar and A. Paul Keith. The University's share in the Frick estate has not yet been turned over. Between the income from that part of the Endowment Fund which has already been paid in, from other gifts, and from the increased tuition fees it is anticipated that the Corporation can pull through the next academic year without a serious deficit. Total disbursements are now more than four million dollars per annum, of which a good deal less than half is covered by the tuition fees. It takes all the net income from an endowment of between forty and fifty million dollars to liquidate the balance.

Our present financial resources, however, give us no scope for expansion. Every new building and each new department of instruction places an additional strain on the University budget. The maintenance of the Widener Library, apart from heating and lighting, costs \$200,000 per year. At the old rates of tuition this would mean the entire receipts from a thousand students. No one begrudges this particular item of expenditure, for the Widener Library is the most useful building we have; but when any one asks us what we do with the income from so large an endowment the answer is not far to seek. It does not all go for the payment of professors' salaries, not by any means.

In facing the problem of avoiding deficits in the future there are two practicable alternatives. One is to keep on raising money; the other is to set a limit upon the number of students who will be enrolled in the various University departments. Some colleges and universities have already announced their intention to pursue the latter policy. At Harvard the Medical School and the Graduate School of Business Administration have been driven to it by reason of the numbers who are applying for admission and their inability to take care of greatly increased

What of future expansion?

enrolments without a considerable expansion in instructional facilities. For this expansion no funds are at present available, hence the imposition of a limit upon the enrolment was the only course open. But the question may well be raised whether we ought to look upon this as a permanent policy and apply it to the other departments of the University as occasion arises. It is not at all impossible that we shall have an increased registration amounting to ten, twenty, or even thirty per cent in Harvard College during the next few years. Every superficial indication points to a substantial increase in the size of the freshman class this autumn, which will mean that many of the newcomers cannot be accommodated in the Freshman Halls.

Now the policy of placing a limit upon the size of the student body has the merit of being a certain and easy way of solving an institution's financial **Objections to** difficulties, but is open to serious objections from more than one **limiting the** point of view. No matter what sort of barrier is set up, or **number of** what process of selection is adopted, the fixing of a maximum **students** limit is likely to shut out many young men who deserve an education and ought to be provided with the opportunity for obtaining it. If the endowed colleges are not able or willing to take them, the public authorities will be forced to assume the responsibility, and the total cost to the community will be much greater in the end. The graduate and professional schools at Harvard have no competitive tests for admission; all graduates of recognized colleges are entitled, on the face of the requirements, to be enrolled. A limitation in numbers, accordingly, resolves itself into a policy of first come, first served. That is now the situation in the Graduate School of Business Administration. Qualified applicants are admitted in the order of their applications, and when the limit is reached the list is closed. There is no certainty, of course, or even probability, that the men who are the earliest in filing their applications have better attainments than those who come along later and are turned away. For admission to the freshman class in Harvard College it would be entirely practicable to establish a plan of competitive selection based upon the results of the entrance examinations; but this method would probably not prove as equitable or as satisfactory in practice as it looks to be on the surface. Those who have had to do with academic examinations are well aware that they provide at best a very undependable gauge of either intelligence or industry; and this is particularly true when the examinations are of a different type from those which candidates have previously taken. The University, moreover, does not control the making or marking of admission examinations, this function having been turned over to the College Entrance Examination Board some years ago. The standards of this body, as described in a recent issue of the *MAGAZINE*, vary greatly from year to year in some subjects, and a system of competitive admission based upon fluctuating standards would almost assuredly lead to a great deal of injustice. There is also the fact that many boys apply for admission to Harvard College in the summer and fail to appear when the registration date arrives in the autumn.

The proportion of applicants who do this, for one reason or another, is not constant each year. No definite allowance could be safely made for it. All things considered, there are serious objections connected with the proposal to limit the size of the student enrolment whether in the graduate or in the undergraduate departments. The most serious and most fundamental objection of all, however, is to be found in the practical certainty that an institution which ceases to go forward in numbers, facilities, endowment, and educational standards would eventually go backward in all directions. It is quite true that numbers alone are not of supreme importance, but one need only look around among the institutions of the country to see that those which have grown in numbers are the ones which have increased their resources and power, while the stand-pat colleges are to-day not far from where they were a quarter of a century ago.

In view of the circumstances it is a satisfaction to know that the Governing Boards and Faculties of Harvard are in hopes that the first of the two alternatives can be followed. This is to keep the door open to all The proposed qualified applicants for admission and to provide instruction Harvard Fund for them by making renewed calls upon the generosity of the Alumni. In anticipation of these future needs the Associated Harvard Clubs, at their Milwaukee meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a permanent fund to which all Harvard men will be asked to pledge small annual contributions. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of calling it a "Harvard" fund rather than an "Alumni" fund, since contributions will be welcomed from all friends of the University whether graduates or not. The idea is that all Harvard graduates, and as many others as possible, shall be asked to become contributing members, as it were. An average subscription of only ten dollars apiece from those whose names are listed in the Alumni Directory would give us an additional income of nearly four hundred thousand dollars per year. The details of this plan are now being worked out by representatives of the Corporation, the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the Alumni Association. If the scheme can be successfully carried through, it will enable the University to meet its future problems as they come. These problems are bound to come so long as the field of human knowledge keeps widening, and it will cost large sums to meet them successfully.

In the course of his address at Harvard on Commencement Day, the new President of Yale University put forward a suggestion that is well worthy of consideration in view of the staggering cost which higher edu- A division of functions among the colleges cation is bound to impose upon the community in the course of time if universities set no limit to their expansion in number of students, in new departments, and in better facilities for instruction. President Angell suggested that colleges might well begin to recognize "the necessity and possibility of differentiating their functions more fully than they have heretofore done." All institutions of higher education, it is true, must con-

tinue to provide instruction in the fundamental subjects; but there are various forms of specialized training, especially in graduate and professional schools, which ought not to be repeated everywhere unless we are prepared to countenance a waste of funds and energy. Because one institution establishes a graduate school of forestry, landscape architecture, or fisheries, it does not follow that every other university must do the same in order to hold up its end. Taking the country as a whole there has been surprisingly little of this duplication so far, but inter-university competition may bring a good deal in the future unless some plan is formulated to guard against it. President Angell looks for the day when no college will launch out into any new field without first making sure that the facilities for instruction are not already adequate elsewhere.

During the past six years all building operations at Harvard have been suspended. Since the erection of the Widener Library, the Music Building and the Freshman Halls, no permanent additions to the structural plant of the University have been made. The upsets of the war period and the high cost of building are largely responsible for this unusual intermission. Our most pressing need, during the past few years, has been for liquid funds rather than for new buildings. This does not mean, however, that the present plant is ample for all requirements; on the contrary, it is becoming steadily more difficult to provide several branches of the University's work with even the minimum accommodations which they ought to have. In order to carry through the policy of housing together all members of the entering class, an additional building in the group of Freshman Halls is needed at once. The Chemistry Department is still greatly handicapped by its inadequate and unsuitable quarters. The Graduate School of Business Administration has no home of its own; its work is carried on in sundry out-of-the-way corners because no single building is available for its use. The extension of the tutorial system will make new demands upon room space; in fact, it has already done so. Individual instruction takes more room than instruction in large groups. To do his work properly each tutor must have a place where he can meet students without likelihood of frequent interruption.

This last-named requirement will be adequately met, however, if the present plans for the erection of a Roosevelt Memorial Building are carried into reality. The Associated Harvard Clubs, at their recent Milwaukee meeting, approved a proposal to raise by public subscription a sum sufficient to erect a "Roosevelt House," and it is believed that this project can be successfully financed during the coming year. The tentative plans provide for a building of moderate size to contain a Memorial Reading Hall and a number of tutorial conference rooms. The Reading Hall would form a depository for Roosevelt memorabilia of all sorts, including books written by Colonel Roosevelt and about him. In this way the Memorial Building would serve two important ends: it would afford a

place of pilgrimage for those who desire to use authoritative material relating to the Roosevelt era, and would also bring large numbers of undergraduates into association with the memory of a man whose life-work affords a great inspiration to the youth of America. A mere museum of writings and relics would not be an appropriate memorial to one who preached so earnestly the gospel of the strenuous life, and a place of that sort is not what the Committee has in mind. The Roosevelt House, when it materializes, will be a place of daily resort for large numbers of Harvard undergraduates. No decision has yet been reached as to the location of the building, but a site somewhere south of Massachusetts Avenue is likely to be chosen.

From time to time during past years there has been some discussion concerning a general plan for the future physical development of the University. About a decade ago the Harvard Square Business Men's Association proposed that the University and the municipal authorities of Cambridge get together on some comprehensive policy for the gradual improvement of the entire Harvard Square region. In compliance with this proposal a careful study of the problem was made by Professor Eugene Duquesne, who was at that time a member of the University staff. A general plan for the future development of the whole region south and west of the College Yard was prepared by Professor Duquesne, but it did not prove in all points acceptable and the municipal authorities displayed no substantial interest in it. During the past couple of years another study of the subject has been made by John Du Fais, '77. His plans suggest the broadening of Holyoke Street and the creation of a new main entrance to the Yard opposite this thoroughfare. Meanwhile the Corporation has appointed Charles A. Coolidge, '81, and Guy Lowell, '92, to serve as its expert advisers on future architectural plans. It cannot be said, therefore, that the future development of the University's physical plant is receiving inadequate consideration.

A plan for the location of all future buildings

Those who are greatly concerned because no comprehensive and definitive plan has been formally adopted by the Governing Boards ought to be reminded, however, that as a practical matter no educational institution can safely commit itself to a hard-and-fast scheme of physical expansion. New buildings often come by way of gift, and the wishes of the donors must have some consideration in the matter of location, architecture, and use. If all future buildings were to be erected out of unrestricted funds, it would be an entirely different matter; we could then locate them where we please and build them according to our own architectural tastes. But an institution which makes up its mind to accept no building which does not conform to an existing comprehensive plan is likely to have very few buildings offered to it. Educational needs and methods are in constant process of change, moreover, and what might seem to be an admirable plan to-day would prove, very probably, altogether out of consonance with the altered educational requirements of a quarter-century

The limitations upon comprehensive planning

hence. Two decades ago nobody was thinking very much about the separate housing of freshmen, or tutorial instruction, or the needs of new graduate departments in education and business. Nobody can predict to-day the distance to which our present experiments with new methods of instruction may lead, or what the relation of these new methods to future physical development may ultimately be. To-day we are somewhat cramped for classroom space; it may well be that a decade hence we shall find ourselves with no need for large classrooms, but with an urgent demand for small conference rooms, tutorial studies, or what not. Comprehensive plans are all right so long as they remain informal and flexible; but any attempt to warp the free and natural development of an educational institution into conformity with somebody's ideas of scientific planning would be highly undesirable.

The significance of the experiment in tutorial instruction which is now being conducted by various departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been fully appreciated by the authorities of the University, but not until quite recently has the student body appeared to realize the importance of the new instructional methods. This spring, however, the Scholarship Committee of the Student Council devoted the larger portion of its annual report to the workings of the tutorial system. The committee expresses its belief that the system is "of the greatest value and that the present tendency to stress the importance of tutorial work is for the best interests of the students." The opinion is advanced, furthermore, that "a given amount of time spent in reading under the guidance of a tutor is more profitable than an equal amount of time devoted to a lecture course." Having thus given cordial endorsement to the tutorial method of instruction the undergraduate committee makes various suggestions as to ways in which the system may be extended and improved. Occasion is taken to point out that at present no regular credit is given for reading done by undergraduates under the guidance of their tutors. The students who are under tutorial supervision must take as many regular courses as those who are not. This, the committee believes, is inequitable, and the suggestion is made that tutorial reading be accepted as the equivalent of one full course in satisfying the requirements for the bachelor's degree.

The material for the volume of Harvard War Records is now very largely in hand and it is expected that the publication of the records can be finished before the close of 1921. It would be a satisfaction to hope that the war record of every Harvard man could be included in this volume when it appears; but that is more than any one can venture to expect. Although the accumulation of material began nearly four years ago, and notwithstanding the fact that great diligence has ever since been exercised in sending out inquiries to all whose names are in the Alumni Directory, it is to be feared that many names which ought to be in the War Records volume will still be lacking when the publication goes to press. Already the number of service records has reached a total of about 11,500, and the names are still

coming in. It is interesting to compare this figure with the Civil War statistics as they were published in 1886. This Civil War volume, the publication of which did not take place for two decades after the conflict closed, contains the military records of 1239 Harvard graduates. Notwithstanding belated compilation of the volume, or perhaps on account of that fact, the list of names which it contains is incomplete. More than a hundred graduates who are not listed in the Civil War volume are now known to have been in the service, making the total about 1350. The number of Harvard men who served in the army, navy, or marine corps during the World War is at least nine times as large.

Early in June the Harvard Glee Club sailed for France where it has given a number of concerts during the months of July and August. The trip was made at the invitation of the French Government. The two most important engagements were one concert in Paris on Independence Day and another in Strasbourg on the French National Holiday (July 14). The itinerary included visits to other French cities and a short jaunt into Italy.

The Glee
Club's trip
abroad

Judging from the press reports the trip has been an unqualified success in every way. It was no light venture to take a musical organization into territory where artistic standards are so exacting; but the Glee Club seems to have acquitted itself with high credit everywhere. That a body of young Americans should be cordially welcomed in France is not surprising, but that any undergraduate musical organization should receive high praise from the musical cities of that country is a phenomenon quite worthy of the attention given to it in the American press. The Glee Club has done the University an excellent service.

The practice of holding each spring a Graduates' Day in Cambridge was inaugurated a year ago. The idea met with a ready response from members of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs and the meeting was successful from the outset. This year Graduates' Day brought more than a hundred members of the Alumni together in the Faculty Room of University Hall where addresses were given by President Lowell and various other officers of the University. The principal theme of these addresses was the progress of the University in its relation with the schools and in new methods of teaching. At noon the graduates took luncheon in the Harvard Union and then went to the track games with Princeton on Soldiers' Field. The intention is to establish Graduates' Day as an annual occasion for making known to the Alumni the work and problems of the University. Each year a different program will be provided.

The annual
Graduates'
Day

Much discussion has appeared in the public prints during the past few months concerning the drift of student opinion on contemporary political and economic questions. If some writers are to be believed, the colleges of the country, the women's colleges especially, are centres from which a good deal of pernicious doctrine is dissemi-

Radicalism
in American
colleges

nated. Some radical journals, on the other hand, have assured the world that the life of the American college student is too devoid of thought and reflection to be productive of any genuine "spiritual unrest." One of these journals asserts that the whole influence of the colleges is directed toward the expanding and perfecting of our present political and economic exploitation.

The truth is that college students, as a class, are neither radicals nor reactionaries. Every college, like every section of the country, contains some hard-boiled examples of both, and it is these individuals who make themselves most audible. But the great majority of undergraduates have no settled and earnest opinions as to the way in which the affairs of the world ought to be conducted. They have come to college with prejudices and partialities of one kind or another derived from their home and school environment. But these things do not preclude in them a large measure of open-mindedness as their teachers can testify. Many students entirely change their point of view during the four years of a college course, and the fact that they change in a variety of ways is a testimonial either to non-existence or the complete failure of propagandism in college teaching. The enlightened teacher is well aware that classroom propaganda rarely achieves its end and often proves a boomerang. The undergraduate, as a rule, cannot be browbeaten into an extreme position on any question of contemporary public policy. The teacher who shows a personal bias and a closed mind in the classroom loses most of his influence; he does not gain converts, but rather repels those who might be inclined to follow him to fair conclusions.

If there be college teachers who are carrying on a socialist propaganda, we need not get unduly excited about them: they will retard rather than advance the crusade they are preaching. People who know very little about undergraduate human nature have been talking a good deal of nonsense about the iniquity of "planting Utopian theories in the immature minds of college youths." You can try to plant almost anything in the undergraduate's mind, but it will prove mighty barren soil for most varieties of propaganda, whether Utopian or otherwise. Least among the characteristics of the American college student is his gullibility. Treat him like a child and he will generally confound you by his sophistication. Youth, to be sure, is more open to the lure of novelty than is age; but bear in mind that it is also inclined to be more complacent. The young fellow who is getting a college education — usually without sacrifice on his own part — is no exploited proletarian and he knows it. On the other hand, he has not been long enough in contact with the cold facts of the world to dampen his ardor for things which have the flavor of innovations. Between the opposing influences he is more than likely to jog along in the middle of the road.

In this connection mention may be made of the two different attitudes toward the value of a Harvard education which were set forth by the Class Orator and the Ivy Orator last June. The former complained that in his four undergraduate years he had not learned enough

about the present-day problems of the nation. His idea of a college education, apparently, was that it should be directed primarily toward giving young men an acquaintance with the facts, issues, and problems of to-day. Now the Ivy Orator was wiser in his generation, for he opined that the chief end of a college education is to give young men the mental equipment which will enable them to deal with the facts, issues, and problems of to-morrow. "The best thing we get out of college," quoth he, "is ourselves." Therein he was right. What men get out of college is determined by what they are when they emerge, not by what they know.

During the war years the Harvard Engineering Camp at Squam Lake was not in operation, but it opened again in the summer of 1920, and this year it has been in full swing. The land on which this camp is located was purchased by the University just twenty years ago, but additions to the tract have been made from time to time and the total area is now about seven hundred acres. In the early days the Engineering Camp was used for instruction in surveying only, but various other engineering subjects are now taught and the work done at the camp is credited toward the requirements for either the S.B. or A.B. degree. The duration of the camp is eight weeks, two weeks longer than that of the Summer School in Cambridge. The students live in tents and do most of their work in the open except on rainy days when map-work or some such study is carried on indoors.

Viewed as a whole the year 1920-21 was a satisfactory one so far as Harvard's part in intercollegiate athletics is concerned. In the events which annually mark the Commencement season, the baseball team won its series, while the Varsity crew lost its race with Yale. In many respects the most interesting of all the athletic contests in the Stadium was the joint international track meet which took place on Saturday, July 23d. Track and field athletes from Yale and Harvard on the one side met a combined group of track and field athletes from Oxford and Cambridge on the other. A comparison of the records made by the various contestants prior to the meet seemed to indicate that the Englishmen would prove better than the Americans in the running events, but not so good in the field.

As it turned out, however, the prognosticators were astray. The Yale-Harvard squad won all the field contests and four out of the six track events. The meet was notable for the wholesale smashing of intercollegiate records which took place, no fewer than six of them being bettered. E. O. Gourdin, '22, of Harvard, broke the world record in the broad jump event, his flying leap of 25 feet 3 inches being the longest jump ever credited to a human being. Gourdin also figured as the winner of the hundred-yard dash. New records were also made in the hammer-throw, the quarter mile and mile runs, and the high jump. A week after the Stadium meet the Oxford-Cambridge squad tried conclusions with a joint team from Princeton and Cornell, securing practically an even break.

The new Dean of Harvard College, Professor Chester N. Greenough, '98,

will begin his duties this autumn. Professor Henry A. Yeomans, '00, the retiring Dean, will spend a year in Europe on leave of absence. On his return he will resume charge of his courses in the Department of Government. The number of Assistant Deans has been increased to four. Messrs. Philip P. Chase, Edward R. Gay, Kenneth B. Murdock, and Edward A. Whitney will be Dean Greenough's coadjutors during the coming academic year.

COMMENCEMENT.

Thursday, June 23, 1921.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

The University Marshal, Dr. John Warren, '96, led the academic procession; Sheriff Fairbairn called the meeting to order. Dean Fenn of the Divinity School offered prayer. Robert B. Drummey, '21, delivered the Latin oration; John L. Hotson, '21, spoke on "American Tradition and Men of '21"; Francis E. Gaebelein, Gr. 1, spoke "In Behalf of Music"; and Godfrey Dewey, Gr. Bus. 1, on "Teaching Students to Study."

President Lowell conferred degrees of the University in the following number and distribution:

Bachelor of Arts, regular	272
Bachelor of Arts, as of 1922	29
Bachelor of Arts, out of course	43
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	344
Bachelor of Science, regular	48
Bachelor of Science, as of 1922	3
Bachelor of Science, out of course	3
	<hr/>
	54
Master of Arts	116
Doctor of Philosophy	38
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering	6
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering	8
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering	1
Bachelor of Science in Metallurgy	1
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Chemistry	1
Master of Science in Electric Communication Engineering	6
Master of Science in Civil Engineering	1
Master of Science in Sanitary and Municipal Engineering	2
Master of Engineering	1
Master of Education	63
Doctor of Education	3

Master of Science in Zoology	1
Master of Science in Forestry	2
Doctor of Science	3
Master in Architecture	3
Master in Landscape Architecture	3
Master in Business Administration	119
Doctor in Dental Medicine	35
Doctor of Medicine	96
Doctor of Public Health	2
Bachelor of Laws	179
Bachelor of Laws, out of course	15
Doctor of Juridical Science	9
Bachelor of Scientific Theology	2
Master of Scientific Theology	4
Doctor of Theology	1

For Honorable Service in the War.

Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1921	36
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1920	13
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1919	8
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1918	2
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1917	2
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1916	1
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1922	2
Bachelor of Science, Class of 1921	3
Bachelor of Science, Class of 1920	2
Bachelor of Science, Class of 1919	3

High Honor Men.

The following received degrees with high distinction: A. B. *Summa cum laude*: Frederic Newton Arvin, Jr., Esmond Barrett Brady, Winslow Alvan Duerr, Theodore Dunham, Jr., Theodore Howard Kaplan, Charles Alfred Spoerl. S.B. *Summa cum laude*: Estill Ibbotson Green.

M.D. *cum laude*: Robert William Buck (*Buller Coll.*); Randolph Kunhardt Byers; William Bosworth Castle; Benjamin Hughes Kennedy, Jr. (*Univ. of Alabama*); Elmer Louis Sevringhaus (*Univ. of Wisconsin*); Joseph Vincent Taylor (*Univ. of Wisconsin*); Fletcher Johnson Towlerston;

James Harvey Townsend; Samuel Rideout Webber; John Clare Whitehorn (*Doane Coll.*). *Magna cum laude*: Charles Clarke Hall (*Univ. of California*); Tracy Burr Mallory.

LL.B. cum laude: George Reddington Blodgett (*Yale Univ.*); Leo Blumberg (*Princeton Univ.*); Maxwell Brandweide; Richard Cary Curtis; Charles Turney Edwards (*Brown Univ.*); William Henry Edwards, 2d, (*Brown Univ.*); Myer Israel; William Edward McCurdy; Walter Harper Moses; Robert Crockett Rand; William Rand, Jr.; John Warner Remington (*Univ. of Rochester*); Roger Beard Siddall (*Oberlin Coll.*); Donald Clinton Swatland (*Princeton Univ.*); John Charles Vogel (*Univ. of Missouri*); Roger Hawes West (*Univ. of Georgia*).

Honorary Degrees.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the President in the following words:

Masters of Arts:

EDWARD WALDO FORBES: Director of the Fogg Art Museum, whose tenacity of purpose in acquiring for the University the Riverside land, and works of art for its Museum, has achieved the incredible.

WILLIAM JAMES CUNNINGHAM: Professor of Transportation; with railroad men an expert, with students a teacher of the principles of an art essential to modern life.

ROBERT PATTERSON PERKINS: An honored alumnus, who in a dark hour brought to Italy the aid and comfort of the American Red Cross.

JULIUS HOWLAND BARNES: Chairman of the United States Grain Corporation, who helped to avert a famine in a struggling world.

CARLOS CHAGAS: Director of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, preëminent in the knowledge of tropical medicine in Brazil, discoverer of the nature and cause of the disease that bears his name.

Doctors of Science:

HERBERT CHARLES MOFFITT: The physician who built up for the University of California the great medical school of the Pacific Coast.

GEORGE ELLERY HALE: Astronomer famous in two worlds, whose spectroheliograph has recorded light of the sun too strong and of the stars too faint for human sight.

SIR ROBERT JONES: The orthopedic surgeon who patiently and silently showed the way to restore to usefulness and comfort the cripples of the war.

Doctors of Laws:

LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN: President of Boston University, with the wisdom to perceive the service that could be rendered by a university in a large city and the capacity to make his vision true.

GEORGE WOODWARD WICKERSHAM: A lawyer honored by the bar; beloved by all who know him; large in his public spirit, unselfish in his devotion to the public weal.

JAMES BOWLAND ANGELL: A man tried in many posts, whose reputation has grown with every trial; worthy head of a university national in its scope, great in its history, great in its services to the nation, and greater still in its destiny.¹

Alumni Exercises.

After the luncheon the Chief Marshal, Robert H. Hallowell, '96, led the procession to the Sever Quadrangle. Eliot Wadsworth, '98, President of the Alumni Association, spoke in part as follows:

"Perhaps the best known thing that the

¹ The Latin versions, by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, are as follows:

Artium Magistrum:

EDWARDUM WALDO FORBES: Musei Fogg rectorem, qui tenax propositi terram Ripariani Universitatis opera pulchra Museo nactus quae credi non poterant fecit.

Scientias Doctorem:

GUILLIELMUM IACOBUM CUNNINGHAM: Vecturae professorem, qui ab administrantibus vias ferreas rerum peritus, a discipulis artis huic saeculo maxime necessariae rationum primus doctor existimatur.

ROBERTUM PATTERSON PERKINS: alumnus honoratus, qui in rebus desperandis Crucis Rubrae Americanae auxilio Italiam confirmavi.

IULIUM HOWLAND BARNES: Civitatum Foederatarum Societatis Frumentariae principem, cuius auxilio ab orbe terrarum laborante fames depulsa est.

CAROLUM CHAGAS: Instituti Oswaldo Cruz rectorem, virum inter medicinae Tropicae Brasiliensis perites egregium, eius morbi naturae et causae inventorem qui suum nomen fert.

HERBERTUM CAROLUM MOFFITT: medicum illum qui Universitati Californiensi maximam orae Pacificae scholam medicam instituit.

GEORGIUM ELLERY HALE: astronomum in duabus orbis terrarum partibus praecclarum, qui visum humanum solis occaecantis stellarum effugientium lumen radipula sua descripsit.

ROBERTUM JONES, EQUITEM: chirurgum illum deformitatum puerilium peritum, qui in hoc bello sauciatos utiles liberosque dolore reddi posse patienter et tacite docuit.

Legum Doctorem:

LEMUEL HERBERTUM MURLIN: Universitatis Bostoniensis praesidem, virum et sapientem qui utilem eam magnae urbi esse perspiceret et validum qui corde visa perficere posset.

GEORGIUM WOODWARD WICKERSHAM: iuris consultum apud tribunalia honoratum, ab omnibus notis amatum, patriae utilitatis studiosum, suae oblitum.

IACOBUM BOWLAND ANGELL: virum multis in officiis probatum, omni probatione fama auctum, dignum universitatis rectorem quae magna olim gessit, magna patriae contulit, maiora etiam fatis ducentibus faciet.

Alumni Association has carried through is in the formation of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee which was done in the year 1915. You have all felt the effects of that work.

"I am going to say just a word about the figures, not any long statement, but I would like to say this: That however it may have hurt, we had an acknowledgment here last year when President Lowell told us that the campaign had saved the University from bankruptcy.

"The status of the fund as of April 30, 1921, is as follows:

Total subscriptions	\$13,788,134.13
Total payments	8,565,790.31
Leaving to be collected	\$5,222,343.82

"The Endowment Fund Campaign which was revived last autumn has completely changed the figures reported here last year. For one thing, we had no classes which had subscriptions from 100% of their members. Now we have eight classes, every member of which has given to the fund.

"The largest subscription by one class comes from 1898, the amount being \$691,406.17. Last year, the largest subscription was from 1832, \$610,308.50.

"Of the classes numbering less than 100 surviving members which include all older classes up to '76, the largest amount subscribed comes from '75 — \$188,960.07.

"On the basis of percentage of living members who have subscribed, we can award no blue ribbon. There is a dead heat in the contest at 100% involving the classes of '50, '52, '53, '54, '57, '58, '62, and '65. No way of running off this dead heat has yet been suggested.

"From 1877 to 1890, the Class of '89 gives the largest subscription, \$408,173. On a percentage of givers, the Class of '89 also carries off the honors with 94.6%. From 1891 to 1900, the Class of '98 gives the largest subscription, \$691,406.17. On a percentage of givers, the Class of '91

leads with 94.7%. From 1901 to 1910, the Class of '02 gives the largest subscription, \$398,456.51. On a percentage of givers, the Class of 1908 makes the best showing at 95.4%. From 1911 to 1920, the Class of '15 gives the largest subscription, \$271,510.98. On a percentage of givers, the Class of '11 is far ahead of all competitors with 98%.

"Total subscriptions received number 23,352, of which 1450 come from non-Harvard donors.

"Last year 38% of all men recorded in college classes had contributed. This figure now stands at 74.2%. The campaign carried on by classes last autumn pushed energetically by Class Committees, has brought about this great improvement in results and added nearly a million and a half dollars to the fund. The undergraduates carried on a campaign under the auspices of the Student Council. Eighteen hundred and seventy-one men subscribed, the total amount pledged being \$66,364.66.

"I should like to say a personal word about the Endowment Fund Campaign, particularly a word of appreciation for the spirit in which Harvard men responded. It was the first appeal among the multitude of appeals that followed the great war. It was made in the interest of one of the great factors toward stability and progress that exists in the world, education, as exemplified by our own university. The campaign was made aggressively and there was no bashfulness in presenting the needs of Harvard and the responsibilities of Harvard men. Sometimes it was suggested that the drive was too hard; that we might alienate the interest of Harvard men.

"I want to say now that in my judgment, not only was no interest alienated but the interest of every man in the welfare of the University was increased. We began to think about the University, what it means to us, and what we owe to

it. We began to realize from the point of view of grown men what our four years here had meant; how different our lives had been every day in the year because of what we had learned and the associations we had made while living here in Cambridge. We more fully understood that our lives are broader; that the friends we met in our college days were adding to our enjoyment of living; that Harvard herself brings us personal satisfaction by each new achievement toward the advance and spread of learning and science, by her increasing influence in the affairs of the nation, and by the success of Harvard men in all of whom we take a personal intimate interest, almost as though they were of our own family.

"We had not actually realized all this until the great call was made and Harvard men all over the world met to discuss the situation and to express, each in his own way, the reason why the Alumni should help. From the oldest to the youngest, we united as volunteers in one great piece of team play and were glad to do it. It has been my good fortune to talk with many Harvard men from different parts of the earth, and I am confident that they agree with this statement and feel a renewed interest in the welfare of Harvard University and an added pride in being Harvard men."

Following Mr. Wadsworth, President Lowell spoke:

"Although not a treasurer, it is my duty always to begin with an annual report of the gifts to the university during the year, and this year they have been large. Apart from the Endowment Fund, I will mention those gifts, or rather those payments which are more than \$25,000. And I say payments rather than gifts because a number of them, and among them the largest, are payments on account of the legacies which have been announced before this, such as

Anonymous Fund No. 4, \$50,000.00.

From the Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, \$77,772.46.

From the Estate of Charles Church Drew, \$111,667.76.

New additions to old funds: The John Knowles Paine Fellowship in Music, \$32,344.72; Alfred Tredway White Endowment for the Department of Social Ethics, \$44,250.00; Proctor Fund Addition for the Music School, \$50,136.11; Mrs. Walter R. Bacon, two graduate scholarships in painting, \$40,621.76; George Schunemann Jackson Fund, for books, preference to be given to those treating of social welfare and service, \$39,007.84; Estate of A. Paul Keith, on account of his residuary bequest announced some time ago for the general purposes of the university, \$112,500.00; the Estate of Mrs. William J. Wright, for the Medical School, \$108,840.20; Estate of Elliot C. Lee, \$50,750.00.

For the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, a number of collections, \$110,000.00.

From the General Education Board, for the combination between the Medical School and the Lying-In Hospital, \$300,000.00.

The total gifts for the year, apart from the payments for the Endowment Fund have been \$2,375,000.00."

[Applause.]

At this point announcement was made that the Class of 1896, celebrating its 25th Anniversary, presented to the college the sum of \$100,000.00.

"Even boys twenty-five years old love their mothers, or ought to. That is splendid from the Class of 1896, and particularly as it has been freely bled for the Endowment Fund previously.

"Now, I ought to explain to the graduates of Harvard University why it is that we need so much money. What are our expenses during the year? Our actual disbursements for running this institution are more than four millions of dollars a

year. The maintenance of that library alone over there, leaving out heat and lighting, is \$200,000.00 a year. Now, not one cent of that is wasted. It is all spent as economically as possible, but the fact is that education is a very expensive luxury. I do not know that I ought to say luxury; let us say necessity, and for our community it is absolutely a necessity. It is very expensive and it is getting more expensive all the time, and I sometimes ask myself how much longer will the public be able to support education at the rate at which it is going.

"Now, I ought to tell you one or two reasons why it is growing more expensive instead of less expensive all the time. One reason is the greater variety of the kind of education that has to be given. You know that within two or three years we have started a School of Business Administration, and we have just started a School of Education. We started those because instruction for those careers is now demanded and needed by the community. Well, all that increase in the variety increases the expense. Even in such a place as the faculty of arts and sciences of the college the spread of human knowledge of course increases the field in which men desire and need to be educated. That has increased enormously in the college.

"Then we are devising improved methods of instruction. We have made, I believe, one very great advance here within the last few years, in what we call the general examination. In other words, our object is to find out not how often a youth has touched the button, but what he has got out of touching the button; how he is when he leaves, not what process he has been through, but what he is like. In order to do that we hold both in the medical school, in the divinity school, and now in all but the scientific branches of the college, a general examination for the man, on the subject to which he has

devoted his mentality, and we try to find out what he has got out of it. And we find every little while that a man who has done quite well in his courses has got nothing out of it. Now mind you, the important thing is not what a man has done in college, but what he has become in college, and that is what we want to find out, and what is more, that is the object we want to put in front of the students, not to go through a process, but to reach a result.

"I noticed that in the class oration the other day the orator of the graduating class criticised the college because he said it did not teach the men about the existing problems, the modern problems of the country. That may or may not be a good thing to do, but that is not the really important thing, to teach him any particular problem, but to furnish him something above the eyebrows that will enable him to solve them when he meets them, [Laughter] because after all you must remember that if we teach the man about the problems of to-day, and that is all he took away, those problems would not be the problems he had to solve in after life. [Applause.] That class orator, I think, was answered by the Ivy orator. Wit is sometimes wiser than prose. The Ivy orator remarked that the best thing we got out of colleges was ourselves, and he was right. But what are you when you get out? Are you a man with a thinking apparatus which can be used? We do not want to turn out geese stuffed with chestnuts. [Laughter and applause.] We want to turn out men that are capable of walking on their own feet. I won't pursue this metaphor, for I observe that I am becoming mixed. [Laughter.]

"Now, all that sort of thing is expensive. You have to provide, in some way or other, tutors, that is, advisors, men who will advise that youth as to what that general examination is going to be, what he has got to study up to get through.

"But there is another reason I want to bring to your attention which makes education more expensive, and which is a source of worry to me. Of course, it won't worry you, but it worries me. And that is this: It is the number of people in the community who want an education. It is positively harassing. I was looking over our quinquennial catalogue the other day and charting out the number of men who graduated from Harvard College since 1800 and the curve when charted was rather striking. There was very little increase from 1800 to 1850. Individual classes went up and down, but on the whole there was very little increase. From that time on, it began to rise slowly, and if you neglected the individual variations from one class to another the curve went up from 1850, slowly at first, and then faster and faster and faster and faster, until in 1900 it came to a stop. Then about 1912 it began to go up again and is now going up rapidly. Of course, during the war it dropped.

"Now, what does that mean? It means that from 1800 to 1850 the proportion of students who went to Harvard College was actually diminishing in proportion to the population, because the population was increasing rapidly. And what was true of Harvard College was true of colleges generally throughout the country. We have a chart which gives from 1880 to 1920, the total population of the universities and the colleges of the country as compared with the population of the schools, and the increase of Harvard and the other colleges in general go up together.

"The charts that we have show that the increase in the size of Harvard during the last twenty years has been almost wholly from other parts of the country rather than from New England. Harvard is becoming more and more of a national university. The proportion of our students in the graduate schools as well as

the college is increasingly greater from other parts of the country. There have been more institutions of learning set up in New England.

"Now, what does that mean? Since the armistice the number of students trying to get into colleges throughout the country has increased enormously. It has increased so much that many of the Western universities have been rather swamped; they have had such numbers they hardly know what to do with them. That increase has been less as the requirements for admission have grown higher and higher. But this year it seems to have struck us. Already we have 270 more applications for admission than were at hand at this time last year. Now, that number will probably not get in. The steam roller will go over a good many of them, and the number will not increase any such amount as that.

"Some of the colleges and universities have attempted to limit their students. Well, that may be all very well if it is temporary, but suppose it is not temporary. The same increase is found in the English universities all over the country, — in Cambridge and Oxford and in all of the provincial colleges and universities. There has been a tremendous increase there, and they believe it is going to be permanent. The feeling that a broader education is needed in order that a man may raise himself in life has become greater and greater. The armistice precipitated that movement by throwing into the colleges the men who went to war rather than college. That was much greater in England, but it was large here.

"I believe the increase is permanent, and several colleges have already limited their numbers. I cannot conceive of any form of limitation that would not shut out a great many desirable men. I recognize of course that if we were to raise our entrance requirements to any considerable extent we should shut ourselves off from

connection with the good high schools of the country. At the present I believe it is not too much to say that the best students from any really good high school any where in the country can get into Harvard,—the best students. We certainly do not want to cut off those men; those are the men we do not want to cut off. And we would shut them off by raising our entrance requirements any higher.

"Suppose you adopt some other method. Suppose you had a competitive examination admitting only so many men. 'Which,' as James Russell Lowell said, 'of our honorable body will be saved?' Any system of arbitrary selection would be also a very dangerous one. Several colleges and universities in various parts of the country have announced that they are going to limit their number. Most of them have not yet settled how they are going to limit them, or to whom they are going to give the preference.

"I am speaking of this not because I think it is coming immediately. But, by the way, the number of men coming to our medical school and our School of Business Administration are limited now. The medical school only takes 125 this year, and our business school has simply had to limit their number. I hope that both those limits are temporary, that they are for the moment. But the faculty believe that they cannot effectively handle any more men.

"Now, suppose that we get an increase in other departments. Shall we be obliged to limit the college or not? That is a very uncomfortable question. We never have had to face any problem like that before. I have never known of a previous time when any college was not boasting of an increase of its members, and to be threatened with an increase and to be afraid of it is not very pleasant.

"Look at the present condition of our freshmen dormitories which were entirely

full last year. Including the men coming from other colleges and universities who have not sufficient credits and will therefore be rated as freshmen, we shall have two hundred more freshmen this year than can be got into those freshmen dormitories. Now, that is distinctly unfortunate for the very reason that one of the ways we manufacture men is to get them together in communities where we can handle and influence them. We are not running a place like a German university where a man lives where he pleases and goes to school; we are trying to run an institution where men are made men, where they are given the sense of service which comes from living in a community. And that is what we want.

"I speak of this simply because I like to tell the alumni of the problems which may lie before us, of the difficulties we have to settle, of the needs that we have, and one of the greatest needs at the present time is to have more space, more opportunity for housing our students.

"Our product, I believe, is good. I believe that the product today of Harvard University is better than it has ever been. I believe that the product of all the American colleges is better than it has ever been. I think they have learned how to do the thing better than ever before, with a deeper, stronger sense that the object of life is not what the individual can get out of life but what he can put into it. And that is what we are striving to do, and we are in hope that the people will so far believe that we are doing the right thing as to help us meet those needs that we still see before us. Thank you." [Applause.]

Governor Cox presented the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. President Murlin of Boston University paid a warm tribute to Harvard, and was followed by President Angell of Yale, who said in part:

"There is a growing sentiment which was expressed by one of your Harvard

men at a very delightful dinner given to me a few weeks ago in your Harvard Union. The time has long since passed for any spirit of ungenerous rivalry among the great institutions of this country. Although it is not always believed, it is absolutely true that no good thing can come to one of these great institutions that does not benefit every other, and it is not simply in a spirit of altruism; it is in a spirit of mere common sense, that we have learned to rejoice when one of these great institutions has benefit come to it. And for my own part, and speaking for my colleagues at Yale, I can assure you that the prosperity which this great institution enjoys, and which it is going to enjoy in larger measure, will always be found a thing to move our hearts, a thing in which we will rejoice with you. [Applause.]

"As a specimen of that, I believe the time has come when one of the solutions of the problem which your president spoke of, in the staggering cost to which higher education is bounding, is a frank recognition of the necessity and the possibility of differentiating our functions somewhat more fully than we have heretofore done. We must probably all of us expect to give the ordinary studies of the ordinary liberal arts curriculum. We shall all — or most of us — wish to give certain of the special forms of training, but there are many forms of training, particularly in the higher branches of the graduate schools — many forms of research — which it is wasteful to repeat in institution after institution; one or two or three great centres will suffice for the need. And in point of fact that is precisely the case. There are many of these things which are duplicated, and that is wrong. I started to say criminal; that is too strong a word, of course. But it is wrong to initiate these branches of work that are already cared for in other institutions, and I look for a saner day to come when

college authorities will stop before any one of them undertakes to launch a large independent undertaking which is perhaps fully and adequately represented somewhere else. We cannot escape our responsibilities in this matter. We cannot go to you gentlemen of the Alumni Association year after year and ask you to underwrite these new undertakings unless we can show you that we need the thing for which we ask not simply to magnify the institution, but we must prove to you that the development of American scholarship requires it."

Mr. George W. Wickersham was the last speaker.

"Mr. President; Fellow Alumni: A few years ago, a distinguished French economist, Emil Faguet, wrote two books to demonstrate that the prime characteristics of Democracy are the cultivation of incapacity and the dread of responsibility. Without conceding his contention, all must recognize the tendency of mass action without intelligent and virile leadership, which too often is lacking. Even that optimistic and sturdy defender of popular government, Lord Bryce, in his recent work, 'Modern Democracies,' admits that Democracy has not enlisted in the service of the State nearly so much of the best practical capacity as each country possesses and every country needs for dealing with the domestic and international questions of the present age. Particularly he notes the constant failures of Democracy in the selection of its leaders, although, he adds, 'a nation is tested and judged by the quality of those it chooses and supports as its leaders; and by their capacity it stands or falls.' And he tells us sorrowfully that 'Democracy has brought no nearer friendly feeling and the sense of human brotherhood among the peoples of the world towards one another.'

"Any one who has followed the events of the past two years must recognize the

truth of these observations. The problems of the war were solved through the increasing close coöperation of the Allied Nations under competent leadership. The problems of peace remain unsolved for lack of that same coöperation and leadership. Without them, the great moral aims of the free peoples of the world seem to be obscured, if not wholly lost, in the clouds of racial prejudices, greed and ambition.

"When hostilities were suspended, it was the declared intention of all the peoples who had combined in opposition to the Central Powers that the victor nations should unite all their forces under some more effective organization than any theretofore known, for the preservation of the peace of the world. This intention was proclaimed from countless platforms throughout America during the war in connection with appeals for money, men and service needed in its successful prosecution. Yet, the first jarring note to threaten the accomplishment of this high purpose came from the American Secretary of the Navy in December, 1918, when he appeared before a Congressional Committee and advocated an appropriation adequate to provide for the United States the greatest navy in the world.

"Forty-nine nations since then have united in an association declared to be formed 'in order to promote international coöperation and to achieve international peace and security.'

"One of the articles of the compact creating that association deals with 'reduction of armaments.' It recognizes 'that the maintenance of peace required the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.'

"It also is agreed 'that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections,' and pledges the parties to the

agreement to an effort to grapple with the 'evil effects attendant upon such manufacture.'

"Personal and political prejudices and the traditional dread of international entanglement have kept our country from becoming a party to the Treaty of Versailles. But no national or traditional policy heretofore exists to prevent this country from taking the lead in bringing about an agreement among the nations for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of international obligations, or to regulate private enterprise in the manufacture of munitions and implements of war. Adequate and effective leadership of the American Republic would, and should, put this nation in the leadership of a world movement towards the reduction of armaments.

"We should, we might have been, we yet may be, what, since the close of hostilities in the great war, we have failed to become, that is, the leader of the moral forces of the world making for peace and righteousness among the nations. On the contrary, the action of our government, in both legislative and executive branches, rather has been towards the exaltation of force, the creation of big navies, and the adoption of a hectoring attitude toward other nations. For nearly half a century, since the close of the civil war, the United States has been the leader in the substitution of law and reason in place of war in the determination of international disputes; treaties of arbitration of particular controversies, followed by general conferences of nations to formulate plans to remove misunderstandings and settle differences, were promoted or aided by our government. The Hague Conferences of 1897 and 1907 were notable examples of these efforts. Only one year before the outbreak of the war in Europe, our government promoted and entered into treaties with twenty-one different na-

tions, by which it was agreed that if any question should arise between us threatening the peace of nations which was not submitted to arbitration, it should be referred to a commission for investigation and report, and that neither nation should make war on the other until after the report of the commission had been made public. These treaties reflected the undoubted determination of the American people to avoid war by all honorable means possible.

"Among the irritating causes which tended to keep alive the warlike temper of the nations of Europe were the private manufacture of arms and munitions of war and the competitive race of armaments, military and naval. America, by her geographical position and her national traditions and ideals, was freed from these contests. A moderate sized army and a small but highly efficient navy, were all that she required. As a result of the great war, the German navy has ceased to exist, and only two countries in the world possess naval establishments of any material size — Great Britain and Japan. The existing navy of the United States is greatly superior in strength to that of Japan; it is but slightly inferior to that of Great Britain. Considering the tasks imposed upon her navy by reason of the detached character of the far-flung British Empire and the complete dependence of England upon her merchant marine for food supply, the existing American navy probably is about of a proportionate strength equal to, if not greater than, that of Great Britain. But the thought of any increase in our navy to cope with that of England is as absurd as would be a demand to fortify our northern frontier to protect against possible invasion from Canada.

"Yet, at this moment, instead of heading a movement to bring about an agreement with Great Britain, Japan, and possibly France, for the limitation of our

and their respective naval programs, our Congress has launched forth upon a program of naval expansion, adopted in 1916, based upon the declared policy that 'the navy of the United States should ultimately become equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world.'

"So, we have pending an appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives, authorizing the expenditure of nearly \$400,000,000, increased in the Senate to nearly half a billion — one-half the total annual cost of maintaining the entire government of the United States in the year 1913. Fortunately, the House of Representatives, more recently from the people than the Senate, seems to be standing firmly against this increase; but an outspoken statement of public sentiment alone can stay the progress of the big navy, big militant nation, idea.

"The Secretary of State, in a fine address delivered at Brown University a few days ago, pointed out that the world has not yet settled down from the demoralization resulting from the war. 'The counsels of power and expediency,' he said, 'still dominate, as the serious problems left by the war press for solution.'

"Speaking of America's attitude, he expressed our national desire 'to find a sound basis for the helpful intercourse of peace and to see the beginning of a new era of international justice secured by the application through appropriate institutions of accepted principles of right.'

"I venture to assert that the advent of this new era would be hastened by an invitation from our government to the other powers of the earth to an early conference looking to an agreement for the mutual restriction of naval armaments, and the addition by Congress to the Naval Appropriation Bill of a clause authorizing the President to suspend all authorized naval construction beyond the limits so agreed upon by such conference

"This question goes to the very root of the future of our civilization. It is not a party question. Responsible executives of both political parties have been infected with the big navy virus. It is an American question; nay, more, it is a question of humanity, of civilization. Who should furnish the moral leadership in this great question, if not the best scholarship of the land? From whence should this leadership come, if not from these historic halls, rich with the traditions of patriotism and the service of humanity, and dedicated to the pursuit of truth? Shall not the scholarship and culture of America raise its voice in commanding tones to express the highest ideals of a peace-loving people, living under institutions designed to establish justice and to secure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare of all our people, and demand that all our great power and influence in the world be asserted to establish agreements of concord among the nations, and the abandonment of that competition in armament which inevitably tends to war?" [Applause.]

The meeting closed with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

Directors of Alumni Association.

The result of the balloting for Directors of the Alumni Association was as follows:

	<i>Vote.</i>
1. Lothrop Withington, '11.....	813
2. Franklin Swift Billings, '85.....	782
3. Joseph Wheelock Lund, '90.....	759
4. Clement Biddle Wood, '98.....	649
5. Kenneth Pepperrell Budd, '02.....	556
6. William Greene Roelker, '09.....	369

The first three in the list were elected for the term of three years.

Election of Overseers.

To fill the places in the Board of Overseers made vacant through the expiration of the terms of Robert Grant, '73, Joseph Lee, '83, William Sydney Thayer, '85,

Robert Frederick Herrick, '90, and Dwight Filley Davis, '00, and through the death of Barrett Wendell, '77, six new members were elected on Commencement Day. The postal and Commencement ballots resulted as follows:

	<i>Postal Vote.</i>	<i>Com. Vote.</i>
1. Langdon Parker Marvin, '98.....	3288	837
2. Charles Henry Brent, Hon. '13....	2065	604
3. James Jackson, '04.....	1791	659
4. Edgar Conway Felton, '79.....	2033	648
5. Homer Gage, '82.....	1664	626
6. Roger Wolcott, '99.....	1924	541
7. Everett John Lake, '92.....	1852	521
8. Charles Allerton Coolidge, '81....	1955	505
9. Albert Thompson Perkins, '97....	1750	471
10. John Richardson, '08.....	1548	446
11. Mark Sullivan, '00.....	1709	405
12. Morris Gray, '77.....	1749	399

The total postal vote was 5733.

The total commencement vote was 1237.

The first five on the above list were elected Overseers for six years, and the sixth candidate, Roger Wolcott, was elected for the unexpired term of five years, occasioned by the death of Barrett Wendell.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of April 25 1921.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For three years from September 1, 1920: Harry Caesar Solomon, *Instructor in Psychiatry*.

For three years from September 1, 1921: Calvin Barstow Faunce, Jr., and Philip Hammond, *Instructors in Otology*; Frederick Stanford Burns, *Instructor in Dermatology*; Robert Montraville Green, *Instructor in Anatomy*; George Winslow Holmes, *Instructor in Roentgenology*; Frederick Taylor Lord, *Instructor in Medicine*; George Strong Derby, *Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology*; Alfred Clarence Redfield, *Assistant Professor of Physiology*; Joseph Charles Aub, *Assistant Professor of Applied Physiology*; William Carter Quinby, *Assistant Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery*; Frederick Herman Verhoeff, *Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology*; James Homer Wright, *Assistant Professor of Pathology*; Henry Carlton Smith, *Assistant Professor of Dental Chemistry (Dental School)*.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Physiology, to serve from September 1, 1921: whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Alexander Forbes was elected.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Education for 1921-22, and it was voted to appoint them: Henry Wyman Holmes, *Dean*, George Ellsworth Johnson, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis, John Marks Brewer.

Meeting of May 7, 1921.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the estate of Virginia Purdy Bacon (Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon) securities valued at \$9375 on account of her bequest of fifty thousand dollars to establish the "Edward R. Bacon Art Scholarships," and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of securities valued at \$579.76 and \$49,151.50 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mr. Francis L. Higginson for his gift of \$5000, to Miss Mary Weld for her gift of \$4000, to Mr. and Mrs. Costello C. Converse for their gifts of \$2500 each, to Messrs. Randolph C. Grew, Robert Treat Paine, 2d, David Pingree and Mrs. Amos L. Hopkins for their gifts of \$1000 each, to Messrs. Charles L. Harding and Everett Morris for their gifts of \$500 each, to Mrs. George G. Crocker and Mr. N. Penrose Hallowell for their gifts of \$250 each, to an anonymous friend, to Mrs. E. Preble Motley, Miss Alice P. Tapley and Mr. Frank C. Paine for their gifts of \$100 each and to Mrs. Edward Wigglesworth for her gift of \$50 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Messrs. Harold Vanderbilt, John W. Prentiss, Charles S. Fairchild and the R. H. Macy & Company for their gifts of \$500 each and to Mr. George F. Baker, Jr., for his gift of \$250 to be expended in building up the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mrs. William G. Farlow for her gift of \$2000 for the purchase of two collections for the Cryptogamic Herbarium.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the third quarterly payment for the year 1920-21 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1920.

To Mrs. Richard C. Cabot for her gift of \$500 toward a certain salary.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$350 for a scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of the Connecticut Valley for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. George C. Beals for his gift of \$50 to be expended for English A.

To Mr. Abraham Koshland for his gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugsley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated January 28, 1920.

To Messrs. James Scott Hamilton and Raymond M. Roberts for their gifts of \$25 each toward the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1921:

Sidney Raymond Packard, as *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Joseph Stancliffe Davis, as *Assistant Professor of Economics*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From March 1 for remainder of 1920-21: Martin William Peck, *Assistant in Psychiatry*.

From May 1 for the remainder of 1920-21: Clinton Poston Biddle, *Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration*.

For one year from September 1, 1921: Robert Pierce Casey, *Proctor, Divinity Hall*; Gorton James, *Instructor of Factory Management*; Clinton Poston Biddle, *Instructor in Finance and Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration*; Harold Hitchings Burbank, *Chairman of the Board of Tutors*; Edward Andrews Lincoln, *Instructor in Education*; Walter Elmore Fernald, *Lecturer on the Mental Diagnosis of Children*; George Alonzo Mirick, *Lecturer on Elementary Education*; Arthur Orlo Norton, *Lecturer on the History of Education*; Charles Swain Thomas, *Lecturer on the Teaching of English*; Oscar Charles Gallagher, *Lecturer on the Junior High School*; William Henry Geer, *Lecturer on Physical Education*.

Medical School.

Associates: Zabdiel Boylston Adams, M.D. (*Anatomy*); David Cheever, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Harris Peyton Mosher, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); James Stuart Plant, A.M., M.D. (*Anatomy*).

Instructors: Zabdiel Boylston Adams, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Freeman Allen, A.B., M.D. (*Anesthesia*); James Bourne Ayer, A.B., M.D. (*Neuropathology*); Harry Aldrich Barnes, M.D. (*Laryngology*); James Dellinger Barney, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Gerald Blake, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); John Hammond Blodgett, M.D.

(*Laryngology*); Lloyd Thornton Brown, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Percy Brown, M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Harry Philip Cahill, A.B., M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); Philip Castleman, M.D., S.M. (*Bacteriology*); George Clymer, A.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); John White Cummin, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Hilbert Francis Day, Ph.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Robert Laurent DeNormandie, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Philip Drinker, A.B., Ch.E. (*Applied Physiology*); Samuel Walker Ellsworth, A.B., M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Wallace Osgood Fenn, Ph.D. (*Applied Physiology*); Henry Joseph FitzSimmons, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Nathan Chandler Foot, A.B., M.D. (*Comparative Pathology*); Frederick Eugene Garland, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Joseph Lincoln Goodale, A.M., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Robert Montaville Green, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Daniel Crosby Greene, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Harry Fairbanks Hartwell, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Gilbert Horrax, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Frank Hamilton Hunt, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); William Edwards Ladd, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Arthur Thornton Legg, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Harry Linenthal, A.B., M.D. (*Industrial Medicine*); Henry Demarest Lloyd, A.B., M.D. (*Syphilology*); Halsey Beach Loder, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Charles Anthony McDonald, Ph.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); Nathaniel Robert Mason, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Samuel Baynor Meaker, A.B., M.D., M.R.C.S. (*Histology and Embryology*); James Howard Means, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Richard Henry Miller, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Frank Roberts Ober, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Charles Leonard Overlander, Ph.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Francis Winslow Palfrey, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frank Arthur Pemberton, S.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Lawrence Reynolds, A.B., M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Frank Linden Richardson, M.D. (*Anæsthesia*); William Bradford Robbins, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Ralph Faust Shaner, Ph.D. (*Histology and Embryology*); Albert Abraham Shapira, S.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D. (*Surgery*); Lawrence Weld Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Pathology*); William David Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Harry Caesar Solomon, S.B., M.D. (*Neuropathology*); William Norwood Souter, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Robert Soutter, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Albert Edward Steele, M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Malcolm Storer, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Douglas Armour Thom, M.D. (*Psychiatry*); James Rockwell Torbet, Ph.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Robert Henry Vose, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Wolfert Gerson Webber, A.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Frederick Lyman Wells, Ph.D. (*Experimental Psychopathology*); Paul Dudley White, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Wade Wright, S.B., M.D. (*Industrial Medicine*); Ernest Boyen Young, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*).

Assistants: Arthur Wilburn Allen, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); John Harper Blaisdell, A.B., M.D. (*Dermatology*); Arlie Vernon Bock, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frederick Leon Bogan, M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); Horace Keith Boutwell, S.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Delos Judson Bristol, Ph.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Thomas Ellwood Buckman, A.M., M.D. (*Medicine*); Anatin Walter Cheever, A.B., M.D. (*Syphilology*); Walter Gustave Otto Christiansen, S.B. (*Pharmacology*); William Pearce Coues, M.D. (*Surgery*); Ernest Granville Crabtree, Ph.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Harvard Hersey Crab-

tree, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Bronson Crothers, A.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); George Alfred Dix, M.D. (*Syphilology*); Joseph Leo Dowling, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Harold Burney Eaton, M.D. (*Neurology*); Martin Joseph English, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Harry Paul Finck, A.B., M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); Maurice Fremont-Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Henry Warren George (*Pharmacology*); John Joseph Gilbert, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Frederick Leo Good, M.D. (*Gynecology*); Edwin Baker Goodall, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Roger Colgate Graves, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Francis Cooley Hall, Litt.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Burton Everett Hamilton, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frank Andrew Hamilton, M.D. (*Anatomy*); Torr Wagner Harmer, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Ralph Augustus Hatch, S.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Otto John Hermann, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); James Lincoln Huntington, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Frederick Carpenter Irving, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Delbert Linscott Jackson, S.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Chester Morse Jones, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Foster Standish Kellogg, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Robert Ward Lamson, A.M. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Thomas Hinchley Lanman, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); George Adams Leland, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Oscar Raoul Talon L'Esperance, M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Joseph Michael Looney, A.B., M.D. (*Biological Chemistry*); Oliver Ames Lothrop, A.B., M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); Arthur Bates Lyon, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Donald John MacPherson, S.B., M.D. (*Neuropathology*); Henry Chase Marble, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Reginald Dimock Margeson, M.D. (*Anatomy*); Nathaniel Robert Mason, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Hugo Mella, M.D. (*Neurology and Neuropathology*); Adelbert Samuel Merrill, M.D. (*Surgery*); Hyman Morrison, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); William Reid Morrison, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); John Jamieson Morton, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Donald Munro, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Francis Chandler Newton, M.D. (*Röntgenology*); William Richard Ohler, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Everard Lawrence Oliver, M.D. (*Dermatology*); Charles William Peabody, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Martin William Peck, S.B., M.D. (*Psychiatry*); Charles Terrell Porter, S.B., M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); Francis Minot Rackemann, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Edward Peirson Richardson, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Augustus Riley, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Monroe Jacob Schlesinger, S.B., Ph.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Edward Bernard Sheehan, A.M., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Fred Albert Simmons, Ph.B., M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); George Gilbert Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Marius Nygaard Smith-Petersen, S.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); John Baker Swift, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Lloyd James Thompson, A.B., M.D. (*Psychiatry*); Robert Matthew Thomson (*Applied Physiology*); Raymond Stanton Titus, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Harold Grant Tobey, A.B., M.D. (*Otolaryngology*); Schichi Uyematsu, M.D. (*Neuropathology*); Beth Vincent, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Richard Goodwin Wadsworth, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Harry Weiss, C.E., Ph.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); George Benjamin White, Ph.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); John Thomas Williams, M.D. (*Gynecology*); Paul Richmond Withington, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); George

Henry Wright, D.M.D. (*Laryngology*); Edward Lorraine Young, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*).

Alumni Assistants: George Parkman Denny, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Thomas Rodman Goethals, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Harry Archibald Nissen, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*).

Austin Teaching Fellows: Mark Reuben Everett, S.D. (*Biological Chemistry*); Victor Clarence Jacobson, S.B., M.D. (*Pathology*); Thomas Kinsman Richards, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*).

Research Fellows: George Gorham DeBord, S.M. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Henry Lyman, A.B., M.D. (*Biological Chemistry*).

Teaching Fellows: Charles Sidney Burwell, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); McKeen Cattell, S.B., Ph.D. (*Pharmacology*); Leo Max Davidoff (*Histology*); Floyd De Eds, A.B. (*Biological Chemistry*); Walter Wendell Fray, S.M. (*Bacteriology*); Fred Reece Griffith, Jr., A.M. (*Physiology*); Cyrus Cressey Sturgis, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Henry Orr Veach, S.B. (*Physiology*); Edward Gilmay Waters, Ph.B. (*Histology*); Hilding Berglund, M.D. (*Research Assistant in Biological Chemistry*).

Graduate Courses in Medicine.

Associates: Franklin Greene Balch, A.M., M.D. (*Surgery*); John Taylor Bottomley, A.B., M.D., LL.D. (*Surgery*); George Washington Wales Brewster, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Frederic Codman Cobb, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Frederic Jay Cotton, A.M., M.D. (*Surgery*); John Henry Cunningham, Jr., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Lincoln Davis, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Francis Patten Emerson, M.D. (*Otology*); William Edward Faulkner, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Walter Elmore Fernald, M.D., A.M. (*Psychiatry*); Joel Ernest Goldthwait, S.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Allen Greenwood, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Torr Wagner Harmer, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Joshua Clapp Hubbard, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Daniel Fiske Jones, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); William Fletcher Knowles, M.D. (*Otology*); Walter Brackett Lancaster, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Richard Frothingham O'Neil, M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Charles Fairbank Painter, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); George Loring Tobey, Jr., M.D. (*Otology*); Harvey Parker Towle, A.B., M.D. (*Dermatology*); David Harold Walker, M.D. (*Otology*); Hugh Williams, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*).

Instructors: Harold Woods Baker, S.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Gordon Berry, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Frank Butler Granger, A.B., M.D. (*Electrotherapeutics*); John Bromham Hawes, 2d, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Henry Fox Hewes, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Thomas Chittenden Hill, Ph.B., M.D. (*Proctology*); William Augustus Hinton, S.B., M.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Ralph Clinton Larrabee, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Oscar Richardson, M.D. (*Pathology*); Mark Homer Rogers, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); James Warren Sever, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Franklin Warren White, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frank Percival Williams, M.D. (*Proctology*).

Clinical Assistants: John Edward Butler, A.B., M.D. (*Anaesthesia*); Edward Keith Ellis, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); John Greenwood Jennings, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); William Holbrook Lowell, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Roland Chester Mackenzie, M.D.

(*Ophthalmology*); Daniel Francis Mahoney, M.D. (*Surgery*); Charles Galloupe Mixer, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Nathaniel Niles Morse, Litt.B., M.D. (*Anaesthesia*); Hugo Bruno Charles Riemer, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); George Hale Ryder, Ph.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Lincoln Fleetford Sise, A.B., M.D. (*Anaesthesia*); Henry Burt Stevens, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*).

Assistants: Philip Challis Bartlett, M.D. (*Medicine*); Harold Bowditch, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Francis Gorham Brigham, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Dana Warren Drury, M.D. (*Otology*); Cleveland Floyd, M.D. (*Medicine*); Harold Elmer Foster, M.D. (*Neurology*); Somers Fraser, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); James Murry Gallison, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Harry Winfred Goodall, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Walter Alden Griffen, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Alexander MacMillan, M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Hugo Mella, M.D. (*Neurology*); William Jason Mixer, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Lesley Hinckley Spooner, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Isaac Chandler Walker, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Irving James Walker, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Wyman Whittemore, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Nathaniel Knight Wood, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*).

Fellows in Otology: John Hammond Blodgett, M.D., Leon Edward White, A.B., M.D.

For three years from September 1, 1921: Bancroft Beatley, *Instructor in Education*.

Voted to appoint William Henry Geer and John Tucker Murray, members of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education for one year from September 1, 1921.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Landscape Architecture*, to serve from September 1, 1921: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Henry Vincent Hubbard was elected.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Clifford H. Moore for the second half of the academic year 1921-22, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Exchange Professors with France for 1921-22.

Notice has been received from the Inspector General of Public Instruction in Paris that Professor Roscoe Pound, Ph.D., LL.M., LL.D., D.C.L., *Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence and Dean of the Faculty of Law*, and Professor Jeremiah Denis Matthias Ford, Ph.D., *Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages*, have been accepted as Exchange Pro-

fessors to the University of Paris for the academic year 1921-22.

Professor Arthur Edwin Kennelly, Sc.D., A.M., *Professor of Electrical Engineering*, has been appointed Exchange Professor to France in the field of Engineering and Applied Science.

Meeting of May 23, 1921.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, \$20,000 in payment of his bequest "to be added to the Thomas Jefferson Coolidge Fund for research in physics at the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, and only the income thereof to be employed."

From the estate of Lawrence Eugene Sexton, \$6931.11 on account of his bequest to establish a fund to be known as the Lawrence E. Sexton Fund, the annual net income of which is to be used for or applied to such one or more of the general or specific uses, purposes and objects of Harvard University, or of any one or more of its departments, or of any kindred and connected use, purpose or object, as the President and Fellows of Harvard College may in its wise judgment and discretion from time to time determine.

From the estate of Edward C. Pickering \$2819.98 on account of his residuary bequest for the "Astronomical Observatory."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the National Lead Company for the gift of \$13,858.68 for the study of lead poisoning.

To Messrs. George R. White and William Whitman for their gifts of \$5000 each, to Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham for her gift of \$1000, to Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown and Mr. William A. Paine for their gifts of \$500 each, to Mr. Frank B. Bemis for his gift of \$250 and to Mrs. John Richardson for her gift of \$100 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. John Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$2000, to Messrs. James Byrne, Robert P. Perkins and Thomas W. Slocum for their gifts of \$1000 each, to Mr. Howard Elliott for his gift of \$500, and to Mr. Howard Coonley for his gift of \$75 to be expended in building up the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$3000 towards the expenses of alterations in Robinson Hall.

To the Society for Promoting Theological Education for the gift of \$1500 for the library of the Divinity School and the administration of said library.

To the Hon. Irving Lehman for his gift of \$650, to Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff for his gift of \$250, to

Mrs. Joseph M. Herman and Messrs. James N. Rosenberg and Louis Ziegel for their gifts of \$50 each toward a certain salary.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$1290 toward salaries in the Department of Physiology.

To Dr. Charles Peabody for his gift of \$100 toward the general expenses of the Peabody Museum.

To Miss Mary L. Ware for her gift of \$323.76 for repairing cases in the Botanical Museum.

To Mr. Ernest B. Dane for his gift of \$250 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mrs. W. Scott Fitz for her gift of \$250 toward a certain salary.

To Drs. Judson C. Slack and Ralph E. Gove for their gifts of \$50 each and to Drs. Charles H. Abbot, Frank H. Cushman, Paul B. LeBaron, Harold L. Peacock and David F. Spinney for their gifts of \$25 each toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

To Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop for her gift of \$300, to Mr. John M. Longyear for his gift of \$100, to Messrs. Lawrence Grinnell and John E. Thayer for their gifts of \$50 each and to Mr. Dudley L. Pickman for his gift of \$25 for Peabody Museum explorations.

To Mr. John F. Spence for his gift of \$100, to Mr. Charles A. Whipple for his gift of \$25, and to Messrs. Edward C. Stacy and Sterling R. Carrington for their gifts of \$12.50 each for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To a subscriber for the gift of securities valued at \$48.88 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

The resignation of Jacob Hugh Jackson as *Assistant Professor of Accounting* was received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1921.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from September 1, 1921: Robert Henry Pfeiffer, *Assistant in Semitic*; James Carfield, *Instructor in Government*; Basil Wrenn Dennis, *Instructor in Mechanical Engineering*; Fabian Vega Garcia, Jr., *Instructor in Spanish*; Paul Henry Kelsey, *Instructor in Spanish*; Barnett Fred Dodge, *Lecturer on Chemical Engineering*.

From May 15, 1921-September 1, 1922: Henry Smith Thompson, *Secretary of the Medical School*.

For three years from September 1, 1921: Carroll William Dodge, *Instructor in Botany*.

Voted to appoint Henry Lyman, a member of the Boylston Medical Committee in place of William F. Whitney, deceased.

Voted to grant leave of absence for the academic year 1921-22 to Professor Oliver M. W. Sprague, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant leave of absence, to Assistant Professors Andrew W. Sellards

and Ernest W. Goodpasture for the academic year 1921-22.

Meeting of June 13, 1921.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Gordon McKay, \$148,287.83 additional.

From the estate of Charles Church Drew, \$4000 additional on account of his bequest to Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$75,300.18 in cash and securities valued at \$1723.68 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mrs. Andrew G. Webster for her gift of \$3000 to establish "The Major Harrison Briggs Webster, U. S. A. Scholarship" in memory of her son, Harrison Briggs Webster of the Class of 1905, in accordance with the terms of her letter of June 4, 1921.

To Mrs. Lester Leland for her gift of \$1000, to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall for their gift of \$1000, to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500 and to Mr. and Mrs. William L. Putnam for their gift of \$500 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. Harry Sachs for his gift of \$1000, to Messrs. Arthur Sachs and Samuel Sachs for their gifts of \$500 each, to Messrs. Walter E. Sachs and Howard J. Sachs for their gifts of \$250 each, to Mrs. Ralph E. Forbes for her gift of \$200, and to Messrs. Arthur Lehman and Robert Lehman for their gifts of \$100 each for the Fogg Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$2500 for instruction in Municipal Government and to Messrs. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for their gifts of \$625 each toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To the Friendship Fund, Inc., for the gift of \$1250 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Gardiner Howland Shaw for his gift of \$1000 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Phillippe B. Marcou for his gift of \$1000 to establish the Jeremy Belknap Prize Fund, a prize of \$50 to be awarded annually therefrom.

To the Harvard Club of Boston for the gift of \$698.12 for five scholarships.

To the Harvard Club of Michigan for the gift of \$100 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To Messrs. William H. Claflin, Jr., Augustus Hemenway, Henry Hornblower, T. Mitchell Prudden and Mrs. Thomas E. Whiting for their gifts of \$100 each, to Mr. Samuel D. Stevens for his gift of \$50, and to Messrs. Bronson M. Cutting and Frank E. Guernsey for their gifts of \$25 each for Peabody Museum explorations.

To Mr. Guerdon S. Holden for his gift of \$500

for the purchase of a mineralogical microscope for the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography.

To Mr. M. Douglas Flattery for his gift of \$500 for the New Endowment Fund of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. Frank W. Kean for his gift of \$500 to be added to the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1883.

To Professor James R. Jewett for his gift of \$400 for a certain salary for 1921-22.

To Messrs. E. W. Hulet and Thomas H. White for their gifts of \$150 each and to Mr. Robert Amory for his gift of \$75 to be expended in building up the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Louis E. Kirstein for his gift of \$150, to Mr. S. Marcus Fechheimer for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Al. A. Rosenbush for his gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of \$200 for a fellowship in History.

To Mr. Robert F. Herrick for his gift of \$200 for a Research Bureau in Government.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$37.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. Paul E. Fitzpatrick for his gift of \$100, to Mr. George E. Cole for his gift of \$50, to Mr. Albert P. Everts for his gift of \$25 and to Mr. Whitcomb B. Fairfield for his gift of \$5 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Dr. F. Chester Durant for his gift of \$50, to Drs. Arthur J. Oldham and Chauncey N. Lewis for their gifts of \$25 each, to Drs. Walter H. Chambers, Allen M. Johnson and Joseph W. Nevins for their gifts of \$12.50 each toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

To Drs. Henry C. Spencer and Charles E. Stevens for their gifts of \$25 each for the Harvard Dental Alumni Endowment Fund.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$30 to be added to the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

To Dr. Benjamin H. Codman for his gift of \$25 in memory of Dr. John T. Codman for "The Eugene Hanes Smith Scholarship."

To Mrs. Luther S. Livingston for her gift of \$12.90 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Walter A. Robinson for his gift of four large-scale maps of sections of the western battle front prepared by the French Government and given to the Library by Mr. Robinson in memory of his son, Lt. Warren E. Robinson.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect July 1, 1921: Percival Bailey, as *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in Charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research.*

To take effect September 1, 1921: Wolcott Dennis, as *Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

From June 13-August 14, 1921: Emmett Kendall Carver, *Assistant to the Director of the Wolcott Gibbs Laboratory.*

For one year from September 1, 1921: *Proctors:* J. W. Angell, W. A. I. Anglin, E. R. Beeler, A. Burkhard, G. C. Caner, B. E. Carter, J. Cohen, R. Demos, R. M. Eaton, F. C. Fishback, H. G. Frame, G. L. Howe, J. G. King, Jr., C. R. Larrabee, D. Leighton, E. A. McCouch, W. E. McCurdy, C. Melken, Jr., H. F. Nehlsen, F. O. Noble, J. T. Noonan, F. E. Parker, Jr., F. V. Peale, K. F. Simpson, J. L. Snider, A. E. Taff, T. R. Thayer, J. R. Tolbert, Jr., J. L. Walsh, F. J. Wilder, T. Wilson, A. W. Wright.

Assistants: Eugene Arcadi Neboline, in *Civil Engineering*; Charles Walbridge Brown, in *Chemistry*; William Arthur Ives Anglin, in *Municipal Government*; Edward Parker Furber, Roger Hewes Wells, Earl Leon Shoup, John Ulric Nef, in *Government*; J. Nelson Spaeth, to the *Director of the Harvard Forest*; Lawrence Percival Hall, in *Chemistry*; Norman Carter Fassett, in *Botany*; Frederick Glover White, David Mason Little, Jr., Willard Connelly, Robert Silliman Hillyer, Earl Franklin Wood, Henry Fisk Carlton, Kenneth Irving Brown, Grant Hyde Code, Kenneth Payson Kempton, Harold Cook Binkley, Jess Hamilton Jackson, Robert Earle Bacon, in *English*.

Austin Teaching Fellows: Maynard Fred Jordan, in *Astronomy*; George Hugh Reid, Willis Clark Mendum, in *Chemistry*; George Burrill Ray, Sherburne Friend Cook, Albert Edward Longley, in *Botany*.

Instructors: Bremer Whidden Pond, in *Landscape Architecture*; Stephen Francis Hamblin, in *Horticulture*; Frank Stanton Cawley, in *German*; Stuart Mason, in *Music*; Brewer Goddard Whitmore, in *Government*; Robert Louis Masson, James Melbourne Shortliffe, William Arthur Berridge, in *Economics*; J. Nelson Spaeth, in *Lumbering*; Robert Wheaton Coues, Atherton Noyes, in *English*.

Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics: James Hart, William Arthur Berridge, Karl Worth Bigelow, Elmo Paul Hohman, James Waterhouse Angell, Norman John Silberling.

Charles Augustus Whittenore, *Lecturer on the Mechanical Plant of Buildings.*

Henry Barrett Huntington, *Visiting Lecturer on English.*

Francis Baring Foster, *Manager of the Harvard Union.*

For three years from September 1, 1921: Richard Stockton Mariani, *Instructor in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics*; Rufus Stickney Tucker, *Instructor in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics*; Philip Duncan Wilson and Elliott Carr Cutler, *Instructors in Surgery*; Edward Clark Streeter, *Lecturer on the History of Medicine*; Percy Goldthwaite Stiles, *Assistant Professor of Physiology.*

Voted to appoint George Cheever Shattuck Assistant Professor of Tropical

Medicine for one year from September 1, 1921.

Voted to appoint Miriam Feronia Carpenter Registrar and Adviser of Women in the Graduate School of Education from September 1, 1921.

Voted to nominate Francis Weld Peabody to serve in charge of the City Hospital Medical Service.

Notice was received announcing the election of Richmond Keith Kane, George Owen, Jr., and Arthur Edmund McLeish, Jr., as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1921-22.

Meeting of June 21, 1921.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Elliot C. Lee, \$50,750 to be invested as part of the general funds of the University, the income alone to be used for the benefit of the Harvard Medical School, "preferably for the same purposes as are set forth in a letter to the President and Fellows of Harvard College from my brother-in-law, Frederick C. Shattuck, under date of January 8, 1916, offering said Corporation a gift from my sister, Elizabeth Perkins Shattuck."

From the estate of John Cowdin, estate formerly numbered 15-16 on Charlestown Street, Boston, and now numbered 15-16 on Washington Street, north Boston valued at \$44,000.

From the estate of Harriet P. Keith, \$500, the principal and interest to be used by the President and Fellows of Harvard College as a repayable loan fund for the assistance of worthy and needy students in the Harvard Medical School.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mrs. Shelton Hale for her gift of securities valued at \$3735.32 and \$655.96 in cash to found a scholarship in memory of her husband, Shelton Hale, LL.B., 1916, to be held in trust upon the terms and conditions as set forth in her letter of June 3, 1921.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000, the second payment on account of a pledge of \$10,000 a year for five years to establish the Fogg Museum Fund for Excavations in Greek lands.

To the Class of 1899 for the gift of \$1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend and to Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for their gifts of \$1000 each for the Surgical Laboratory.

To Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of \$1000 and to Mr. Waddill Catchings for his gift of \$250 for the Fogg Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund.

To Mr. George Gund for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Joseph August for his gift of \$25 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$200 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 for the publication of "The Quarterly Journal of Economics."

To Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of \$75 to establish two prizes — one of \$50 and one of \$25 in the Division of Fine Arts for the year 1920-21.

To Dr. Arthur A. Libby for his gift of \$25 toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

The resignation of Ray Waldron Penttengill as Instructor in German was received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1921.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From July 1, 1921-September 1, 1922: Lawrence Turner Fairhall, *Instructor in Applied Physiology*; Charles Curtis Eaton, *Superintendent of the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration*.

For one year from September 1, 1921: *Professor*: Edward Mikels Ogden.

Assistants: Walter Barton Leach, Jr., in *Government*; George Luther Foote, in *Music*; Walter Hamor Piston, Jr., in *Music*.

Instructors: Aaron Paul Pratt, in *Public Health Administration*; John Theodore Krumpelmann, in *German*; Derric Choate Parmenter, in *Hygiene and Physical Education*; Norman Wallace Fradd, in *Physical Education*.

Joseph Lewis Stackpole, *Lecturer on Patent Law*.
Curators, College Library: Robert Gould Shaw, of the *Theatre Collection*; Charles Rockwell Lanman, *Indic Manuscripts*; Malcolm Storer, *Coins*; Edward Kennard Rand, *Manuscripts*; Frederick Adams Woods, *Portuguese History*; Clarence MacDonald Warner, *Canadian History and Literature*; Henry Goddard Leach, *Scandinavian History and Literature*; Charles Lyon Chandler, *South American History and Literature*; Thomas Barbour, *Books Relating to the Pacific*; Harold Wilmerding Bell, *Numismatic Literature*; Philip Ainsworth Means, *Books Relating to Andean History and Literature*; Matthew Lewis Crosby, *Books in Spanish*; Edward Allen Whitney, the *World War Collection*.

Daniel Joseph Kelly, *Assistant Director of Physical Education*; Clarence Bertrand Van Wyck, *Secretary to the Department of Physical Education*.

Medical School.

Paul Frederick Orr, *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Preventive Medicine*; Harold Wentworth Stevens, *Assistant in Industrial Medicine*; Robert Stanley Quinby, *Instructor in the Practice of*

Industrial Medicine; Derric Choate Parmenter, *Assistant in Industrial Medicine*; John Patrick Meade, *Instructor in Industrial Safety*; William Irving Clark, Jr., *Lecturer on Health Administration in Industry*; Erwin Schell, *Lecturer on Industrial Operation*; John Albert Key, *Instructor in Applied Physiology*; Arthur Brewster Emmons, *Director of Harvard Mercantile Health Work and Instructor in the Practice of Industrial Medicine*; Louis Riley Daniels, *Instructor in the Practice of Industrial Medicine*; Frederic Jay Cotton, *Instructor in Industrial Surgery*; Clarence Charles Burlingame, *Lecturer on Health Administration in Industry*.

Dental School.

Adelbert Fernald, D.M.D., *Instructor in Orthodontia and Assistant Librarian and Curator of the Dental Museum*.

Instructors in Operative Dentistry: Horatio Le Seur Andrews, D.M.D., Walter Irving Ashland, D.M.D., Walter Irving Brigham, D.M.D., Ernest Earle Carle, D.M.D., Harry Sylvester Clark, S.B., D.M.D., Arthur Sylvester Crowley, D.M.D., Ralph Corydon Curtis, D.M.D., Nathan Anthony Estes, D.M.D., Henry Gilman, A.B., D.M.D., James Edward Heap, D.M.D., Edward Charles Hoey, D.M.D., Allan Macfarlan Johnson, A.B., D.M.D., Arthur Allen Libby, D.M.D., Sterling Nye Loveland, D.M.D., Leslie Herbert Naylor, D.M.D., Joseph Totten Paul, D.M.D., Harold Lee Peacock, D.M.D., Frank Perrin, D.M.D., Charles Gilman Pike, D.M.D., Frank Packard Simpson, D.M.D., William Daniel Squarebrigs, D.M.D., David Frederick Spinney, D.M.D., Roger Browne Taft, D.M.D., Frank Turner Taylor, D.M.D., John Talbot Timlin, D.M.D., Clarence Bartlett Vaughan, D.M.D., Stuart Hamilton Vaughan, D.M.D., Eugene Barry Wyman, D.M.D.

Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry: Charles William Berry, S.B., D.M.D., Arthur Leo Cavanagh, D.M.D., Walter Harlow Chambers, D.M.D.

Instructors in Orthodontia: Fred Ralph Blumenthal, D.M.D., Cleophas Paul Bonin, D.M.D., Ralph Edward Gove, D.M.D., Horace Leonard Howe, D.M.D.

Instructors in Extracting and Anesthesia: Edwin Linwood Farrington, D.M.D., Frank Herbert Leslie, D.M.D., Joseph Aloysius Ring, D.M.D., Oliver Perry Wolfe, D.M.D.

Instructor in Inlay Work: Amos Irving Hadley, D.M.D.

Instructor in Roentgenology: Earle Clinton Cummings, D.M.D.

Instructors in Oral Hygiene: Edward Melville Quinby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.D., Benjamin Tishler, D.M.D.

Assistant in Oral Hygiene: Russell Bailey Macfarlane, D.M.D.

Voted to make the following changes of titles: Charles Galloupe Mixter from *Clinical Assistant in Surgery, Courses for Graduates*, to *Instructor in Surgery, Courses for Graduates*; Wallace Osgood Fenn from *Instructor in Physiology* to

Instructor in Physiology and Applied Physiology.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for the year 1921-22, and it was voted to appoint them: Chester Noyes Greenough, Dean, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Roger Irving Lee, Wilbur Cortes Abbott, Harold Hitchings Burbank, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Harold Edgell.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting, May 9, 1921.

The following eighteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Bradford, Davis, Elliott, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Lee, Mack, Morgan, Roosevelt, Sedgwick, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, Thomas, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The vote of the President and Fellows of September 24, 1920, electing Maurice DeWulf *Professor of Philosophy*, to serve from September 1, 1921, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of April 25, and May 7, 1921, appointing for one year from September 1, 1921: William Lorenzo Moss, *Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; for three years from September 1, 1921: Henry Carlton Smith, *Assistant Professor of Dental Chemistry*; for one year from April 1, 1921: Jacques Bronfenbrenner, *Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; for three years from September 1, 1920: Harry Caesar Solomon, *Instructor in Psychiatry*; for three years from September 1, 1921: Calvin Barstow Faunce, Jr., *Instructor in*

Otology; Philip Hammond, *Instructor in Otology*; Frederick Stanford Burns, *Instructor in Dermatology*; Robert Montreville Green, *Instructor in Anatomy*; George Winslow Holmes, *Instructor in Roentgenology*, Frederick Taylor Lord, *Instructor in Medicine*; George Strong Derby, *Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology*; Alfred Clarence Redfield, *Assistant Professor of Physiology*; Joseph Charles Aub, *Assistant Professor of Applied Physiology*; William Carter Quinby, *Assistant Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery*; Frederick Herman Verhoeff, *Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology*; James Homer Wright, *Assistant Professor of Pathology*; appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Education for 1921-22: Henry Wyman Holmes, Dean, George Ellsworth Johnson, Alexander James Inglis, Walter Fenno Dearborn, John Marks Brewer; appointing Bancroft Beatley, *Instructor in Education* for three years from September 1, 1921; William Henry Geer and John Tucker Murray members of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education for one year from September 1, 1921; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of April 25, and May 7, 1921, electing Alexander Forbes, *Associate Professor of Physiology*, to serve from September 1, 1921; Henry Vincent Hubbard, *Professor of Landscape Architecture*, to serve from September 1, 1921, and said votes were laid over under the rules.

Upon the nomination by the President of the Board, the Board elected the following Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers on next Commencement Day: *Principal Inspector*: Dutley P. Ranney, Class of 1912; *Assistant Inspectors*: Class of 1911: Harris H. Gilman, Class of 1912: Oscar Haussermann, Ray-

mond S. Wilkins, Samuel C. Bennett, Jr., Samuel Mixter, George D. Hayward, Dr. Thomas H. Lanman, Ralph C. Piper, Henry E. Reeves, W. Philip Tobey, Charles W. Hubbard, Frederic Gooding; Class of 1913: Roger W. Bennett, James J. Minot, Jr., Richard C. Evarts, William B. Nash, George Sturgis, A. Louis Moeldner, Roland B. Batchelder, John B. Cummings; Class of 1914: Nelson Curtis, Jr., Russell H. Kettell, Theodore B. Pitman, Charles G. Squibb, C. Sinclair Weeks, Gordon Curtis; Class of 1915: Francis W. Capper.

The Board also *voted* that the President of the Board be authorized to make additions to, and fill any vacancies that may arise in, the office of the Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

Dr. Bradford presented a report from the Committee to Visit the Chemical Laboratory, calling especial attention to the serious condition of the equipment in chemistry in Boylston Hall, and after debate thereon the Board adopted the following vote: The Board of Overseers appreciates the deplorable condition of the equipment in Chemistry, and recognizes the imperative and immediate need of additional laboratories.

Mr. Roosevelt presented a brief report from the Committee on Military Science and Tactics, informing the Board that the Corporation had made an appropriation of \$15,000 to assure the continuation of the instruction in Military Science.

Adjourned Meeting, May 10, 1921.

The following fifteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Bradford, Lee, Swayze, Davis, Mack, W. R. Thayer, Greene, Morgan, Thomas, Higginson, Sedgwick, Wigglesworth.

Upon the motion of President Lowell, the reading of the record of the previous

meeting was omitted, and said record was approved.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the report of the Committee to Visit the Engineering School, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Stated Meeting, June 23, 1921.

The following eighteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Bradford, Lee, W. R. Thayer, Davis, Lodge, W. S. Thayer, Elliott, Morgan, Thomas, Greene, Roosevelt, Wadsworth, Hallowell, Sedgwick, Wigglesworth.

The reading of the record of the previous meeting was omitted, and said record was approved.

The votes of the President and Fellows of April 25 and May 7, 1921, electing Alexander Forbes, *Associate Professor of Physiology*, to serve from September 1, 1921; Henry Vincent Hubbard, *Professor of Landscape Architecture*, to serve from September 1, 1921, were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of May 23, June 13, and June 21, 1921, appointing Carroll William Dodge, *Instructor in Botany*, for three years from September 1, 1921; appointing for three years from September 1, 1921, Richard Stockton Meriam, *Instructor in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Rufus Stickney Tucker, *Instructor in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Philip Duncan Wilson, and Elliott Carr Cutler, *Instructors in Surgery*; Edward Clark Streeter, *Lecturer on the History of Medicine*; Percy Goldthwait Stiles, *Assistant Professor of Physiology*; appointing George Cheever Shattuck, *Assistant Professor of Tropical*

Medicine for one year from September 1, 1921; Miriam Feronia Carpenter, *Registrar and Adviser of Women in the Graduate School of Education* from September 1, 1921; inserting in the Quinquennial Catalogue the name of Francis Underwood Perry with the Bachelors of Arts, Class of 1921, who died on March 21, 1921, having completed the requirements for his degree; amending Statute 12 by adding after the words "present and voting thereon" the words "save in the case of students admitted or placed in a probationary standing"; appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for the year 1921-22: Chester Noyes Greenough, *Dean*, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Gregory Paul Baxter, Roger Irving Lee, Harold Hitchings Burbank, George Harold Edgell; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 22, 1921, conferring the following degrees upon the following persons, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the Several Departments of the University, respectively, and the Board *voted* to consent to the conferring of said degrees, and further *voted* that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found necessary and proper to perfect the lists of said degree.

The total number of said degrees is 1216.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the Reports of the Committee to Visit the Peabody Museum and Division of Anthropology, of the Sub-Committee of the Bussey Institute to Visit the Harvard Forest, and Dr. W. S. Thayer the Report of the Committee to Visit the Dental School, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

CHRISTINA H. BAKER, R. '93.

Judge Frederick Pickering Cabot has been reelected a member of the Council for eight years. Professor Charles Howard McIlwain has been elected an Associate for three years to take the place of Professor Carver, whose term expired this June. Mabel Harris Lyon, '97 (Mrs. David G. Lyon), has been elected Alumnae Associate for a term of six years.

The members of the Academic Board appointed for 1921-22, subject to the express approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, are Professor K. G. T. Webster, chairman, and Professors G. P. Baxter, W. S. Ferguson, C. H. Grandgent, W. E. Hocking, G. L. Kittredge, W. J. V. Osterhout, E. K. Rand, and A. A. Young.

The new Senior members of Phi Beta Kappa are Ellen D. Koopman and Agnes M. Rindge. The Phi Beta Kappa Prize of \$50 for the ranking Junior of those elected to membership in the spring was awarded to Dorothy Grace Currie. The Captain Jonathan Fay Diploma, for the member of each graduating class of the College, who, in the judgment of the Academic Board, has during her whole course, by her scholarship, conduct, and character, given evidence of the greatest promise, and the Captain Jonathan Fay Scholarship for such student as the Academic Board shall consider most worthy of assistance, were awarded to Kathleen Ellen Hartwell, '21. Miss Hartwell also received honorable mention in the competition for the George B. Sobier Prize in Harvard College. The Caroline I. Wilby Prize, for the best original work in any department, was awarded to Grace Lee Nute, A.B. (Smith) 1917, A.M. (Radcliffe) 1918, Ph.D. 1921, for her doctor's dissertation on American Foreign Commerce, 1825-50.

A scholarship from the appropriation

made by Radcliffe College for study in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole in the summer of 1921 was awarded to Madeleine P. Grant, a graduate student. The Susan B. Anthony Scholarship awarded by the Department of Political Science and Government at Bryn Mawr College for 1921-22 has been awarded to Edna Alvina Cers, '21. A scholarship offered for 1921-22 by the French Department of Education and the *Office National des Universités françaises* for study in an École Normale was awarded to Anastasia B. Connor, '19, and one for study in a Lycée to Marine Leland, of the Sophomore Class. A fellowship offered by the Committee for Relief in Belgium for advanced study in Belgium was awarded to Eleanor W. Allen, '18, A.M. 1921.

The experiment of opening the Library for two hours each evening having been carried out for the half-year, the Council voted to continue it during next year.

The final examinations began on June 1. The student activities during May were limited to a performance of Alfred Noyes's *Sherwood Forest* by the Idler Club on the terrace of Eliot Hall. A large cast presented the play with taste and skill. Maryalice Secoy was the coach. Eleanor Saxe was in charge of costumes and Mary Trask in charge of properties. The Senior Class was entertained by each of the other classes in farewell celebrations. Otherwise the emphasis of college life was placed upon preparation for the examinations.

In May the Radcliffe Club of Boston gave a Radcliffe night at the Pop Concerts. Laura Comstock Littlefield, '04, sang two arias, and the Radcliffe Club chorus assisted by the Choral Society sang Schubert waltzes, a June Rhapsody by Mabel W. Daniels, '00, and college songs. About \$200 was realized for the Endowment Fund. On June 21 the Club gave a luncheon in Agassiz House for all

former students. At the annual business meeting, following the luncheon, the following officers were elected: Pres., Marguerite Kimball, '04; vice-pres., Caroline L. Humphrey, '98; sec., Barbara S. Kendall, '13; treas., Rachel Lewis, '15; councillors for two years, Frederica H. Gilbert, '14, Adelaide Nichols, '16, Mrs. Joseph G. Thorp, Sp. The Club voted to take \$216 from its treasury toward the expense of a room in Everett House or Edmands House for a graduate student next year, in memory of Sarah Yerxa Mower, '94.

The intensive three weeks' campaign for the Endowment Fund among past students of Radcliffe netted \$229,633.85 in gifts and pledges. By mid-July this was increased to \$240,000. As many of our special students have not kept the College Office informed of their changes of address, the full number of past students have not been reached. The Endowment Fund Office hopes that this amount, when all are reached, will be \$300,000. The Class of 1896 have requested that of the \$3250 pledged by them, \$750 be devoted to a graduate dormitory in memory of Carrie Anna Harper, '96. The general campaign for the Endowment Fund will begin in October. Entertainments will, however, be held during the summer. A fair was held in the Radcliffe grounds on Alumnae Day, Saturday, June 18, at which a considerable amount was raised for the Fund.

On Thursday, June 16, was held the initial meeting of the new enterprise, the Conference of Radcliffe Representatives. This organization is based upon the successful alumnae councils at Wellesley, Vassar, and Smith. It is composed of members from the Governing Boards of the College, the Radcliffe Auxiliary, the Alumnae Association, Radcliffe Clubs, and localities not otherwise represented, the Alumnae publications, the Association of Radcliffe Clubs, the Association of

Class Secretaries, each graduate and undergraduate class, and the Graduate Club. Over 75 representatives were present at this first meeting. Professor Sophie C. Hart, of Wellesley, presided. The following topics were considered: "Freedom of Speech in the University," by President Eliot; "Undergraduate Liberalism," by Edna A. Cers, president of the Liberal Club; "The Housing Problem," by Anna W. Wolbach; "The Relation of Past Students to the College," by Edith G. Thacher. At the afternoon session there was an hour of general discussion, and a talk on "Distinctive Assets of the College," by the Acting Dean. The College invited the representatives to luncheon at Eliot and Whitman Halls. Immediately after luncheon two stained-glass windows, the work of Mary H. Frye, '15-16, contributed by past residents and friends of Bertram and Eliot Halls, in memory of Mrs. David P. Kimball, the donor of the two halls, were formally presented to the College. Miss Erica Thorp, chairman of the committee in charge, introduced Professor George H. Palmer, who gave an address recalling vividly to those present the beautiful personality of Mrs. Kimball. At the end of the conference the members were taken in automobiles to the home in Brookline of Miss Margaret Fish, who entertained them at high tea.

The Committee on Resources met Thursday evening, June 16, at Fay House, to hear the report of Miss Everett, the director of the Endowment Fund. It was at the initiative of the Committee on Resources in June, 1920, that the campaign for the Endowment Fund was started. The Committee on Resources consists of representatives of the Governing Boards, the Radcliffe Auxiliary, the Alumnae Association, and Radcliffe Clubs.

Radcliffe Class Day was as usual on the Friday before Commencement. Many of the classes met for luncheons and suppers on Alumnae Day, and the Reminiscent

Show was given twice in the afternoon and evening. *Melissa, the Wandering Bride*, by Alice G. Furley, '15, and Doris Halman, '16, first given in 1915, was repeated by Dorothy Sands, Marion Graves Cove, Sibyl Bingham, Doris Halman, Barbara Loughton Durant, Dorothy Ellis, and Caroline Church. *The Crimson Coconut* was given by Ruth Delano, Mary Sands, Doris Halman, Rosemary Hogan, Frances Tripp, and Frederica Gilbert. Mrs. W. B. Cannon gave a monologue. Alice H. Hemmenway, Marguerite Turner, Mollie G. Sheppard, Emily C. Reid, Marion C. Moreland, and Margaret M. Grimshaw, members of the 1911 Glee Club, gave medleys in the costumes of their time. *The Crimson Coconut* was repeated on Monday night for the benefit of the Endowment Fund, with the addition of Gilbert Cannan's *Everybody's Husband*, and monologues by Katherine Brooks, '15.

The Rev. Charles O. Judkins, the father of the President of the Senior Class, preached the sermon at the Baccalaureate service on Sunday, June 19, in the First Church, Congregational. The Rev. Raymond Calkins, pastor of the church, assisted. The College again would express its gratitude to Dr. Calkins for the courtesy of the hospitality of the church.

The Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa met on Monday, June 20, and elected the following officers: Pres., Edith N. Buckingham, '02; vice-pres., Helen A. Stuart, '91; sec., Caroline B. Shaw, '01. Eva A. Mooar, '08, was appointed treasurer.

On Tuesday, June 21, the Association of Radcliffe Clubs had a well-attended and interesting meeting, at which reports were given from the different clubs over the country.

The Commencement Exercises were held on Wednesday, June 22. Dean Chester N. Greenough, of Harvard College, represented the President and Fel-

lows of Harvard College upon the stage. There were present on the platform also over thirty members of the Harvard Faculty, and representatives from the Radcliffe College Council and Associates. The choir, consisting of the Radcliffe Club Chorus and selected voices from the Choral Society, sang "America the Beautiful," "Veni Creator Spiritus," with solo by Laura Littlefield, '04, and the College Hymn, Mabel W. Daniels, '00, conductor. Lucy Ward Stebbins, Radcliffe, '02, Dean of Women at the University of California, gave the address. The degree of A.A. was conferred upon three candidates, that of A.B. on ninety-eight, that of A.M. on thirty, that of D.Sc. on one, and that of Ph.D. on six. All these degrees are countersigned by the President of Harvard as equivalent to the corresponding degree of Harvard University.

Among the gifts that the President announced were \$50,000 from the estate of Mrs. David P. Kimball; \$175,000 from the estate of Miss Annette P. Rogers, subject to an annuity of \$8000; \$58,000 in cash and securities received during the year from the estate of Charles C. Drew; and an anonymous gift of \$1000 in United States Victory Bonds for the Mary Lowell Stone Loan Fund. The Harvard Club of San Francisco has presented \$500, the gift of Dorothea K. Jewett (a former recipient of a Harvard Club Scholarship), to be known as the Dorothea K. Jewett Scholarship. This has been awarded to a graduate student from California for the coming year. Officers of the Harvard Club of Rochester have offered to give a scholarship this year to a candidate for admission to the Freshman class of Radcliffe College.

The business meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association was held on Wednesday afternoon. It was voted to amend the constitution so that any one who has completed in good academic standing not

less than four full courses, or their equivalent, in the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, or in Radcliffe College, shall, upon the graduation of the class with which she entered, be eligible for associate membership in this Association. It was also voted that honorary members be admitted. The following officers were elected: 1st vice pres., Frances Lee, '01; recording sec., Abigail A. Eliot, '14; corresponding sec., Martha T. Brown, '07; directors for three years, Katharine M. Day, '14; Mary D. Usher, '05; for two years, Ethel A. Dow, '02; for one year, Emilie H. Everett, '10.

The Alumnae dinner was held the same evening in Memorial Hall. There were present 289 alumnae and guests, including the speaker of the evening, President Neilson of Smith College. The members moved to Sanders Theatre after the dinner, where President Neilson spoke; also Miss Park, the new Dean, who takes office September 1, the Acting Dean, the President, and members of two of the celebrating classes, Katharine M. Thompson, '06, and Marian B. Miller, '11.

STUDENT LIFE.

GEORGE L. PAINE, JR., '22.

Commencement Week was inaugurated Sunday, June 19, by the Baccalaureate Sermon in Appleton Chapel, delivered by President Lowell. On Monday evening, June 20, the twenty-first annual Senior spread was held in Memorial Hall. On Tuesday, Class Day, the events of the morning, including exercises in Sanders Theatre with Dean William Wallace Fenn, '84, Chaplain, and the delivery of the Class Oration by William Sumner Holbrook, Jr., the Class Poem by Francis Wayne MacVeagh, and the Class Ode by Leon Auzias de Turenne, were followed by "the Tree" and Stadium exercises. At the latter David Thompson Watson McCord delivered the Ivy Oration, and

the class colors were handed over to the Class of 1924. In the evening the customary Class Day spreads were held and there was singing on the steps of Widener Library by the Alumni Chorus. Thursday was Commencement Day.

After a victory in the first baseball game against Yale, 4-2, on Tuesday, June 21, the series was carried to a successful finish by a defeat of the Yale nine on Wednesday, June 22, by a score of 16-4. At New Haven, Hobbs, in spite of his comparative lack of experience, pitched extraordinarily well for Harvard. Janin made a home run, and in the second game Lincoln, Hallock, and Conlon made home runs. The box scores of the two games follow.

HARVARD.

	A.B.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lincoln, S.....	3	1	2	2	0
Emmons, S.....	4	2	2	1	0
Conlon, S.....	5	1	6	2	1
Owne, I.....	4	1	6	1	0
J. Murphy, C.....	4	0	6	4	0
Hallack, C.....	4	2	2	0	0
Janin, I.....	4	2	3	0	0
Crocker, T.....	4	1	0	0	0
Hobbs, P.....	3	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	35	10	27	11	1

YALE.

	A.B.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.				
T. Murphy, 2	4	3	0	4	0				
Crane, I.	4	0	2	0	0				
Aldrich, A.	5	4	1	3	0				
Kernan, 1	4	1	18	0	1				
Eddy, r.	3	0	1	0	0				
Sloan, c.f.	3	2	1	0	0				
Hickey, 3	3	0	1	2	1				
Durant	0	0	0	0	0				
Kelly, 3	0	0	0	0	0				
Peters, c.	4	0	2	2	0				
Robinson, p.	4	1	0	4	0				
Totals	34	11	26	15	2				
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1-4
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

HARVARD.

	A.B.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lincoln, S.....	4	1	3	1	0
Emmons, S.....	5	0	3	1	1
Conlon, S.....	3	1	1	0	1
Owne, I.....	5	2	8	0	0
J. Murphy, C.....	4	2	8	1	0
Janin, I.....	4	2	3	0	0

Hallock, C.....	4	1	1	1	0
Buell, T.....	2	0	0	0	0
Shaw.....	1	0	0	0	0
Crocker, T.....	2	1	0	0	0
Russell, T.....	0	0	0	0	0
Bigelow, T.....	0	0	0	0	0
Goode, P.....	5	0	0	5	0
Totals.....	35	10	27	9	2

YALE.

	A.B.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Murphy, S.....	4	0	0	3	0
Crane, I.....	4	3	2	0	0
Aldrich, S.....	3	0	2	1	2
Kernan, I.....	3	0	8	0	1
Eddy, T.....	4	2	2	0	0
Sloan, C.....	4	1	4	0	0
Hickey, S.....	3	0	0	3	2
Kelly, S.....	0	0	0	0	1
Peters, C.....	4	1	5	0	0
Coze, P.....	2	1	0	0	0
Selleck, P.....	1	0	1	1	2
Chittenden, P.....	0	0	0	0	0
Durant.....	0	0	0	0	0

Totals.....	32	8	24	8	8				
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard.....	0	3	0	0	4	0	6	3	0
Yale.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

Arthur Joseph Conlon of Winchester, Mass., was chosen captain for the 1922 season. Conlon prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy, captained his freshman team at the University, and has been a regular on the team for two years, playing shortstop.

Previous to the series with Yale, the ball team had divided its games between victories and defeats. Against Dartmouth, Holy Cross and Amherst, the nine made unexpectedly poor showing and was defeated by all three.

In the game following that with Amherst when a defeat of 8-0 was sustained, the team pulled itself together and administered a decisive defeat to the Princeton nine, 8-2, showing the best form of the season. Before the next Princeton contest, a game was played with the Japanese team from Waseda University, which proved very nearly the most exciting and the fastest game of the season. After ten innings of stiff battle, the Crimson finally won, 6-5. At Princeton the team clinched the series by winning the

second game by a spectacular rally in the ninth inning and bringing in the winning runs in the tenth. But on the way home from Princeton the team slumped in the Brown game and lost 7-3. Between that and the Yale game the team won from Williams, Fordham and Tufts, and lost to the University of Pennsylvania and Vermont in very close extra-inning games, and to Holy Cross.

The freshman team, composed of the following, Lewis Gordon, c.f., Percy Jenkins, a.s., A. S. Rogers, l.f., L. C. Larrabee, c., T. M. Carnegie, r.f., F. Hill, 3b., R. G. Norris, L. B. Lockwood, 1b., R. P. Bullard, Harrison Gardner, 2b., K. N. Hill, E. L. Gehrke, p., defeated the hitherto unbeaten Yale freshman team by one run in the tenth inning, 7-6, ending a season that was otherwise only moderately successful.

Defeat marked the climax of the crew season in the race with Yale at New London. The Yale crew swept across the finish half a length ahead. The race throughout was close, with Harvard leading during the first part and Yale taking the lead and holding it with difficulty till the finish. In the freshman race the Yale oarsmen defeated the Harvard crew by five lengths. In the second crew race Harvard registered the only victory for that day, defeating Yale by six lengths. In the substitutes' race the Crimson shell won by a small margin.

The line-up for the University crews was as follows:

Harvard

Stroke. G. M. Appleton, '23
7. R. K. Kane, '22
6. Lawrence Terry, '23
5. L. B. McCagg, '22
4. A. H. Ladd, '23
3. M. E. Olmstead, '21
2. Sherman Damon, '21
Bow. H. S. Morgan, '23
Cox. E. L. Peirson, '21

Yale

Stroke. J. Freeman, '23
7. W. N. Haldeman, '23

6. C. S. Payson, '21
5. L. Gibson, '22
4. S. Y. Hord, '21
3. B. Russell, '23
2. J. L. Carman, '22
Bow. W. Leslie, '22
Cox. R. Carson, '21

Harvard Second

Stroke. E. S. Matthews, '23
7. H. H. Fuller, '23
6. C. K. Cummings, '23
5. T. T. Pond, '21
4. N. C. Webb, '23
3. R. F. Bradford, '23
2. B. W. Huiskamp, '23
Bow. S. A. Duncan, '23
Cox. S. C. Badger, '23

Yale Second

Stroke. W. Cheney, '22
7. F. Spencer, '22
6. B. B. Pelly, '23
5. W. B. Cowles, '27
4. D. Martin, '22
3. R. Dilworth, '21
2. B. L. Hemingway, '21
Bow. C. V. Whitney, '23
Cox. H. B. Hadden, '21

Harvard Freshman

Stroke. Walter Amory
7. A. L. Hobson
6. Parker Hamilton
5. C. J. Hubbard
4. R. S. Hubbard
3. B. McK. Henry
2. R. C. Storey
Bow. C. H. Hollister
Cox. B. H. Burnham

Yale Freshman

Stroke. S. Ewing
7. T. F. B. Haines
6. J. S. Rockefeller
5. E. R. Litter
4. F. Sheffield
3. L. A. Smith
2. K. R. Ives
Bow. J. L. Chamberlain

The first race of the season after a long preliminary practice on the waters of the Charles took place against Princeton and the Navy on May 7th. Princeton defeated the Olympic Championship Crew, leaving Harvard to come in a poor third. Following that race and until the race with Cornell on the Basin on May 23th, shifts in the University crews were frequent, with particular emphasis laid on the selection of a stroke, at which position Sherman Damon, '21, Lawrence

Terry, '22, H. S. Morgan, '23, and G. M. Appleton, '22, were tried. At the same time Coach Haines tried experiments with a shell with the stroke on the starboard side. Appleton was finally chosen as the most promising stroke oar, and he maintained his position for the rest of the season. Coach Howe, on the other hand, appeared satisfied with the freshman crew, which had defeated Princeton over the two mile course, and he made no changes in the crew. Walter Amory of Walpole, N.H., the 150-pound stroke of the crew, was unanimously elected captain a week after the race.

In the regatta with M.I.T., on May 21, the University crew came in ahead by three lengths of open water, while the second University crew raced to a dead heat. At the same time the Sophomore class crew, which had won the class crew championship, defeated the Yale class champions, also a sophomore crew, by three lengths. In this race the Sophomore crew looked so good that Coach Haines shifted four of its members to the second University Crew. Cornell in her race against the University on May 28th, at the end of the three day spring regatta, came home the winner, but lost the freshman race to the 1924 crew. The same day the second University crew and the University 150-pound crew entered races at the American Henley in Philadelphia, and lost. After very careful watching, Coach Haines decided to take the crews to Red Top with the same seating arrangements as there had been in the races with Cornell. Owing to an injury, H. R. Atkinson, '21, who rowed bow on the Second Crew, was unable to row against Yale. His place was taken by S. A. Duncan, '22, whose place on the substitute crew was filled by L. B. LaFarge, '22.

When W. J. Bingham, '16, was called upon to coach the Harvard track team it was expected that the salvation of the team lay in the development of second

and third place men. And so it proved in the meets against Yale, Princeton and in the Intercollegiates. One week before the meet with Yale, the team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology 69-48, showing superior balance all round. Before the Yale meet very strenuous work-outs were held with the result that the team came out of the Yale meet having suffered defeat by only about eight points, 62 1/3 to 54 2/3. This was the closest score since 1915, and was due to the tremendous spirit aroused in the track men themselves. In the 440 yard run Harvard gained the first three places with Bayard Wharton, '22, Richard Chute, '22, and R. N. Johnson, '22. In the high hurdles likewise there were upsets; after C. G. Krogness, '21, and R. S. Whitney, '22, had failed to qualify in the trials, C. R. Hauers, '23, won, in time that he never before or again reached. In this meet E. O. Gourdin, '21, set a new record of 24 feet 4 inches in dual meet and Harvard broad-jump.

A week later the value of Coach Bingham's work was again exhibited when the Harvard runners won from Princeton by one point, 59 to 58. Gourdin, by jumping 24 feet 6 inches set a new Intercollegiate broad-jump record. Unexpected strength in the field events, Harvard piling up 31 points in these to 14 for Princeton, helped to offset weaknesses in the track events.

Again in the following week the team proved unexpectedly powerful. In the trial heats for the Intercollegiates, held this year in the Stadium, the University led in the number of men qualified with 11. California stood second with 10. In the finals next day Harvard amassed 27 points, losing to the Californian athletes by one-half point.

Gourdin by his showing in the New England Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held in the Stadium on June 18th, was picked as one of the four men to represent the New England Athletic As-

sociation in the National Athletic Association Championships in California in July.

James Randolph Tolbert, Jr., '22, of Hobart, Oklahoma, was elected to captain the track team for 1921-'22. He came to the University in 1919 as an unclassified student and was ineligible for the team then. This past year he played brilliantly as guard on the football team, and guard on the basketball team, of which he was captain during the latter part of the season. During the season he put the shot, winning two first places, against Technology and Princeton, and winning seconds in all the other dual meets and gaining fourth place in the Intercollegiates.

The freshman track team suffered an unhappy season, having very little good material from which to draw. Exeter swamped the team 73 1/2 to 34 1/2, likewise Yale 81 1/2 to 35 1/2, and Princeton 96 5/6 to 20 1/6. The freshmen were outclassed in the latter meets in almost every event.

The only minor sport teams to continue their activities into the late spring were the tennis teams and the lacrosse teams. Out of thirteen matches played during the 1921 season, the University tennis team won ten, ending with a 5-4 victory over Yale. Princeton was one of the three to claim victories, winning 5-4 for the third successive year by that score.

After the season, Morris Duane, '23, who had played a brilliant but erratic game in both singles and doubles, was elected to lead the team for 1922. Duane, J. B. Fenno, '21, E. W. Feibleman, '21, and R. N. Bradley, '22, were chosen as the University entrants in the Intercollegiate Tournament at the Union Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania, at the end of June.

During 1921 the lacrosse team won three of its seven games played. Although the team showed steady improve-

ment toward the close of the season it met defeat 3-0 at the hands of Yale. Before that it had won from the University of Pennsylvania 4-2, and from Cornell 7-3. The main reason for the mediocre achievement of the team was its complete lack of any offensive strength. T. C. Pratt, '22, captain-elect for 1921-'22, at goal, C. A. Tierney, '22, at coverpoint, C. L. Nunneker, '22, at out-home, and D. H. Treanor, '22, were the most conspicuous players on the team.

Events at the Harvard Union became more infrequent as the college year drew to a close. Three men spoke to audiences there before the program was finished,—Henry Clay on "The English Industrial Situation," E. A. Filene, on "The Business Man's Point of View of the European Situation," and President-Elect J. R. Angell of Yale. As at present planned the program of speakers next year at the Union will be more elaborate than during the past year, and will include Marshal Foch, John W. Davis, former Ambassador to England, Irvin S. Cobb, J. C. Squires of the "London Mercury," Alfred E. Zimmern, English historian, and the Indian Strongheart.

For its twenty-second production the Dramatic Club presented three short plays: "Hagoromo," a Japanese "Noli" product; "The Blind," a tragedy by Maeterlinck; and "Wurzel-Flummery," a farce by A. A. Milne, Editor of "Punch." As a result of its spring competitions the Dramatic Club also elected the following men: Acting: George Moss Kendall, '24, of Bridgewater; William Chapin Jackson, '22, of Darien, Conn.; and Randal Cayford Burrell, Uncl., of Newton. Stage: Hilding Fridtjof Conrad Hanson, '23, of Exeter, N.H.; Joseph Stanislaus Jablonski, '23, of Rochester, N.Y.; and William Howell Wells, '23, of Montclair, N.J. Lighting: Clifford Warren Smith, '24, of New York, N.Y. Orchestra: Malcolm Lowell McElroy, '23, of Cin-

cinnati, O.; and Howard Magoun Forbes, '22, of Cambridge. Business and Publicity: Paul Emory Jones, '22, of Milford; Morison Blake, '23, of Concord; and William Thomas Salter, '22, of Milton. In addition to the above, Marshall Ayres Best, '23, of Evanston, Illinois, was elected because of his general good work in connection with the production.

Among the important and noteworthy awards of prizes during the late spring were the Lee Wade, the Boylston and the Bowdoin awards. The first of these, a prize of \$50.00, went to Eliot Dole Hutchinson, '22, of Lowell, who recited "The Common Man" by Charles E. Jefferson. The only first Boylston elocution prize awarded was given to Edward Augustus Weeks, Jr., '22, of Elizabeth, N.J., for an excellent recital of Rudyard Kipling's "Wee Willie Winkie." Boylston prizes of \$20.00 each went to Benjamin Arthur Trustman, '22, of Boston, Harry Starr, '21, of Gloversville, N.Y., and Clyde William Phelps, '22, of Rockford, Ill.

John Farquhar Fulton, Jr., '22, of Saint Paul, Minn., performed an unusual feat by winning for the second time the first prize in the historic Bowdoin competitions for "Dissertations in English."

Last year he entered two separate theses, and won both first and second prizes with them. The award was \$250.00 and a medal. His subject this year was "The Physiology of Novocaine." Second prize was won by Robert Amory Thorndike, '21, of Boston, and third by Franklin Samuel Pollak, '23, of New York City. George Van Sicken Smith, '22, of Richmond Hill, Long Island, took both Bowdoin prizes for dissertations in Greek and Latin.

The Helen Choate Bell prize of \$275.00, founded in 1920 in memory of Mrs. Bell of Boston, and withheld last year, was awarded for the first time to John Edwin Bakeless, 2G, Bloomsburg, Pa., for the best essay on a subject in American literature.

Two groups of University men sailed in June for activities in Europe during part or all of the summer. A group of eight Harvard men went over as part of an Intercollegiate Reconstruction Unit to work in the devastated areas of France. The University men are: G. W. Blow, 2G.B., P. L. Cheney, '21, C. B. Crockett, E.S., C. P. Fordyce, '23, R. J. Giddings, 2S.L.A., Francis Head, 2S.L.A., S. R. McCandless, 2S.L.A., and R. B. Metcalf, '22.

THE GRADUATES.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

* * * The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

* * * It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

* * * Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

* * * The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

1860.

JOHN T. MORSE, JR., Sec.,

16 Fairfield St., Boston.

George Henry Whittemore was born in Boston, August 19, 1839, the eldest of the six children of George W. and Sonia H. (Richardson) Whittemore. It was shortly after 1640 that Thomas Whittemore came over from Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, and settled at Mystic Side in Malden (hard-by Boston). From him George Henry was descended in the

seventh generation. On his mother's side he was descended from Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College. Probably the most picturesque figure among his forbears is that of a certain stalwart Puritan farmer, Samuel Whittemore, whose vigorous achievements are commemorated by the inscription upon a massive granite block which stands within a few feet of the roadside in Arlington. Here one may read that "near this spot" on the famous nineteenth day of April, 1776, the said Samuel, being then in his eightieth (it should say, seventy-ninth) year, "killed three British soldiers," after which gallant performance he himself was "shot, beaten, bayoneted, and left for dead, but survived to die" at the age of ninety-six years. William Whittemore, great-grandfather of George Henry, was graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1755, and his name and that of President John Adams stand together about the middle of the list of the Class arranged, according to the custom of that day, in order of social rank. The childhood of George was passed in Boston, but in 1850 the family moved to a house which his father had built on Harvard Street, Dana Hill, in Cambridge. He was sent to the Harvard Grammar and the Cambridge High Schools, and in 1856 entered Harvard College in the Class of 1860. His career in College was creditable; he had an "exhibition part" in the Junior year and again in the Senior year, and a Dissertation at Commencement. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation he taught five years in the Eliot High School at Jamaica Plain, chiefly in the classical department. His life, however, was to be devoted especially to religious work, pursuits, and interests. It was a tendency which he inherited from generations of ancestors who had been instinct with the fervent old-fashioned faith of our New England forefathers. The spirit was strong in George, and when

he cast about to determine his calling in life and asked himself in what vocation he could expect to do the most good in the world, he naturally turned to the ministry. He had such a comfortable competence that he was free to choose as he would, and this choice indicated his real taste and aspirations. Accordingly he took a course of three years of study in the Newton Theological Institution, and Sept. 6, 1868, at Cambridge, was ordained to the Christian ministry. From this time forth his life, well-ordered, well-filled with congenial occupations, seemed — at least to the onlooker, and doubtless also to himself — to pass most agreeably. During eight years he busied himself, as he says, "teaching Biblical studies, largely of the Old Testament, in the Rochester Theological Seminary, N.Y." In this period he interpolated a trip to Europe — his only trip, I believe, for he was not addicted to travel. He never burdened himself with settled parochial duties, but preached often and delivered addresses or discourses as occasions offered. His favorite occupation, however, lay rather in literary directions, and he wrote much, detached pieces for the most part — notices of books, translations, historical and critical sketches. Some more ambitious and important work also he undertook. In 1876, he says, he "prepared for the press a volume upon his teacher at Newton and colleague at Rochester, the eminent Biblical scholar, Professor H. B. Hackett, S.T.D., LL.B." Also, in collaboration with "that other distinguished savant, Professor Ezra Abbot," he produced the American edition of Smith's Bible Dictionary; also a volume entitled "Memorials of Horatio Balch Hackett. Edited by George H. Whittemore. Rochester, 1876." Further, in 1879, he edited for the Bibliotheca Sacra Dr. Hackett's posthumous "Exegetical Notes on the Last Days of Christ." Also he wrote a biographical account of his friend,

the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, S.T.D., H.U. 1829, author of "America, Our National Hymn." Thus, as he dwelt in the old paternal home on Harvard Street, the years glided peacefully and happily by. He enjoyed excellent health; he was cheerful, contented with his happy and useful lot in life. Old age stole very gently upon him, and neither sickness nor suffering came to him. He was sitting in his accustomed chair one day — May 6, 1921 — when one of the household approached and spoke to him, but he returned no answer. He had passed on as quietly, peacefully, and serenely as he had lived. His funeral took place in the old house, built by his father, his home for seventy-one years. It had been, apparently, little changed in its appointments during this long period, and had a pleasing air of olden times for those who gathered there for the last services in his memory. It was a numerous company, though nearly all his contemporaries were already gone, and it bore good testimony to the good-will and esteem which were felt for him.

1861.

CHARLES STORROW, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Boston.

Our Sixtieth Anniversary was observed by a dinner at the Union Club, Boston, the evening before Commencement. Present, Hackett, Senter, and Storrow. The same members were at Commencement exercises also. It was determined to cease Class activities, deposit Class Book, and various documents in the College Library, and turn over the small balance of funds to the College Treasurer.

1863.

CLARENCE H. DENNY, *Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

Charles Pickering Bowditch, son of Jonathan Ingersoll, A.M. Harv. 1849, LL.D. 1886, and Lucy Orne (Nichols)

Bowditch, was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1842. He died in Boston (Jamaica Plain), June 1, 1921. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell. He received a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, May 23, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant June 7, 1863, and captain June 29, 1863. Jan. 7, 1864, he became captain in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, and was discharged, on resignation, on account of disability contracted in service, Aug. 23, 1864. He then spent some time digging oil-wells in Pennsylvania, and took charge of some estates in New York State, residing at Geneseo, N.Y. In 1872 he removed to Boston, had charge of various estates as trustee or attorney and had been director in a number of business corporations, as Massachusetts cotton mills, Massachusetts mills in Georgia, Pepperell Manufacturing Co. and others, Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., of which he was made president in 1915, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (vice-president from 1883 to 1896), and Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation. He was a trustee of the Boston Athenæum; a member of the faculty of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard College; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; Massachusetts Historical Society; Essex Institute; American Academy of Arts and Sciences (chosen president in 1917); American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Archaeological Institute of America; the Boston Society of Natural History; Société des Americanistes de Paris; and of many other societies and clubs of which his scientific tastes combined with a good business head made him a valuable member. His writings, which were principally about the history, antiquities, and scientific knowledge of the ancient inhabitants of Central America, were either privately

printed or embodied in the Reports of Proceedings of learned societies. He also wrote "The Connection of Francis Bacon with the First Folio of Shakespeare's Plays and with the Books on Cipher of his time," which was privately printed, Cambridge, 1910. Among his other writings are "Sketch of the Life of Epes S. Dixwell"; "Pickering Genealogy"; and "History of the Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins." He had traveled extensively. In 1888 he visited Mexico and Yucatan, having been to England and Scotland in 1886. He wrote an article on "Negro Songs from Barbadoes," printed in the *Folk-Lore Journal*, Vol. V, Part II, London, 1887. In January, 1890, he made a trip to Florida, Nassau, Cuba, and Honduras, traveling three weeks in the interior of the last-named country in native boats and on mule-back. He traveled in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and England from February to October, 1898, and again from November, 1901, to July, 1902. He visited Mexico and Southern California in 1904, and spent the winters at Santa Barbara, Cal., from 1904 to 1910. In 1910-11 he went to the Philippine Islands, China and Singapore, Java and Japan. He was a member of the Explorers' Club, New York. On leaving college Bowditch writes in the Class Book: "The only taste that is hereditary in the family is that for mathematics. This was developed very largely in my grandfather, Dr. Bowditch, and to some extent in my father; but my brother and I, though having clear heads for this study, have no real taste for it." His clear head made him easily among the first when he tried to be so, and he stood at the head of the Class in Freshman year, took high rank in other years, and had a part at Commencement. He responded for the Class at the Commencement Dinner on the Twenty-fifth anniversary of our graduation, in 1888. He always took great interest in

Class matters, and was helpful with advice and practical assistance. He was a strong, warm-hearted, friendly man. He was married at Lenox, June 7, 1866, to Cornelia Rockwell, daughter of Hon. Julius Rockwell (Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court) and Lucy F. Rockwell. His wife survives him, as do also three daughters and a son. — Edward Hartwell Kidder, son of Edward and Ann (Potter) Kidder was born in Cambridge, Aug. 12, 1840. He died in New York City, July 22, 1921. He fitted for college at the Rectory School in Hamden, Conn., of which C. W. Everest was the principal. His father was born in the town of New Ipswich, N.H. When about twenty years of age he went to Wilmington, N.C., and engaged in the lumber business. It was here that he met and married his wife, a native of New York. Our classmate was born in Cambridge, because his parents were making a visit to his father's mother who happened to be living there at that time. At the early age of six weeks or two months he was carried to Wilmington, and lived there until he was thirteen years old. In 1853 he was placed under the care of Mr. Stephen M. Weld, who then kept a school at Jamaica Plain, and there he remained for three years. In 1856 he was sent to the Rectory School at Hamden, Conn., and here he finished his preparation for College. At the breaking-out of the Civil War, his father's business being completely cut off, and not knowing but that he might lose all his property, Kidder left College and obtained a position with his former teacher, C. W. Everest, at the Rectory School as a junior instructor. Here he remained for a year, but returned to College in September, 1862, and completed his course with the Class. In October, 1863, he obtained employment in a mercantile house, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1865. He then became a partner in the firm of Page, Kidder & Co.

for the sale of all the products of coal tar. He afterwards became secretary of the New York Coal Tar Chemical Co., of the Barrett Manufacturing Co., and the American Coal Products Co., but in later years passed six months of each year at his country place at Marlborough, N.H. Gradually retiring from business he spent much time in traveling abroad. He was elected a trustee of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1881, trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, in 1882, and trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank in 1882. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1865, to Mary Lincoln Hathaway, daughter of James L. Hathaway, of that city. His wife died Dec. 25, 1890. He is survived by two children, James Hathaway (Harv. 1892) and Grace, wife of Dr. Linsly R. Williams.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The annual meeting of the Class was held at Young's Hotel, Wednesday, June 22, at 6.30. Six members were present. The Class Supper was held at seven o'clock at Young's Hotel.—C. H. Cox's address is 257 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1865.

WILLIAM ROTCH, *Sec.*,
131 State St., Boston.

Louis Charles Lewis, born at Sandy Hill, N.Y., May 17, 1842, died in New York City, May 21, 1921. In College he was a fine scholar and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He practiced law in New York City with Benedict, Taft & Benedict, and later with Fellows, Hoyt & Schell. When the firm was dissolved, he went with Henry W. Kennedy. His life was a quiet and secluded one. Besides the practice of his profession (the law) he was a great reader, and was able to read works in many languages. He was a fine

musician, and he often surprised his friends by his general knowledge of cathedral architecture. He was a member of the Union League Club and was secretary of the club for three years. Although he seldom came to the Class dinners, he came on our fiftieth anniversary, and often afterwards expressed great pleasure at the cordial reception of his classmates on that occasion. His death was very sad. On his 79th birthday he was knocked down by a revolving door in his office building, his leg was fractured, and he received internal injuries, from which he died a few days later at the hospital.—The Class dined at the Algonquin Club, as usual, on June 22, 1921, and the Class meeting was held on Commencement Day at noon at Holworthy 10. Resolutions were voted with regard to the deaths of Boardman, Mifflin, and Lewis. The Class was represented in the Commencement procession, the Class Day procession, and the Phi Beta Kappa procession. We have now only thirteen living graduates.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

The Class celebrated their fifty-fifth anniversary by dining at the Somerset Club the night before Commencement. There were present at the dinner Blake, Dixon, Dunbar, Emerson, Fenno, Gregg, Haskins, Hayes, Leonard, Peirce, Stoddard, Storey, Stratton, Underwood, Ward, Wheeler, Williams—18. They motored the next day to Cambridge to the home of their classmate Hayes, and later to the Yard. There were present at Commencement the same eighteen, with the exception of Gregg and Ward, and the addition of Batchelor and Fiske.—Lewis Champin Murdock was born in New York City Jan. 6, 1845. He was a great-great-grandson of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of

Independence. At the age of sixteen he entered the Class of 1865, but was obliged by sickness to leave College, and later entered in the Class below. After graduation he went into business for a few years in New York City. After his retirement from business, he continued to live in New York in the winter and at Southampton, Long Island, in the summer. He was married Dec. 29, 1890, to Margaret Mary Shiland, daughter of the Reverend Andrew and Mary Shiland. He died after a surgical operation July 8, 1921. He is survived by his wife, a son Uriel Atwood Murdock, H.C. '04, and three grandchildren.—Storey is chairman of the newly formed Haiti and Santo Domingo Independence Society.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, Sec.,

79 Milk St., Boston.

Eliot Channing Clarke died May 4, 1921. He was born in Boston, May 6, 1845, son of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, a well-known Unitarian minister, and Anna Huidekoper Clarke. The first ten years of his life were passed in Boston and in Meadville, Pa., the home of his mother's family. In 1855 his family returned to Massachusetts and settled in Jamaica Plain. There he attended the public schools and was fitted for college at the Eliot High School. He entered Harvard with his Class in September, 1863. He was elected a member of the Hasty Pudding Club in his Junior year, and Chief Marshal of his Class at its Class Day June 21, 1867. Immediately after graduation he spent a year in study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then was engaged in civil engineering in the West until the spring of 1869, when he went to Phoenixville, Pa. There he spent eight months in the iron-works working as an apprentice in the foundry, blacksmith, and machine shops to learn something of iron and the fashion-

ing and finishing of iron. Then for six months thereafter he was employed by the Hannibal Bridge Company as assistant engineer in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Mo. After the completion of that work, he was employed for eighteen months upon a railroad tunnel under the Detroit River at Detroit, Mich. In March, 1873, that project was abandoned, and he entered the service of the Board of Public Works of Chicago, Ill., and was employed for eighteen months upon the construction of a tunnel under Lake Michigan and the city, and was in charge of a portion of the work. After the successful completion of the tunnel, he worked for six months building sewers in Chicago. In March, 1874, he read two papers, which were subsequently printed, before the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest, entitled "Test Borings and a Tool for Making Them," and "Record of the Caisson Disease as observed at Lake Shaft of New Water Tunnel, Chicago, Ill." In the fall of 1875 he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a special student to study for a year calculus, applied mechanics, and physics. Soon thereafter he entered the employ of the city of Boston as principal assistant engineer in charge of building a system of main intercepting sewers for the city. He continued in this position as engineer of the Boston Main Drainage Works until Sept. 1, 1884, when he resigned that office. In an article published in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* at the time, announcing the completion of the new system of improved sewerage, appeared the following: "The practical management has fallen, during the period of construction of the sewer, upon Mr. E. C. Clarke, the principal assistant engineer, who has displayed throughout the work great engineering genius and scientific skill." During this period he was married to Miss Alice de Vermandois Sohier, of

Boston, on April 4, 1878. On Sept. 4, 1878, he was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. On Feb. 14, 1879, a daughter, Susan Lowell, was born to him, and on March 1, 1881, a son, James Freeman, who died in infancy, March 18, 1884. In April, 1882, he made a trip to England. During this period he contributed several articles to reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, "Common Defects in House Drainage," "Suggestions on Sewerage," "The Separate System of Sewerage," and was the author of a paper read before the American Public Health Association on Nov. 18, 1879, "City Scavenging at Boston," and of a report in the United States Census Reports of the year 1880, "History of Boston Sewerage." Two more daughters were born to him, Anna Huidekoper, born July 7, 1883, and Elizabeth Lowell, May 3, 1887, and another son, also named James Freeman, April 14, 1889 (A.B. Harvard, 1910). From Sept. 1, 1884, through January, 1886, he was engineer to the Massachusetts Drainage Commission. He went to England in May, 1885, to examine systems of sewage disposal, and in February, 1886, made a trip to the Windward Islands and Demerara; and went to Europe again in 1889, chiefly to visit the Paris Exposition. In April, 1886, he was appointed a member of a commission to devise a remedy for floods in the valley of Stony Brook in Boston. In addition to the papers previously mentioned, he was the author of "Main Drainage Works of the City of Boston, 1885," "Report to Massachusetts Drainage Commission, 1886," and many engineering papers and reports, including one paper contributed to the American Society of Civil Engineers on "Tests of Cement" which was awarded the "Norman gold medal" as the best paper of the year. On Dec. 13, 1886, he was appointed treasurer of the Booth Cotton Mills of Lowell, and on Jan. 18, 1890, treasurer of the Lowell

Bleachery, with offices in Boston. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was a fellow and treasurer for eleven years, a trustee of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Visiting Committee for the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of the Massachusetts Natural History Society, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, vice-president of the Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, a director of the State Street Trust Company, and of other companies. He was fond of country life, of riding and of fine horses, and a governor of the Riding Club in Boston. He resigned the office of treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery in 1900. His wife died on Nov. 16, 1901. On April 12, 1904, he resigned the office of treasurer of the Booth Cotton Mills and retired from active business. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Class Committee. In 1907 he wrote to the Class Secretary of his retirement from active business, and added: "I still keep an office and occupy my time with sundry trusteeships and directorships. I have a hill farm in New Hampshire where I live for most of the summer. There I raise horses, thoroughbred Devon cattle, sheep, goats, etc. I have a son in Harvard, and occasionally go there to note the changes since our day. I expect to spend the remainder of my life in such tranquil pursuits." Clarke possessed a dry humor and in this period belongs the following letter which he wrote to President Roosevelt about Angora goats: "Mr. President: I regret to call your attention to the Angora goat department of the Bureau of Agriculture. It has spread broadcast a document commending Angoras to the farmers of the country. This contains three specious

landscapes. 'Before Goating' shows a dense jungle, suggesting the average New Hampshire pastures. 'One Year after Goating' shows the same land producing a valuable crop of bean poles. 'Two Years after Goating' shows a lawn suitable for golf links. The omnivorous appetite of Angoras is described in a way that led me to hope they might even effect a saving in blasting powder, the chief source of expense in farming hereabout. I procured a flock at considerable cost. The result of the first interview of my dog and the buck caused me to name the latter Togo. His views on the subject of race suicide, I think, would receive your approval. The does, on the other hand, neglect their kids so shamelessly that I fear they belong to a female goat club. I enclosed the flock with a fence highly recommended to me by the American Steel & Wire Company. I now suspect that this company may be a trust and should be investigated. The goats began by thrusting their heads through the upper part of the fence, where they hung by their horns. When tired of this, they went through, under, and over the fence. I make no complaint that they ate a valuable rose garden belonging to a neighbor; but their conduct in my own vegetable garden entitles me to relief. When pursued, their rapidity of movement might suggest ideas to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in connection with its Chicago-New York service. If interested it can obtain the flock on easy terms, not necessitating a new bond issue. I leave the matter, Mr. President, to your sense of justice. A consulate near good fishing ground would be appreciated." The tenor of the rest of his life is shown by several letters to the Secretary. In 1913 he wrote: "Life has been rather uneventful with me during the last six years. The milestones as I pass them seem nearer together and the road somewhat monotonous. I am trustee for some estates and director in a few companies which affords

a slight occupation. I wrote a little book on Astronomy of which about eight thousand copies have been sold. I have a farm and several saddle-horses. Thus far these have helped me to cheat my doctor out of any considerable portion of my income. 'Astronomy from a Dipper,' by Eliot C. Clarke, with charts by the author. Houghton Mifflin Company, October, 1909." And again in 1918: "My chief vocations are trusteeships and directorships. My chief avocation is farming. Went abroad in June, 1914, spending a month chiefly in Switzerland and Northern Italy. Obligated to come home by outbreak of the war." In a letter dated May 10, 1918, he says: "This last year seems to have been chiefly devoted to trying to make out acceptable [income?] tax returns, paying taxes and subscribing to Liberty loans and to patriotic funds. My son James F. sailed for France September 9, 1917, as First Lieutenant, Battery A, 101st U. S. Field Artillery. He fired his first shot of shrapnel February 5, 1918, and he has been in action almost continually since." Clarke always contributed generously to Class objects, and was one of those who observe the injunction of Scripture, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." He died at his home in Boston, after an illness of several weeks, on May 4, 1921. In two days he would have completed his seventy-sixth year.—The Class celebrated Commencement in the fifty-fourth year after graduation by a supper at the Harvard Club of Boston, June 22, attended by sixteen of the thirty surviving members.—The Hon. Frederic Dodge has changed his address from 81 Clark Street, Belmont 78, Boston, to 708 Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston 9.

1868.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,

70 State St., Boston.

Hon. Milton Reed, ex-mayor of Fall River, is one of the five members of the

Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission. — Dexter Tiffany, born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1846, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston on April 27, 1921. He was the son of F. Dexter and Hannah Kerr Tiffany. In 1852 the family moved from St. Louis to Worcester, for the education of the children in New England schools. Tiffany's preparation for college was in Worcester and also under the tutorship of Elbridge J. Cutler, afterwards Professor at Harvard. At Harvard Tiffany received a detur in the Sophomore year; and was given a part — "A Metrical English Version. Jeanne d'Arc. From Casimir Delavigne" — at the Junior Exhibition of Oct. 23, 1866. His rank for the Senior year was 23 with 82 per cent, and for the entire course it was 22 with 70 per cent. He was a member of the Institute of 1770; of the Hasty Pudding Club and its secretary and poet; of the Harvard Natural History Society; of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society; and was the Sophomore Class Supper Odist. In College theatricals his figure and attractive mien gave him preëminence in female characters. He was chosen as the Poet of the Class. He was also the Poet at the annual supper of the Harvard Natural History Society, January 23, 1868. After graduation he read law in St. Louis, was admitted to the bar in April, 1869, and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession in that city, having been counsel for a number of hospitals, churches, and other eleemosynary institutions; Chancellor of the diocese of Missouri; director in a number of corporations and social organizations; vestryman and trustee for a number of persons and churches. His summer residence was at Dark Harbor, Islesboro, Maine. He was a member of several clubs and associations. He married, March 29, 1870, Miss Annie Hathaway Shepley, daughter of Hon. George F. Shepley, of Portland, Maine. He is sur-

vived by Mrs. Tiffany, their two sons, Dexter Tiffany (Harv. 1895) and George Shepley Tiffany (Harv. 1899), and by several grandchildren. Whoever has pulled an oar or been thrilled by a boat-race, will appreciate the following lines from Tiffany's Class Poem, on Commencement Day, 1838, wherein he portrays a famous three-mile six-oar (no coxswain, no sliding seats then) Harvard-Yale race at Lake Quinsigamond, July 19, 1867, Harvard winning:

"Hark! 'tis the signal! Instant wake
The shrillest echoes of the lake;
The peopled shores, as still as death,
Expectant hold the laboring breath;
And now across the waters blue
Glides leisurely a stalwart crew;
Six Hercules of brawny mould
Upon a line their balance hold;
Six more with equal pride in strength
Shoot through the causeway's arch at length,
They meet, salute, they form, they stand;
Roars the loud signal from the land;
The valleys ring, the hills reply;
Far o'er the fields the summons fly;
Tumultuous shouts from either shore
Drown rival names in one vast roar.
Like arrows loosened from the string,
So from the line the long boats spring,
Cut through the foam; in headlong flight
They pass the Point, and out of sight.
The lagging moments creep like years,
Hopes dim and sicken into fears,
And fear o'erwrought gives place to hope,
Which dies ere trembling lips can ope.
A shout, "They come!" one leads the way,
But which? So distant none can say.
Each eye is fixed, each cheek is pale,
The cry is "Harvard!" "Harvard!" "Yale!"
They come! they come! the victors near,
The air is rent with many a cheer,
See! 'tis just where the green banks shelve
The red-capped crew! TIME—*eighteen, twelve.*
The day is done. The sport is o'er,
Now silence reigns along the shore;
But ere the sun has sunk to rest
Couched on the hill-tops in the west,
He smiles to see our merry crowd
And paints our colors on the cloud."

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, Sec.,

Second National Bank, Boston.

The Class dined at the Essex Country Club, Manchester, Wednesday, June 22, seventeen members being present. A. G. Fox and A. E. Willson, from New York and Louisville, Ky., respectively, were

both present and added much to our enjoyment. — Gerald Wyman was born in Charlestown, May 4, 1847, the son of William and Mary W. (Lapham) Wyman. He was descended from Lieut. John Wyman, one of the first settlers of the town of Woburn in 1640. He was educated at the Harvard Grammar School and the High School of Charlestown, and at the Chauncy Hall School in Boston. From there he entered the Harvard Class of '69 in July, 1865. His chum throughout the course was Tucker. There was always a certain air of independence in Wyman, and this appears in his account of himself written just before graduation: "I entered College from my own free will, with no particular aim in view, and at the close of my College life I shall enter a mercantile life." He did; but instead of going into any of the usual lines of business, he took what was then a new occupation — that of public accountant. I am not sure whether he originated the idea of such a profession, though he told me once that he was the first to enter upon it. In his report at our semi-centennial he says: "I am recognized as the pioneer (certainly in this community) of this profession now so fully established, and also as having been in practice longer than any person in the United States." There are many persons who have no love for their business, but who tolerate it as a means of getting their bread. Wyman was proud of his profession, as he liked to call it, and through it he found and developed himself. "He had the happy quality of thinking that his particular profession was second to none in importance in the world." "Much pleasure," says Wyman's report, "has been from duty in distant cities, and on such duty it has always been my custom to take my wife." This blend of business and domesticity was strong in him. It was made possible through the co-operation of his wife — for on Oct. 31, 1883, he had married Mary Stephens, of

Concord, N. H. — and by an unhampered freedom of movement, for they had no children. Together they made acquaintance thus with most of the large cities, from Boston to San Francisco and from Seattle to Atlanta. When Massachusetts passed a law on the registration of public accountants, he became examiner and chairman of the board. He was treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Massachusetts, and fellow of the United States Association. He was frequently called in conference by State and Federal officials in the interpretation and application of the present war-taxes. Many men long to give a push forward to the world in the line of their special interest. Few have the satisfaction of giving so effective a push and of seeing so clearly the result, as Wyman. He found a foil to his travel in quiet and home. He enjoyed the sea lapping the beach of his summer home at Beverly, and the flowers which in the sea air blossomed luxuriantly in his garden. He sent word that he expected to attend the Class Dinner on June 22, 1921 — he had missed but one Class Dinner since graduation — but announced later that he should be prevented on account of going to the Beverly Hospital for an examination. He telephoned a greeting to us as we sat at table, and we replied with a message of cheer. A day or two afterwards an operation was performed, slight in itself, but disclosing a serious internal condition. His strength failed; he died at the hospital, June 28, 1921, and was buried at Mt. Auburn, June 30. — *Frederic Palmer.*

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

The Class celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary in the following manner: On Tuesday afternoon, June 21, Lamb gave

a reception at his residence in Milton. On Wednesday some thirty-five members assembled at the Harvard Club, Boston, and, with Bishop Lawrence in his own car as guide, were taken to Lawrence's house on Brush Hill Road, Milton, where they were met by Mrs. Lawrence, and, after an exchange of greetings and light refreshments, proceeded through the beautiful estate of A. Hemenway, '75, and other fine residences, then by way of Stony Brook Reservation and Chestnut Hill, Newton and Watertown Square to the Oakley Country Club, where they were met by others of the Class, who were unable to take the automobile trip, and where a group photograph was taken. Fifty men were present for the luncheon at the Oakley Country Club, and the majority of them then proceeded to Soldiers' Field to attend the Harvard and Yale baseball game. Headed by an "1871" banner borne by Eustis and Barnes, two former members of the Varsity Nine, and with Bishop Lawrence and Senator Lodge next in line, the Class were given the right of line in the procession by invitation of Chief Marshal Hallowell, '96, and their march and countermarch across the diamond was received with great applause. This is the first instance on record where the Class fifty years out of College has ever taken part in this feature of the Commencement festivities. The Class dinner was held at the Union Club on Wednesday evening, and forty-seven men were present. Shepard presided, and Fox was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Nichols, W. Lawrence, Bigelow, Deming, Emerton, and Lodge. Letters were read from Boyd, Jones, Pearce, and Troutt. Counting all of those of the Class who assembled at the luncheon and Class dinner, fifty-two members of the Class took part in the festivities. On Commencement Day, in accordance with the custom for several years, the Class entertained at the

Phillips Brooks house spread, and subsequently formed in line in the procession and marched to the Alumni exercises in the Sever quadrangle.—**Frank Jackson** died June 3, 1921. He was born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1850, the son of Charles and Susan Cabot Jackson, and was fitted for college at E. S. Dixwell's Latin School. After graduation he was for a while in the office of Jackson & Curtis, Boston, but most of his life was spent in study and travel. He had a beautiful sweet tenor voice, and was a prominent member of the Glee Club in College, and various musical societies after graduation. A regular attendant at all the Class gatherings, he added much to the entertainment by his artistic singing. No '71 reunion was complete without his "Health to King Charles."—**Charles Joseph Bonaparte** died at Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1921. He was the son of Jerome Napoleon and Susan Mary Williams Bonaparte. In addition to the degrees at Harvard of A.B. 1871 and LL.B. 1874, he received the degree of LL.D. from Mt. St. Mary's, 1882, and the Catholic University of America in 1915. He was elected an Overseer of Harvard in 1891, and reelected in 1903. He was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to Dec. 17, 1906; and Attorney-General of the United States from Dec. 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909. He first came into national prominence when he helped organize the National Civic Service Reform League and took a great part in securing the adoption of the merit system in the Federal service. He was a man with a distinctive individuality. His practice of doing what he believed was right, regardless of consequences, was illustrated on the occasion, when the Overseers of Harvard University were considering the advisability of conferring the degree of LL.D. on President McKinley. Mr. Bonaparte was then one of the Overseers, and had given the question at

issue deliberate consideration. In a most frank manner he informed his colleagues that in his opinion Mr. McKinley was not worthy of the honor. Mr. Bonaparte admired Mr. McKinley as a statesman and as President of the United States, but he believed that statesmanship and political eminence alone were not the qualifications for the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, and he backed up his conviction with a vote in the negative. He defined his political status by saying, "I am both a Republican and an Independent; the former primarily and the latter secondarily." At various times in the life of the Baltimore Reform League charges were made against certain individuals, which some of the members refused to sign because they considered them libelous. On such occasions Mr. Bonaparte wasted no time in argument. He invariably published the charges over his own name in the newspapers. "There," he would say—"if they are libels, I am responsible. Let them sue." His classmate, Albert E. Pillsbury, sent the following letter to one of the Boston papers: "The profuse obituary notices of the late Charles Joseph Bonaparte are so taken up with the romantic history of his family that they do but scant justice to the man himself, who does not by any means depend upon name and lineage for his own title to honorable distinction. I am reluctant to see him pass without any public mention—I have seen none—of the fact that he was one of the staunchest friends of the persecuted negro race, in shining contrast to most of those with whom he was accustomed to associate. How far this may have been due to the freedom of his French blood from any taint of color prejudice, how far to an inbred devotion to the principles of equality before the law, it would be difficult to say. He was a man of idiosyncrasies, a mysterious and cryptic character whose motives it might be difficult to fathom, but certainly, in

this instance, they were free from any suspicion of personal interest. On more than one occasion, at the sacrifice of his personal comfort and convenience, he undertook in the Supreme Court at Washington the defence of negro cases against the reeking injustice of Southern States, giving them freely, without fear, favor, or hope of reward, the benefit of his professional skill and personal and official reputation and standing. He never sought or acquired popularity, but his independence of character and conduct, his wealth and social position, and his intimate relations with the Roman Catholic hierarchy, made him a power in Maryland, where he was the centre of resistance to disfranchisement and segregation, fighting them tooth and nail, and successfully. Probably it is due more to him than to all others that these particular iniquities never gained a foothold in that State, and I have reason to believe that he liked to have this remembered." He was married on Sept. 1, 1875, to Miss Ellen Channing Day, of Boston, who survives him.

1872

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,
126 State St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its Forty-Ninth anniversary by a dinner at the Club of Odd Volumes, 50 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, June 22, at which sixteen members were present as follows: Allen, Almy, Beaman, J. F. Brown, Walter Burgess, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, Hubbard, Hutchins, Kidder, Lincoln, A. Lord, Miller, Sheldon, Thwing, and White. Prior to the dinner ten of the above-named members met at Hutchins's house, 166 Beacon Street, and from there motored to the Secretary's house at Cohasset where they found a southeast breeze which was refreshing after a very warm ride. The time allowed for the trip was too short, but all were on hand at the dinner and in

time for a short business meeting before sitting down. At the meeting a committee, consisting of the Class Committee, the Secretary *ex officio*, Almy, and Kidder, was elected to take charge of the celebration of our coming Fiftieth anniversary. The Secretary presided at the dinner, and after the cigars were reached gave the few items of news gathered in the past year which have mostly been published heretofore in the HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE. Hubbard gave a very interesting account of the changes at Ann Arbor and showed us vividly what the privately endowed university is up against in trying to keep pace with the State-supported institution. Hutchins gave a brief report of what the Class had done for the Endowment Fund, showing a total contribution of about \$54,000. R. S. Hall by request read his memorial of Merton S. Keith, which proved remarkably interesting, including as it did a large part of Keith's personal account of his experience in teaching Helen Keller algebra and geometry, and containing a wonderful appreciation of Keith's life-work in preparing his four or five hundred pupils for college.—On Commencement Day Thayer 3 was open as usual for the Class. No lunch was served, as the Class were the guests of '71 at Phillips Brooks House, and in addition the Alumni Association had requested that we rely on the luncheon served in the Yard. There were present in Cambridge also Babbitt, Baker, Loring, and Titus, who had not been at the dinner, thus making twenty men in all to appear this year out of a total living membership of forty-three graduates and seven others. Goldthwaite, a well-remembered former classmate, who graduated ten years later, in '82, also paid us a visit. At our short business meeting memorials of Gibson, Keith, Charles H. Russell, Tufts, and Young, who had died within the past twelve months, were presented and the

report of the Class Fund was read and accepted and placed on file.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

Nathan Matthews has been elected a vice-president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.—Dr. Morton Prince has published "The Dissociation of a Personality," a biographical study in abnormal psychology.—W. A. Reed has resigned as Justice of the District Court of Brockton.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, *Sec.*,
Boston Public Library.

At the annual meeting of the Class on Commencement Day it was noted that the "Crystal Room" at Parker's—scene of many well-remembered joys—should be the meeting-place next June for this dinner on the occasion of the Forty-Fifth anniversary of graduation.—Frank Andrews Bates died at his residence, 49 West Fifty-Seventh Street, New York City, June 29, 1921. The burial services were held in Boston, where his youth was passed and where he attended school until his graduation from the English High School. He was born in Mendon Township, Mass., July 5, 1852, and was the son of Russell and Margaret Kollock (Shaw) Bates. Before entering College Bates spent two years of travel in Europe and in study at the Karl Metzdorf School in Berlin. In 1879 he went to Kansas, and in 1882 settled in Ellsworth County, where he invested in government, railroad, and school lands—some 3000 acres—and for four years devoted his fine energies to sheep-raising. After this he turned to cattle-raising with satisfactory results, until his retirement in 1907, when his wife and he went abroad, where he remained until they escaped from Paris, Sept. 2, 1914. Five years ago his health began to fail, but, through

rigid dieting and three winters spent in Florida, he had so far recovered as to plan for a return this autumn to Paris, where he had spent seven happy years before the war, and to pass the winter on the Riviera. Bates was twice married and three children by his first wife are still living. His widow, who was Kate Manzer Chase, of Ellsworth County, survives him, their only child having died in infancy.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,
511 Sears Building, Boston.

The night before Commencement twenty-three members of the Class dined at the Parker House, and on Commencement Day about the same number attended the business meeting.—Zebina Allston Gleason died at Calexico, Cal., Sept. 16, 1920. He was born at Westborough, Mass., Nov. 30, 1854. After graduation he was a surveyor in Texas for several years, subsequently moving to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1886 he was married to Bertha Louise French at Hazleton, Kan., by whom he had six children. He returned to Westborough about 1893. His first wife died in 1905, and in 1907 he was married to Mrs. Harriette E. Cummings, at Fitzwilliam, N.H. They lived for a while at North Blandford, Mass. In 1909 Gleason moved to California with his children.—John Butterworth Harding died at Philadelphia June 27, 1921, after an illness of something over a year. He was born at Montreal, Can., April 20, 1851, of English parentage. His two grandfathers fought at Waterloo, and one of them served as an officer under the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsula Campaign. Harding fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. While in College he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Institute of 1770,

and the Hasty Pudding Club. After graduation he taught Greek at De Veaux College for a year, and then studied at the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., for three years. In 1882 he was made deacon and in 1883 he was advanced to the priesthood. The same year he became assistant in St. John's Church in Troy, N.Y. In 1884 he was made rector of the Church of Our Saviour at Baltimore, where he remained for eight years, when he was called to St. Mark's Church, Frankford, Philadelphia. He married Anna Mary Trail, Jan. 3, 1884, a sister of his classmate, Charles Bayard Trail, and by her he had two daughters, who survive him. During his rectorship of St. Mark's a beautiful new Church and parish house were erected, the church property being considered one of the finest in the diocese of Pennsylvania. For five sessions Harding was a delegate to the General Convention. He was a trustee of the diocese, one of the examining chaplains for the Philadelphia Divinity School, a manager of the Episcopal Hospital, and a member of the Church Building Commission. He at one time declined a call to the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, and also to the chaplaincy of the American Church in Dresden, Germany. He was a member of the Clericus and the Union League Clubs. In College he was much beloved by his classmates, and then exhibited that keen interest in the welfare of his fellow-men, and in the enjoyment of social intercourse, which, together with his high principles, and fidelity to duty, made his career as a clergyman so distinguished a success.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*
10 Tremont St., Boston.

The Class dined at the University Club, Boston, on Wednesday, June 22. The members present were: Andrews, Ather-

ton, Baily, Bennett, Brown, Burr, Casas, Clapp, Conant, Crawford, Curtis, Denègre, Hodgdon, Hodges, Holmes, Hudson, Hutchins, Keyes, Jackson, Lawrence, Mack, J. W. Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell, Monroe, Mulligan, Newhall, Patten, Rand, Russell, Schwartz, Shannon, Shute, Stone, Taussig, Temple, J. E. Thomas, Willard — thirty-seven in all. Case, Wright, Nichols, Cox, Ellis, Robbins, Sargent, Wells, Crosman, Mason, Sylvester, and Homer sent their regrets and good wishes. Crawford presided, and Denègre, Burr, Andrews, Shute, Clapp, Conant, and Taussig related some of their experiences. Patten instructed those present in the art of versifying and illustrated his remarks by example. Ellis was absent at the Commencement season for the second time since his graduation. Holworthy 18 was open as usual for the Class on Commencement Day and twenty-five or thirty of the Class were present during the luncheon.—Peter Townsend Barlow died in Chicago, May 9, 1921. He was the son of Samuel Latham Mitchell and Alice Cornell (Townsend) Barlow and was born in New York, June 21, 1857. He prepared for college with H. N. Wheeler, '71, and J. R. Reed, '71, and was admitted to Harvard in October, 1875, and was graduated in June, 1879. In the following October he entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in May, 1881, and in the same month was admitted to the New York bar. In the fall he became the managing clerk in the office of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque and McFarland, where he had been employed while a law student. During the following years he traveled for short periods in Canada and Europe, and, having been married in 1886, he with his family took a trip around the world in 1895-96. In 1899 he was appointed manager of the New York office of the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, and in 1902 he was appointed a city magistrate

by the Honorable Seth Low, then Mayor of New York, and again reappointed in 1903 for the full term of ten years. Under subsequent reappointments Barlow held the same office at the time of his death. On May 6, 1886, he was married at Paris, France, to Virginia Louise Matthews. Their first child, Edward Matthews, died in 1901, and Mrs. Barlow died in 1905. A son, Samuel L. M. Barlow (Harv. '14), survives his father.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

An informal dinner of the Class was held at the Union Club in Boston on the evening before Commencement Day. Thirty members of the Class were present, and after the dinner Rev. Bradley Gilman exhibited a collection of lantern slides he has made to illustrate a lecture on the life of Theodore Roosevelt.—Nathaniel Cilley Bartlett died at the home of his sister in Derry, N.H., June 5, 1921. He was born in Nottingham, N.H., June 22, 1858, and fitted for college in the public schools of Haverhill. After graduation he studied law in the office of a relative, G. C. Bartlett, Esq., in Derry, and during this period started a newspaper of which he was the editor and publisher called the *Derry News*, which is still published, although his connection with it ceased many years ago. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and opened an office in Haverhill where he continued in active practice until a few years ago. At one time he also had an office in Boston. He was a member of the City Council of Haverhill in 1890 and a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891. He was a man of sociable and friendly disposition, modest and rather retiring. He was generally present at the gatherings of the Class and was much esteemed by his classmates. Acute melancholia brought on by ill-health

darkened the last few months of his life. He was unmarried.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,

351 Marlborough St., Boston.

Prof. J. H. Beale, in addition to receiving an honorary degree from Cambridge University, also received the rare honor of election as an honorary fellow of Emmanuel College, and as such had the privilege of signing the same register that John Harvard signed nearly three hundred years earlier. Prof. Beale for a short time went into residence in the College, dined in the hall, and after dinner in the long English twilight played at bowls in the beautiful Fellows' Garden.—Our Class had its usual informal but enjoyable dinner, on the evening before Commencement, at Louis's Café in Boston. Twenty-eight men were present, and as usual J. E. Weld, of New York, was the life of the party with his inimitable songs. — Nathaniel Atwood Francis, an associated member of our Class, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, June 10, 1921, after a brief illness. He was born in Brookline, Feb. 25, 1859, the son of Dr. Tappan Eustis Francis, '44. "Nat" Francis, as he was so generally known by a host of friends, fitted at Noble's School in Boston, but never entered College. He was a student at the Harvard Law School from 1879 to 1881, and, as he was a brother of Dr. George H. Francis, of our Class, he became closely associated with us, and had many warm friends in the Class and was regarded as one of us. He was always loyal and devoted in his attendance at Class reunions and a liberal supporter of our enterprises. He practised law for a short time in Boston and always made his home in Brookline, mostly in his father's old homestead on Davis Avenue. He was a lover of nature and a student of natural history, being particularly versed

in ornithology. He was interested in the civic and political affairs of his community, served the town as an assessor, and was a candidate for the Republican nomination for member of congress from his district. He was married, Dec. 12, 1900, to Miss Christina M. Dale, of Roxbury, but had no children. His wife died in 1919.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,

2 Joy St., Boston.

William Henry Allen died of Bright's Disease on June 29, 1921, at his home in Boston. The son of William Henry and Elizabeth Johnson (Clapp) Allen, he was born at Greenfield, April 16, 1861, and prepared for Harvard at Adams Academy, Quincy. He left College on account of ill-health at the close of Freshman year, and in January, 1881, entered the employ of Blake Brothers, bankers, of Boston, with whom he remained for three years. From 1884 to May, 1888, he was in the banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago, and he then returned to Boston where he established himself as an investment banker, continuing in the same business until his death, at 19 Congress St. At the time of our Thirtieth Anniversary he was very ill with an attack of the malady which was later to prove fatal, but in the eight years following he seemed to have completely regained his health. He was married, Oct. 30, 1883, to Margaret Eliot Comstock, who, with a son and daughter, survives him. His son, Thomas Lamb Allen, served as an ensign in the Navy during the World War. Allen was one of our temporary members most responsive to the Class spirit. He never failed to attend our reunions, and his handsome presence and cordial manners will be sorely missed.—Thirty-six men sat down to a very enjoyable dinner, on June 22, at the Union Club, in which agreeable and cosy quarters we shall

probably be established for the years to come. The tables were beautified with baskets of fragrant roses from the Taunton gardens of Dr. Sumner Coolidge. L. A. Coolidge gave a serious and earnest address, dealing with the recent Constitutional Amendments, and made a forcible plea against the tendency to entrust to national legislation matters properly belonging to the jurisdiction of the States; Judge P. M. Keating expressed similar views. Joseph Lee told, in his pungent, entertaining way, of his experiences with members of State legislatures, and his wrestlings on behalf of worthy but unpopular measures. Prof. E. E. Hale contrasted the outlook of the graduate of 1921 with that of him of thirty-eight years ago, and did not feel convinced that higher spiritual ideals inspired the young men of to-day, although such amazing material progress has been made. He spoke of the surprising mark upon American literature made by our late classmate, John Fox. G. B. Morison explained the aims and purposes of the Harvard Varsity Club; and C. P. Perin closed the speaking with a charming and illuminating talk on his last visit to India, touching on the perils involved in the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, which have united Hindu and Mohammedan against the British, and comparing the hostile attitude of the native toward the stranger with that noted by him three years earlier. In answer to questions, he also discussed the unfriendliness toward America which now influences French feeling, and the gravely threatened loss to England of her commercial supremacy. Herbert Putnam, an infrequent visitor at our reunions, was delayed and could not be present, but fortunately was able to put in a welcome appearance on Commencement Day.—L. A. Coolidge has been reelected president of the Middlesex Club.—Dr. W. L. Burrage prepared and edited, for the seventy-second annual

session of the American Medical Association at Boston, June 6-10, a "Guide to Boston," for physicians, which is not only a guide-book of 175 pages, beautifully illustrated, but also a valuable directory of the historic region of New England, and an authoritative sketch of the history of Greater Boston.

1884.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Sec.,

70 State St., Boston.

Charles Eugene Hamlin died in New York suddenly as the result of heart disease, June 27, 1921. He was born in Orland, Maine, Oct. 11, 1861, the son of Charles and Sarah (Thompson) Hamlin. While in College he devoted much time to music and musical composition, being the composer of the music of the Class song which was sung on Class Day. After graduating from College he spent a year in Europe with his brother Addison Hamlin, studying incidentally drama and music. After his return he joined the city staff of the *New York Tribune* in December, 1885, where he remained until June, 1891, in the capacity of political, Wall Street, and general reporter, and also assistant music critic under Henry E. Krehbiel. Later he went to the *New York Press* and after that was managing editor of a newspaper in Albany, N.Y. On returning to live in Bangor he devoted himself to musical composition and wrote the libretto of a romantic comic operetta entitled *Nicolette*, the music for which he also composed. He wrote also in collaboration a comedy drama called *In the Sacred Name of Business*. During the three years in which he lived in Bangor he wrote the life of his grandfather, which was published in 1899 under the title, "The Life and Times of Hannibal Hamlin." He returned to New York, where he became the editor and part owner of *School*, a semi-official organ of the public school and college system of New York

City, which he conducted very successfully until the time of his death. At one time he was the leader of a Republican district organization in Brooklyn where he lived and was active during the time of the war in opposing the spread of Bolshevism in New York, his activity resulting in the dismissal of several "undesirable citizens" from the country. He was keenly interested in the prison reform work of his classmate, T. M. Osborne, and wrote many articles relating to his work. He was married in Bangor, Maine, on April 15, 1886, to Myra Louise Sawyer, who survives him with a daughter, Myra Louise. A son, Charles Eugene, Jr., died in infancy.—The honorary degree of A.M., Harvard, was conferred upon R. P. Perkins on Commencement Day in recognition of his notable work as chief of the American Red Cross forces in Italy during the war. He is a vice-president of the Italy-America Society in New York.—The large part played by Rome G Brown in the campaign of education against the judicial recall and the recall of judicial decisions, the value of which has already been shown by the abandonment by Colorado of the laws containing provisions for such action, has received much recognition and been the subject of favorable comment in the press. Ex-President Taft has written: "The energies and abilities of Mr. Rome G Brown, of Minneapolis, the chairman of the committee of the American Bar Association charged with this task of popular education, were completely absorbed for years in the work without reward, except the merited gratitude of his countrymen and his fellow members of the legal profession."

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec.,
201 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Thirty-Fifth Reunion, held in Commencement week, brought together

a large number of the Class. The Class met on Sunday morning, June 19, at the Harvard Club of Boston, where Class Reports, badges, hat-bands, ties, and the itinerary of the trip to Marion, by automobiles provided by members, were distributed. At noon a stop was made at Plymouth, and some of the places of historic interest were visited, after which luncheon was served at the Mayflower Inn at Manomet. The party arrived at Marion late in the afternoon, and assembled at the Beverly Yacht Club for refreshment after the pleasant but dry ride. Dinner at the club, with a few informal speeches, followed. The men were lodged for the night at Hood's house and Hamlin's, at the Yacht Club, and the hotel in Marion, and on the *Black Duck* and Nichols' boat. Monday morning sixty members of the Class gathered, under the '86 flag, at Hood's beautiful place on the shore, and enjoyed his unbounded and cordial hospitality for the day. The morning was given over to sports of fifty-seven varieties — tennis for Harrison, Moors, and other youngsters, golf for Hamlin and the old men, swimming, archery, soft-ball for all. Intellectual pabulum was furnished by a keen discussion of economic questions between Hood and Houghton, our member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Then came the climax of the day — a real old-fashioned clambake prepared on the shore by a master cook, served on the lawn, and graced by the presence of Mrs. Hood. Late in the afternoon we returned to Boston after a perfect day. Tuesday afternoon the Class met in the Yard, and marched in the procession to the Stadium for the Class Day exercises. Wednesday afternoon a large delegation marched on to the ball field, and, with many of the wives and children of the Class, enjoyed the 16 to 4 victory over Yale — the most crushing defeat the Elis had suffered since our 16

to 2 victory in 1885. Wednesday night the Class Dinner was held at the Harvard Club of Boston, with 80 men present. F. C. Hood presided, Gordon Woodbury was toastmaster, and Courtenay Guild chorister. The election by the Class Committee of Theodore Sedgwick to be a member of the committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Howard Taylor, was ratified by the Class. Hood made a financial report, and the Class Secretary read a report of the past five years. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick spoke on the subject "The College Bred Man, Fed on the Four Years' Loaf"; Prof. A. H. Lloyd, of the University of Michigan, took for his subject "Major and Minor"; Prof. G. G. Wilson described the United States Naval War College; Dr. E. H. Nichols related some of his experiences with the A. E. F.; W. C. Boyden spoke of Poland and of other matters; and Odin Roberts told what were his "Articles of Faith." During the evening a delegation from '96 was received, and a delegation was sent to that Class. Thursday, Commencement Day, the Class Spread was held in Harvard 6, and a group photograph of sixty-three men was taken at the '86 Gate. The exercises of the Alumni Association, in the Sever quadrangle, closed the reunion. The following ninety men were present at some or all of the 35th Reunion festivities: Paul Allen, W. L. Allen, Frederic Atherton, T. T. Baldwin, C. F. Bigelow, P. G. Bolster, W. C. Boyden, G. G. Bradford, Seward Cary, Stephen Chase, F. S. Churchill, A. D. Claffin, G. W. Cobb, E. D. Codman, R. G. Cook, D. H. Coolidge, Sidney Coolidge, F. E. Dickerman, Garrett Droppers, J. C. Faulkner, E. H. Ferry, S. H. Fessenden, J. A. Frye, T. H. Gage, C. L. Gibson, A. A. Gleason, Walter Graham, E. B. Gray, Courtenay Guild, Binney Gunnison, Edward Hamlin, G. B. Harris, C. L. Harrison, G. P. F. Hobson, F. C. Hood, E. H. Hosmer, A. B. Houghton, P. S.

Howe, G. E. Howes, Thomas Hunt, H. B. Hutchins, G. F. Jewett, F. A. Kendall, Milton Latham, A. H. Lloyd, H. G. Locke, Edward Lovering, L. B. Macdonald, F. B. Mallory, A. G. Mason, J. M. Merriam, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, G. C. Noble, H. E. Oxnard, J. N. Palmer, G. R. Parsons, J. H. Payne, C. D. Porter, W. H. Potter, C. A. Pratt, E. E. Rankin, T. W. Richards, J. W. Richardson, M. W. Richardson, Odin Roberts, E. C. Rowse, Theodore Sedgwick, D. W. Shea, W. H. Slocum, W. L. Smith, A. L. Snell, C. B. Stevens, J. M. Thompson, Ward Thorn, Gilbert Tompkins, J. B. Washburn, W. B. Waterman, W. G. Webster, G. M. Weed, F. C. Weld, R. D. Weston, H. G. Wilbur, G. G. Wilson, W. R. Wilson, I. L. Winter, G. L. Winthrop, G. W. Woodbury, Gordon Woodbury, Franklin Wyman.—Arthur Mark Cummings died of heart failure, March 14, 1921, at West Collingswood, N.J. He was born March 15, 1863, at Essex, Conn., the son of Mark Andrews and Jane Asenath (Park) Cummings. He was a member of our Class in the freshman year, after which he joined 1887 and graduated with that Class. In College he was an editor of the *Advocate*. After graduation he studied at the Harvard Law School until 1891 and later was admitted to the bar. For some time he did newspaper work, especially with the *Boston Evening Transcript*. For a number of years he had been in the bond and investment business and engaged in promoting business enterprises, at the same time being interested in literary pursuits. He was married July 2, 1892, at Malden, to Gertrude Randall, who, with two daughters and a son, survives him.—Crawford Richmond Brown, the son of James Crawford and Mary Richmond (Babcock) Brown, was born at Providence, R.I., Dec. 31, 1861, and died at Dedham, May 8, 1921. He was married April 2, 1891, at Dedham, to Grace Esther Cutter, who survives

him. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School and at Stone's School, Boston. In College "Dick" Brown was interested in rowing, being a member of the Class crew in our sophomore and junior years, and a substitute in freshman and senior years. He was a member of the Pi Eta, and president of that Society. Brown's whole business career was with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. In the early years he was in charge of the meter department, and later became superintendent of the standardizing and testing department, carrying on electrical, mechanical, chemical, and other miscellaneous testing. For several years he was secretary, and later chairman, of the Board of Library Trustees of the town of Dedham, and he had been a member of the Harvard Club and the Engineers' Club of Boston and of the National Electric Light Association. For several years Brown had been absent from our Class meetings because of ill-health, but his classmates remember him with affection as a quiet, loyal, lovable man.—**Frederick Coffin Weld** died suddenly at Cotuit, July 9, 1921. He was born in Jamaica Plain, a part of West Roxbury and now a part of Boston, Sept. 12, 1864. His father was Aaron Davis and his mother Annie Warren (Coffin) Weld. The Welds had lived in West Roxbury on land granted to their emigrant ancestor Joseph Weld for 250 years. The first of Weld's ancestors to leave the farm for the town and engage in commerce was his grandfather, Aaron Davis Weld, Sr. He it was who started the business of dealing in Manila hemp, later carried on by his sons under the name of A. D. Weld's Sons and still carried on by Fred's brother, Bernard Coffin Weld, '89. Weld's father was of the Class of 1853 — President Eliot's class. On the maternal side Weld was descended from the aristocracy of the early colony. His

mother's first paternal ancestor in this country was Tristram Coffin, of Salisbury and Nantucket, sprung from an ancient Devonshire family represented in recent times by men bearing the curious double name of Pine-Coffin. Her maternal grandmother, Mary Winthrop Spooner, was fifth in descent from Governor Winthrop, being a granddaughter of Mary Winthrop, herself a great-granddaughter of the Governor. Weld attended for a time the Roxbury Latin School, but finished his preparation for college in Boston at Noble's private school. In College he took a number of courses in chemistry — in present-day jargon he concentrated on that subject. He pursued the study and practice of chemistry all his life. He went from College to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year and thence to Göttingen for two years more. All this time was devoted to the study of his profession. On his return from Germany he began to practice it in Louisiana, Cuba, Buffalo; then, from 1894 to 1897, in Lowell with the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, and from 1899 to 1905 with the Avery Chemical Company in Littleton. An account of Weld's later work has been furnished by his classmate Sidney Coolidge, treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery. Coolidge not only tells us what he did, but also tells us much as to what manner of man he was. In his letter Coolidge says: "He was with us as chemist from 1905 to 1912. In 1912 he went to the Amoskeag as consulting chemist on German dyes, giving about half his time to them and half to his own office, which he started in Lowell. He resigned his position with the Amoskeag in 1914, shortly after the breaking out of the war and the consequent stoppage of the importation of German dyestuffs. He then gave the time to us that he had formerly given to the Amoskeag, still retaining his own laboratory. It was dur-

ing his first absence that we discovered the difficulty of getting a chemist who could coöperate with other men. When it was necessary for us to take a chemist who could devote his whole time to the Bleachery, he left us a second time. We found ourselves again up against the fact that chemical knowledge without the ability to get along with co-workers was disorganizing the plant, so that, about a month ago, when our new head chemist took another place, we kept the rest of our chemical organization and arranged with Fred to come to us an afternoon or two a week, because we realized that the men in the plant, whose chemical knowledge was less than his, talked matters over freely with him when they would not do so with an impatient or unsympathetic man. While he was with the Bleachery he always acted as toastmaster at the dinners of any association that was started by the men in the plant, and he filled this place not only when the other general officers of the Company were invited as guests, but also when these affairs were confined to the members of the associations other than himself." Weld was a member of various German and American chemical societies and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He married Miss Margaret Jessie Chase, in Lowell, June 19, 1902, and soon afterwards went to live in a house which he had built at Littleton. While he was living at Littleton a daughter, named Helen, was born Feb. 27, 1904, and a son, Frederick Chase, June 12, 1907, both of whom, with his wife, survive him. Soon after Weld severed his connection with the Avery Chemical Company and entered the service of the Lowell Bleachery, he moved to Lowell where he lived all the rest of his life. He made hosts of friends. He was active in securing good government for his city. He was the life of the Literary Club which met once a fortnight to hear papers read

by members, to discuss books, and to debate questions of national and local interest. In this club various movements for improving the city government were started or found encouragement. He was an active member of the Lowell Harvard Club, was elected its secretary in 1915 and its president in January, 1921. As an officer of the club he did much hard and effective work in raising money for scholarships to be used in helping promising boys to go through Harvard. Through his associations with the Literary Club and the Lowell Harvard Club, Weld became interested in municipal affairs. He was one of a large committee to obtain a new city charter that was adopted about ten years ago setting up a commission form of government. He was a member of the Yorick Club, Vesper Country Club, and the Chamber of Commerce of Lowell. He was also a member of the Harvard and Union Clubs of Boston and of the Eastern and New Bedford Yacht Clubs. Weld's two years at Göttingen and his friendship for many individual Germans did not lead him to sympathize with Germany even at the beginning of the war. He understood her motives and hated her methods. He dreaded the possibility of her success. And when this country declared war he joined the State Guard and took an active part in the selling of Liberty bonds. From the beginning he was heart and soul for the Allies. His enthusiasm for Harvard College, his devotion to it as an institution of learning, the eager interest with which he followed its athletic sports and the joy he took in his Harvard friendships, knew no bounds. He appreciated the value of Harvard Clubs and associations. He attended religiously every kind of Class meeting and all gatherings of the Alumni, and found in them an immense amount of pleasure. His enthusiasm was truly inspiring. His spirit during a College festivity seemed to be expressed by the old Cavalier motto on

the sun-dial at Hampton Court — "*Horas non numero nisi serenas.*" But when it came to any serious work for the University he was possessed by a spirit totally different. He then became the Puritan who on his dial said of the hours "*Pereunt et impulantur*" — "They pass away and are charged against me in the account." He was active in the work of the Lowell Harvard Club. He was president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, elected in November, 1919. It was during his term of office that the first "Graduates' Day" meeting, held May 8, 1920, was arranged by the Federation in order "to acquaint the Alumni with progress in the University." On this occasion many graduates were present and the meeting was a distinct success. Weld also took charge of raising money for the Harvard Endowment Fund in Lowell. He seldom missed a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and this year attended the meeting at Milwaukee besides taking part in the celebration of the Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of his Class. Among those who took the trip to Marion to dine at the Beverly Yacht Club and spend the next day with Hood, there was none who appeared to be more vigorous physically, who entered into the fun and sports with more zest than he, and none whose chances of taking part in the Fiftieth Anniversary seemed to be better. Weld was careless of appearances and social conventions. The superficial did not seem to interest or concern him. If he felt like being boyish and whimsical, he let himself go. He was playful and expected others to play with him. Though often serious, he never took himself too seriously. His intellectual interests were broad, varied, keen. He read much and on many different subjects, and about all subjects thought for himself. His opinions were thought out. They were convictions, not prejudices. They were his own, not merely those current in

his set. Once formed they were tenaciously held, but he was never intolerant. He liked to argue, but never was ill-tempered and never quarreled with those who took opposite views. He was on all occasions a stimulating, understanding, sweetly reasonable, and jovial companion. In no one we have ever known were the two spirits above referred to — the spirit of the Cavalier and the spirit of the Puritan — more strikingly blended. He was the Cavalier without being haughty or dissolute. He was the Puritan without being stern or intolerant. Great was the joy he found in life. Strong was his sense of duty. Although possessing many traits that seemed opposite and contradictory, there was nothing paradoxical about him. He was exactly what he seemed to be. He never pretended friendship for an ulterior purpose. He never did any work either for the public or for his Alma Mater in order to advance his own interest. A more unselfish man never breathed. It is impossible to think of his doing a mean, unkind, underhanded, or ungenerous act. His goodness of heart and his transparent sincerity made friends for him everywhere and in every walk of life, and bound them to him with hoops of steel. He was happy in his boyhood, happy in his wife and children, happy in his work, happy in his play, happy himself, and the cause that happiness should be in other men. — *R. D. W.*

1887.

FREDERICK S. MEAD, Sec.,

Harvard Alumni Directory, Cambridge.

The Class Dinner was held on Wednesday, June 22, at the Tavern Club in Boston. There were present: Ames, Appleton, Atwood, Austin, Barrett, Bemis, Bigelow, Bisbee, Buckingham, H. L. Clark, Cushman, Davenport, Delone, Dudley, Emery, Endicott, Frost, Goodwin, Hale, M. A. DeW. Howe, Hurlbut, Hyde, Knapp, Litchfield, Ladd,

Lothrop, Mead, Morse, A. H. Osgood, H. G. Perkins, Pinkham, C. S. Proctor, Rice, Rich, B. L. Robinson, T. J. Robinson, Southworth, Strong, Thaxter, Weed and Wetherbee. DeGersdorff, on account of professional duties, was unable to be present and Rich presided in his place. The speakers were Bisbee and Strong who were most interesting and gave much pleasure. The Secretary reported the deaths during the past year of the following men: Charles Sproull Thompson, at Bangor, Maine, Jan. 10, 1921; Arthur Mark Cummings, at West Collingswood, N.J., March 14, 1921; Gorham Hubbard, at Boston, April 29, 1921; William Allen Brooks, at Brookline, May 20, 1921; Charles Elliot Loud, at Marblehead, June 11, 1921.—Mumford (chairman), Ayer, Brooks, Barrow, H. L. Clark, Dexter, Emery, Endicott, Faulkner, Flagg, deGersdorff, Higginson, Keyes, Michael, and A. T. Perkins were the '87 Class Committee for the Harvard Endowment Fund. Through their efforts 188 members of the Class subscribed over \$197,000 to the Fund.—The following men in the Class are lost: William Skinner Eldredge, George Washington Kimball, Robert Treadwell Osgood.—New addresses: Walter Austin, 33 State Street, Boston; T. J. Bailey, care of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.; A. R. Balm, 209 Foxcroft Building, San Francisco, Cal.; H. B. Barber, 446 W. 23rd Street, New York City; J. B. Blake, 371 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; D. W. Bowles, care of American National Expositions, Inc., 132 W. 42nd Street, New York City; G. M. Browne, 29 Broadway, New York City; Garrett Droppers, Williams College, Williamstown; A. H. Osgood, 144 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; W. S. Pond, care of University State Bank, 1352 E. 55 Street, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Robinson, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City; F. H. Sellers,

810 S. Pasadena Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.; W. R. Spalding, 985 Charles River Road, Cambridge; H. A. Thayer, Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada; S. W. White, 110 Williams Street, New York City; C. L. Whittle, 15 Chauncy Street, Cambridge; W. W. Willard, Medford, Oregon.—The Secretary will gladly send on request the address of any classmate.—Bartol has been elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.—Berenson was in this country for a few months in the winter, returning to Florence in March.—Dresel, who is American Commissioner at Berlin, will shortly return home.—Emery has been appointed assistant comptroller of Harvard University in charge of the real estate in Cambridge.—Endicott has resigned as commissioner of the City of Boston Sinking Fund.—Edward Fiske is associated with his cousin, Charles H. Fiske, with offices at Central Street, Boston.—Fletcher has been elected a member of the National Dante Committee.—DeGersdorff has been elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.—Goodwin has been elected treasurer of the Boston Rotary Club.—Gray has resigned his position at the Northwestern University and has accepted a professorship at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.—Haskins (with Robert H. Lord, '06) has published "Some Problems of the Peace Conference" (Harvard University Press). Haskins was chief of the Division of Western Europe of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, while Lord was chief of the Russian-Polish Division. Haskins has been elected first vice-president of the American Historical Society; he is also president of the American Council of Learned Societies.—M. A. DeW. Howe will publish in the fall the second volume of "Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War with Germany."—Keyes and Mead were members on the Committee of Service to the University of the Associated

Harvard Clubs for 1920-21.—Mead was appointed comptroller of Harvard University on Nov. 1.—Morse, after twenty-five years of service at the Harvard Medical School, has resigned as Professor of Pediatrics. He was appointed Assistant in Clinical Medicine, 1896; Instructor in Children's Diseases in 1900; Instructor in Pediatrics, 1903; Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, 1906; Associate Professor of Pediatrics, 1911; and full Professor in 1915.—Parker has been appointed director of the Harvard Zoological Laboratory. He has been associated with Harvard ever since his graduation and has been a full Professor since 1906. For the last six months he has been serving as Western Exchange Professor in Iowa, Colorado, and California.—A. T. Perkins was a member of the executive committee of the Endowment Fund which had charge of the Class Campaigns which raised the Fund from \$12,300,000 to \$13,780,000. He served as vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association for 1920-21.—F. I. Proctor has resumed practice at 64 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.—Putnam returned June 10 from six weeks abroad.—Rich delivered a course of eleven lectures last year at the Graduate School of Business Administration on "Principles Underlying the making of Freight Rates."—B. L. Robinson has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences and has also been elected a corresponding member of the Czechoslovakian Botanical Society.—J. H. Robinson is an instructor in the new School for Social Service, 465 West 23rd Street, New York City. He is giving a course on "The History of the Human Mind" and "The Modern Historical Antecedents of the Present Intellectual Outlook."—A. C. Smith served as vice-president of the Western Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs for 1920-21.—Spalding has been abroad on leave of absence for the past year.—Strong has

become Recording Secretary of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.—Tuthill has been for the past three years manager of the Saratoga Branch of the Garden City Bank and Trust Co. at Saratoga, Cal.—Wilson is practising law at Los Angeles, Cal., specializing in mining, corporation, and probate law. He has published a number of books on these subjects.—Woods is president of the East Asiatic Society.

1888.

GEORGE ROYAL PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
412-418 Barristers Hall, Boston.

William Joseph Gallivan died suddenly at South Boston on July 13, 1921. He was with the Class at Commencement and appeared well and in good spirits. Gallivan had devoted his later career to public health service and had done excellent work in the Boston public schools and for the State Board of Health. He had charge of the institutions for tuberculous patients and his interest and ability were highly valued by his associates. His widow and two children survive him. His classmates will always remember his quiet, friendly, and unassuming manner which made him a very welcome member at all reunions.—*Addresses:* Thomas Clyde, Rogers Ave. and Pimlico Road, Arlington, Md.; M. E. Kelley, 77 Pine Street, New York City; E. C. Mason, 150 Congress Street, Boston.—W. D. Bancroft has published "Applied Colloid Chemistry," McGraw-Hill.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
14 Ashburton Place, Boston.

It is rumored that the Thirtieth anniversary celebration was a success.—Rev. F. B. Noyes has a church at Harwichport.—F. H. Small is the president of the American Leather-Chemists Association (A.L.C.A.).—A. E. Beckwith is the secretary of "The Square Savings and Loan Co.,

Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.—W. M. Randal will go abroad with his family, in September, for an extended period.—F. J. Macleod has returned to law practice at Room 820, 53 State St., Boston.—Kenneth McKenzie is the visiting American professor for the year at Italian Universities.—H. S. Cummings is with John C. Thomson, 120 Broadway, New York City, as a Municipal bond attorney.—H. B. Hastings is a publisher with H. L. Hastings Sons, Boston.—W. C. Sterne is the president and senior manager of the Municipal Properties Investing Co. of Denver, Colo.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover.

Alexis Irenée Du Pont, son of Eugene and Amy E. (Du Pont) Du Pont, was born near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 2, 1869, and died at his residence, Pelleport, just outside of Wilmington, May 30, 1921, of acute nephritis, after an illness of ten days. He came of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the United States, a descendant of Eleuthere Irenée Du Pont de Nemours, son of Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, the distinguished political economist, statesman, and friend of Thomas Jefferson. Eleuthere Du Pont de Nemours settled in Delaware and founded in 1802 the great Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company with which Alexis Du Pont was associated from the time of his graduation, being at his death its secretary and a member of the board of directors. Harvard had no more devoted and loyal supporter than Alexis Du Pont. He was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs and at the major sports wherever held, and as a contributor to and worker for her financial interests was surpassed by few if any of her alumni. He was the main spirit in the formation of the Harvard Club of Dela-

ware about ten years ago, and has been its only treasurer ever since. When the Endowment Fund was inaugurated he contributed most bountifully, and, when the undertaking was renewed at the close of the war, he headed the movement in Delaware, and again contributed with almost equal liberality. His character was indeed unique, for, having both the means and the disposition, it was his greatest pleasure to help others and to add to the enjoyment of his friends in every way, without stint and without display. His outstanding characteristics were generosity and modesty. Although he never married, his delightful residence was constantly open for the entertainment of his friends. In all his relations he proved himself a model of courtesy, loyalty, and generosity, alike in thought and deed, and he has left behind him a name and fame which will be a precious memory to his friends so long as they may live. With a keen love for sports and the pleasures of life, and ample means to indulge them, it is a delightful criterion of the man that he chose rather to devote himself to the upbuilding of the great corporation which bears his family name and to promote the interests of his Alma Mater to the best of his ability. He enjoyed his sports and pleasures in moderation and always shared them liberally with his friends. He was a member of the Wilmington Club and its president; of the Union League, Harvard, University, and Markham Clubs of Philadelphia; Harvard Club of New York, Harvard Club of Wilmington, Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution. Of him it can be truly said:

"For his bounty,
There was no winter in't: an autumn 'twas,
That grew the more by reaping."

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

An informal dinner of the Class was

held at the Boston Yacht Club, June 22, 1921. About fifty members were present. Duane spoke interestingly on the new uses of radium with which he is experimenting, and White exhibited his capital moving pictures of his voyage on a small schooner from Marblehead to Pango-Pango a year ago.—Allison has leave of absence from Colgate University for a year, which he will spend at Cambridge; address, 65 Langdon St.—Currier is connected with Brumley, Chamberlin & Co., stock brokers, at 21 Congress St., Boston; residence 60 Breed St., Lynn.—A. C. Fay's present address is 308 West 56th St., New York City.—Charles Sumner Hawes died of apoplexy in Chicago, April 22, 1921. He was born in Chelsea, June 7, 1869, the son of William and Marianna Jane (Locke) Hawes, his father being a lumber merchant of old Belchertown (Mass.) stock. Charles fitted at the Winchester High School and was a regular member of '93. Intending to be a physician, he spent a year in hotel work (which he greatly enjoyed) and another as a traveling tutor—visiting the Mediterranean lands as far east as Syria—and then entered the Medical School. After two years there, he left in 1897, hoping to return, and took the post of auditor at Memorial Hall. Two years afterwards he declined a good position in a large hotel to accept a clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office at Washington, where he could attend the evening sessions of the Columbian Medical School. Government service appealed to him strongly, however, and in 1900 he took an executive position in the Census Office, three years later becoming a special agent for the Department of Commerce and Labor. Among his assignments here was the collection of statistics for manufactures in Pennsylvania, for marriage and divorce in Greater New York, for women and child labor in the South, for cotton-mill operatives in New England,

etc., until 1909. He then went into business with the Spirella Waist Co. of Meadville, Pa., and spent several years in organizing their trade in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1913 he joined the Chicago branch of the Library Bureau, planning and equipping library interiors. In 1918 he went into war work, and became office manager and research assistant in the Bureau of Research, War Trade Board (afterwards transferred to the State Department), Washington. He specialized in the questions relating to the dye industry, and it was on a journey undertaken for this purpose that he was suddenly stricken down. His genial social nature and warm interest in Class affairs will be remembered no less than his unusual ability as an executive and investigator. December 15, 1897, he married Frances, daughter of John T. Wilson, of Winchester.—Rev. O. B. Hawes has left the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Newton Centre, and removed to Summit, N.J.; address, 4 Waldron Ave.—Mullgardt's present address is Bishop and Merchant St., Honolulu. He writes: "Honolulu has been my place of business and residence for some months, as I am busiest here. I hope to go for an extended trip through Asia and Europe after several months."—W. P. Smith has been for the past year in the Division of Rehabilitation, Federal Board for Vocational Education, assisting ex-service men in hospitals all over the country from Maine to Colorado, reorganizing training centres, etc. His latest post is educational director, Star Ranch Sanatorium, Colorado Springs.—Dr. F. E. Stetson has removed his office from New Bedford to South Dartmouth.—Tepaske continues in the practice of the law at Sioux Centre, Iowa; he has also been county attorney for Sioux County.—Wallerstein is vice-president of the E. T. Howard Advertising Co. at 117 West 46th St., New York City.—Rev. E. H. Warner has left the

pastorate of the First Methodist Church at Barberton, Ohio, and removed to 42 Madison St., Tiffin, Ohio.—J. R. Webster continues his work as a private tutor at 1352 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, and his residence at 48 Hancock St., Lexington.—Wheeler continues in the tobacco business at Troy, Ohio; address, 338 Grant St.—J. R. Whiting, Lt. Comdr. (M.C.), U.S.N. R.F., has been transferred from the U.S. Naval Hospital at Charleston, S.C., to that at Chelsea; residence, 14 Browne St., Brookline.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,
107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Nearly one hundred members of '94, counting wives and children, attended the Yale game on the afternoon before Commencement, and then proceeded in automobiles to Wellesley to the estate of Sydney Williams for the annual dinner. It was preceded by a swim in the lake, most of the fifty diners going in. Williams acted as toastmaster and speeches were made by Rand, Henning, Keller, Cary, Sedgwick, and Lake. These Wellesley gatherings are very pleasant. After the Secretary had read two interesting letters from France, sent to Quinby as reports on our War Baby, Jacques Lemagny, the Class appropriated a sufficient sum for a present to our youngest member. The reunion on Commencement Day took place as usual in Stoughton 23.—E. Sedgwick received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Dartmouth at its Commencement exercises.—H. Cabot, who has been chief surgeon at the University of Michigan the past year, has been appointed Dean of the Medical School of that institution.—J. D. M. Ford will represent the University as Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne and other French universities next year.—W. H. Stafford is a member of the Appropriations Committee of the National

House of Representatives.—J. B. Woodworth is first vice-president of the Geological Society of America.—T. W. Surette conducted his Summer School in Music at Concord, and also established one at Bryn Mawr. He is preparing a chapter on "Music" for a volume to be published by the Institute of American Architects.—C. Abbe has been appointed Assistant Professor in Commercial Geography at the College of the City of New York.—M. Ladd is president of the American Pediatric Society for this year.—J. A. Wray is pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Owensboro, Ky.; address, P. O. Box 329.—G. R. Noyes, Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of California, will spend the coming year abroad, mainly in Poland and Russia.—G. T. Weitzel is a member of the law firm of Goodwin, Weitzel & Bresnahan, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.—F. E. Farrington is a member of a committee appointed by the president of the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., to coöperate with other civic communities in building up the schools of the District of Columbia.—H. C. Lakin is president of the Cuba R.R. Co.—F. H. Kent is about to complete the editing of the history of Y.M.C.A. war work, in two volumes.—E. E. Clark is chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Framingham, and a member of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts.—A. von W. Leslie is on the advertising staff of the *Daily News Record*, 8 East 13th St., New York City.—Addresses: D. J. Gallert, 141 Broadway, New York City; A. G. Keith, 968 Charles River Road, Cambridge; W. J. Pelo, 285 Fifth Ave., New York City; T. Lawrence, care of Jacquelin and De Copper, 43 Broad St., New York City; B. C. Jutten, care of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City; E. S. Stearns, 10 Bowdoin St., Cambridge; G. Beals, 68 Devonshire St., Boston; A. P. Dean, New York Hall, Louisville, Ky.

1895.

FREDERIC H. NASH, Sec.,

30 State St., Boston.

Classmates are requested to send the Secretary voluntarily any news about themselves or others which they think may be of interest, and any changes of address.—A. W. Edes's address is Hotel Darby, Los Angeles, Cal.—R. W. Emmons spent the summer in Europe with his family.—E. W. Forbes received the honorary degree of A.M. at Harvard on Commencement.—LeRoy Harvey has been elected mayor of his home city, Wilmington, Del.—John Heard is now associated with E. H. Rollins & Sons, a banking house, at 200 Devonshire St., Boston.—C. S. Pierce returned recently from a short trip abroad.—Rev. W. A. Smith, editor of *The Churchman*, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, at its recent Commencement exercises.—Robert Walcott is a member of the advisory board of the Country Day School, Newton.—J. W. Worthington and A. L. Cross are visiting H. W. Smith at his plantation in Tahiti. They sailed in June and expect to return some time in September.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,

30 State St., Boston.

The Twenty-Fifth Reunion commenced on Sunday, June 19. The Class headquarters was at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Registration took place from 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and hat-bands and tickets to the various events were given out. Luncheon was served in the ballroom of the hotel to the Class, their wives and children at 1 P.M., all being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hallowell. At 2.30 P.M. motors took all to Cambridge. The headquarters there was the Phillips Brooks House. Various places of interest were visited. At 5 P.M. a service in Apple-

ton Chapel was conducted by clergymen of the Class, the sermon being given by the Rev. J. C. Ward, recently appointed Bishop of Erie. This was followed by a reception at the house of President and Mrs. Lowell. On Monday, June 20, the men motored to the Essex Country Club at Manchester and spent the day and evening there; golf, tennis, baseball, and swimming took up the time, and an excellent band added further to the enjoyment. The wives and children motored to Cohasset, where they partook of a New England clambake on Sandy Beach. During the afternoon many of them motored to Plymouth or visited points of interest along the South Shore. In the evening they were guests of Mrs. J. C. Hunt and Mrs. J. C. Cotton at Milton. On Tuesday, June 21, the men motored to the Weston Golf Club in Weston. Golf and tennis and a visit to the house of P. M. Hamlen took up the morning. After lunch at the club they motored to Cambridge, then joined the procession to the Stadium Class Day exercises. The wives and children all had tickets to the Stadium. This was followed by supper and a dance at the Colonial Club for all. Wednesday, June 22, all met at the Cambridge Boat Club, where there was boating, swimming, and dancing for the children, then all went to lunch as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton Bell at their residence in Cambridge and the Class photograph was taken here. This was followed by the Harvard-Yale ball game on Soldiers' Field. Then the men went to the Harvard Club of Boston for the Class Dinner, stopping off at the house of C. F. Lyman on Beacon Street. The Class Dinner was held in Harvard Hall. The speakers were: S. Heckscher, toastmaster, Prof. R. B. Merriman, J. L. O'Brian, H. A. Leekley, W. M. Powell, F. R. Steward, and E. M. Grossman. The wives went to the Country Club, Brookline, for supper and entertainment. Thursday,

June 23, was Commencement Day. The men attended the Chief Marshal's and '96 lunch and then the exercises in the rear of Sever, where Chief Marshal Hallowell presented the College with \$100,000 on behalf of the Class. The wives were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. R. B. Merriman at lunch, and then went to the Commencement exercises. Here our reunion ended, although several attended the boat-races at New London. There were 250 men present at the Class Dinner and about 300 wives and children present on Wednesday, the maximum attendance being on this day. The reunion was a most successful affair throughout, and those that came on were very enthusiastic about it.—The Class Report would have been out before Commencement if it had not been held up by a printers' strike. It will now be delivered early in the fall.

1897.

EDGAR H. WELLS, Sec.,
27 West 44th St., New York.

About sixty members of the Class dined informally at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on Wednesday evening, June 22. Hallowell presided and introduced J. L. Little as toastmaster. He called on various members of the Class to express their views about the 25th anniversary and other matters of Class interest. The Secretary regrets that he has not a complete list of the attendants; in addition to those already mentioned, the following were present: Babson, Batchelder, Beal, Beale, Beggs, Binney, Boutwell, Bowditch, Burley, E. F. Clark, J. T. Clark, Collins, Cotton, Crocker, Davenport, Dean, Dixon, Drury, Dunlop, E. N. Fenno, W. R. Fisher, Foote, Gannett, Hewes, Hills, S. U. Hopkins, Hubbard, Jenney, Theodore Lyman, Noble, A. H. Parker, J. D. Phillips, Prouty, William Read, Schweppe, Arnold Scott, H. R. Scott, Sherman, Sleeper, C. L. Smith, E. W. Smith, Stackpole, A. W. Stevens,

R. H. Stevenson, Stickney, J. A. Sullivan, Taylor, Thacher, Thompson, Underwood, Vincent, Wells, Whitman, Whoriskey, E. N. Wrightington.—The address of E. G. Barnard is 58 West 59th St., New York City.—W. H. Blake's son, Thomas D. Blake, enters Harvard College as a Freshman this month. He was prepared at Milton Academy, where he was captain of the football team and played on the hockey and baseball teams, having taken a high stand also in his studies.—A. W. Blakemore is the author of "Make Your Will," a guide to the drafting of wills that are valid under the laws of every State, published by Dana, Appleton & Co.—David Cheever and Mrs. Cheever sailed on June 14 on the *Aquitania* for a few weeks' trip in France and England.—W. P. Engelman's present address is care of General Insulating & Manufacturing Co., 705 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.—George Gleason is the author of "What shall I think of Japan?" a sympathetic interpretation of the problems of Japan, published by Macmillan. Gleason has been for nineteen years a Y.M.C.A. secretary in Japan.—J. E. Gregg was the official representative of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, of Hampton, Va., at the inauguration of President Angell of Yale University on June 22.—Sinclair Kennedy's address is now Patterson, Putnam Co., New York City.—D. H. Morris is president of the Rotary Club of Columbus, O.—E. D. Mulford has recently been elected a member of the City Council of Elizabeth, N.J. He is also a zoning commissioner and one of the governors of the Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth.—R. E. Olds, American Red Cross Commissioner to Europe for the last two years and a half, resigned his position as of June 1. The general relief work undertaken by the American Red Cross has been completed; the remaining task, as far as the Red Cross is concerned, has to do with the health and

welfare of the children of different European countries.—The home address of A. G. Thacher is 150 East 72d Street, New York City. Thacher has been elected president of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States.—C. S. Thomas is the author, with another, of "Story, Essay, and Verse," a collection of literature for supplementary reading in English courses in senior high schools and colleges, published by the Atlantic Monthly Press. Thomas is now associated with the Atlantic Monthly Press, where he has editorial charge of the educational books. He has also given during the past College year a course at the University, having as an official title Lecturer on the Teaching of English in Harvard University.—C. H. White's home address is 105 Cherry St., San Francisco, Cal., and his office address, 788 Mills Bldg.—H. J. Wilder is with the State Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, *Sec.*,

Andover.

The informal reunion of the Class, held at the Hoosic-Whisick Club, Canton, was a decided success, thanks to Dalton. Forty-six men turned up and every man took part in the talking or other athletic contests that the "committee" had planned. Again, through the foresight of Dalton, prizes of buns were awarded to all winners.—L. P. Marvin was reelected a member of the Board of Overseers, on Commencement Day, and received a larger vote than any of the other candidates.—Eliot Wadsworth was the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rochester University.—R. M. Shepard is with the Hamilton Bank Note Co., 142 Adams St., Brooklyn, N.Y.—T. Hogue is an overseer of the Shady Hill School, Cambridge.—T. M. Hastings is a member of the newly organized

firm of Soule, Murphy & Hastings, architects, 1206 State St., Santa Barbara, Cal.—Dana de Cordova has become associated with the firm of James M. Glassman & Co., 89 State St., Boston, members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.—Prof. L. J. Henderson has been appointed a foreign correspondent of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, France.—E. Townsend, together with E. A. Boardman, '99, and Reginald Boardman, '01, is yacht racing in England this summer.—The following changes in addresses should be noted; L. R. Allen, Principal of the Framingham High School; Gordon Allen, 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; C. F. Gould, 710 Hoge Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Dr. J. E. Huiskamp, Greenwall Apts., Baltimore, Md.; A. T. Jennings, 10 Ocean Spray Ave., Venice, Cal.; W. O. Jewell, 1647 Gaylor St., Denver, Colo.; P. W. Long, Enneking House, Boston 36; W. B. Meacham, Box 874, Asheville, N.C.; L. H. Monks, 67 Wall St., New York City; H. C. Ring, 1325 Lynn St., Parkersburg, W. Va.—Addresses or information concerning the following named men are desired by your Secretary, Edmund Blake Barton, Dr. Henry O. Feiss, Dr. Frederick W. Lake, Philip B. Wells, Charles I. Wright.—Frederick Lothrop Ames, son of Frederick Lothrop and Caroline (Blair) Ames, was born at North Easton, July 23, 1876, and died at North Easton June 19, 1921, as a result of an operation for appendicitis. He prepared for Harvard at Hopkinson's and Groton and entered College with the Class of '98 in the fall of 1894, receiving the Degree of A.B. in 1898. During his Freshman year he played on the Freshman football eleven and was captain of the Freshman crew. In the years following he was also a member of the Sophomore and Junior crews, and substitute on the 'Varsity crew. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, D.K.E., and the Hasty Pudding, Delta Phi, and A.D. Clubs. After gradu-

ating from Harvard, Ames took a course in the Law School for one half-year and then entered the office of Oliver Ames & Sons, North Easton. He remained there for two years and then transferred his activities to the management of the Ames estate and the directorates of numerous other business interests with which he became identified. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank, Boston; Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; American Agricultural Co.; Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.; Fess Rotary Oil Burner, Inc.; Calaveras Copper Co.; Butte and Superior Mining Co.; president and director of the Marysville Dredging Co., the Western Power Co., and president and trustee of the North Easton Savings Bank. He was also a trustee of the Boston Women's Free Hospital, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a member of the executive committee of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. He was intensely interested in farming and was an authority, in this country, on Guernsey cattle. He was married, May 31, 1904, to Edith Callender Cryder, of New York City, who, with two children, Frederick Lothrop, Jr., and Mary Callender, survives him.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*,

50 Buckingham St., Cambridge.

On Wednesday, June 22, a 1900 gathering of about sixty, including families and friends, went to the Harvard-Yale baseball game and enjoyed the 16 to 4 victory. Immediately after the game the members of the Class who were to attend the annual June dinner accepted the hospitality of Nathaniel Ayer for tea and then assembled at the Union Boat Club. About forty were present. The main topics of discussion were the tutorial system at Harvard and the 1900 Class Scholarships which have been established in memory

of Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, Addis Emmett Harris, and George Plummer Howe, our three members who died in the war.—G. A. Anderegg, home address, 255 Orange Road, Montclair, N.J.—H. B. Baldwin, home address, 2422 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.—K. S. Barnes, home address, 10 Chauncy St., Cambridge.—F. G. Bauer published "The Court-Martial Controversy and the New Articles of War," in *Massachusetts Law Quarterly* for February, 1921.—W. L. Beardsell, business address, 15 Exchange St., Boston.—F. P. Bennett, Jr., home address, 1 Hayden Road, Cliftondale.—P. Blackwelder has resigned from the Gypsy Oil Co. to become special representative of Home Bldg. and Loan Ass'n at Tulsa, Okla.—R. W. Bliss, home address, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. In March, 1921, he became Third Assistant Secretary of State.—T. D. Brown has been appointed dental examiner, U.S. Public Health Service, at New York City.—F. M. Buckland, business address, Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.—E. Cary, business address, Hanover, N.H. He will instruct in Latin at Dartmouth College.—W. R. Castle is acting chief of the Division of Western European Affairs in the Department of State, Washington, D.C.—W. M. Chadbourne is chairman of New York Committee for Russian Relief and treasurer of National Budget Committee. He recently published a pamphlet, "Granting of Foreign Credits by the United States."—P. P. Chase, business address, University Hall, Cambridge. He is Assistant Dean of Harvard College, is in charge of the Freshman and new students, and is a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics.—T. Crimmins, home address, 176 E. 72d St., New York City.—D. F. Davis, business address, Treasury Bldg., Washington, D.C. He has been appointed a director of the War

Finance Corporation.—H. T. van Deusen, home address, 603 W. 185th St.; business address, 116 Broad St., New York City. He has resigned as manager of American Express Co.'s Branch in Barcelona, Spain, and is now in business for himself under the firm name of H. T. & L. M. van Deusen, foreign exchange and bond brokers.—F. W. Doherty, home address, 1029 Beacon St., Brookline.—J. S. Dunstan, home address, Lawrence, L.I., New York.—W. P. Eaton has gone on an extended bear hunt on Mount Jefferson, Oregon, with seven men and twenty pack-horses, and later will go to Mount Hood. He is obtaining material for the *Country Gentleman* and Boy Scout books.—W. F. Ellis, home address, 159 Court St., Dedham; business address, 200 Devonshire St., Boston.—E. H. George, business address, 50 Congress St., Boston.—P. S. Hall, home address, 45 Berwyn St., Orange, N.J.—E. H. Hammond is supervisor of Indian Schools for Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.—J. H. Holliday has been appointed a member of the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of St. Louis, Mo.—P. A. Jay, business address, care of Department of State, Washington, D.C. He has taken up his duties as Minister to Roumania.—W. Lichtenstein, home address, 122 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.—R. M. McCurdy, address, 60 Bartlett St., Andover.—H. R. Mayo is president of Harvard Club of Lynn.—E. W. Meddaugh, address, 1439 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit, Mich.—G. A. Morison is secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs.—B. J. O'Neill is president of the staff and chairman of Advisory board of St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, Cal.—W. M. Rainbolt is vice-president and director of Benson and Myers Co., Omaha, Neb. His business address is 424 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.—N. M. Ruland, home address, West Cornwall, Conn.—

P. J. Sachs is a trustee of Smith College.—M. Seasongood delivered the Commencement address at the Milwaukee, Wis., Country Day School. His home address is 3661 Washington Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.—H. M. Shartenberg, business address, Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.—T. M. Shaw, business address, 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.—F. H. Stedman is rector of St. Luke's Church at Stamford, Texas.—F. A. Thompson, business address, 121 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.—N. W. Tilton, home address, 154 East 62nd St., New York City.—F. C. Todd, home address, 359 Hartford Rd., South Orange, N.J.—H. A. Wadleigh, home address, 9 Sheffield Rd., Winchester.—L. Warren is treasurer of Connecticut Valley Harvard Club.—H. Ward, business address, 1107 Broadway, New York City.—T. H. Whitney, business address, 120 Broadway, New York City.—H. A. Yeomans, who has recently resigned as Dean of Harvard College, has served Harvard since 1910 and has held successively the titles of Lecturer, Instructor, Assistant Professor, and finally Professor of Government. From 1912 to 1916 he was Assistant Dean in charge of Freshmen, and in 1916 was appointed Dean. In the summer of 1919 he was director of the American University Union in Paris and later served as Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Paris. The academic year of 1921 to 1922 Yeomans will be on sabbatical leave of absence and will return in 1922-23 to teach Government at Harvard.—Nathaniel Johnson Rust, Jr., was born at Boston, Aug. 18, 1877. He attended Brookline High School and was prominent in athletics there. After two years in College he started in business with the Rust, Richardson Drug Co., Boston. From there he went to the firm of Estabrook & Co., bankers. A short time after that he made an extended trip to Europe and then

returned and entered the Commercial National Bank in Boston. A little later he made another trip to Europe. In the spring of 1904 he joined the *Wizard of Oz* Company and wrote one of the songs in the show. The next year he played in the *College Widow* and joined the *Singalee* Group. Then he joined the New York Hippodrome, but soon he tired of stage life and went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he enjoyed as a cowpuncher the active life on a cattle ranch. Later he purchased a milk ranch and made a great success of it. In 1909 he sold it at a substantial profit. For a time his home was in Denver and he occupied himself with a tobacco business. Life in the country, however, he preferred; so he took a ranch in Oregon, where he grew apples and raised hogs. In 1915 he went to St. Petersburg, Fla., interested himself in raising poultry, and engaged in the real estate and hotel business. His plan was to increase his poultry farm and make it one of the largest in the country. He was very well contented at St. Petersburg. "I hope I am fortunate enough to live many years," he wrote, "and then die right here." In the statements he prepared for earlier Class Reports are to be found many amusing remarks, evidence of his cheerful, care-free disposition, his love of fun and his invincible optimism. He died March 25, 1921, at St. Petersburg, Fla. For this Class Report he wrote: "*Dear Old College Mates*: I have not much to offer that is new or interesting. I have tried, as you all know, many things, and in some I have been quite successful. There is only, as far as I know, one thing that has ever pained me and that was the fact that at every reunion of our dear Class, I was tied up in such a way that I could not make it. But I am at last where I have longed to be. Next year I can attend all the functions that are held. Boys — I told you once before and I am not selling real estate — I have found

this country life and St. Petersburg, Fla., the second best thing that I ever got into. The first, of course, was Dear Old Harvard 1900. Well, I'm here and there is lots of room. I have changed but a little, only added a few more years to your Old College Chum. Member: B. P. O. E."

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., Sec.,

84 State St., Boston.

The Class held its most enjoyable as well as its most successful reunion from June 19 to June 24 of this year upon the twentieth anniversary of its graduation. The program commenced with the gathering of the New York, Southern, and Western members of the Class in New York City on Sunday afternoon, June 19. All of these men embarked upon the steamer *Calvin Austin* for Boston on Sunday afternoon and the trip was a fitting preparation for the strenuous days to follow. Upon the arrival of the steamer in Boston on Monday morning a large delegation of the members of the Class from New England met the arrivals and escorted them to the Class headquarters at the Hotel Lenox. The Class assembled at the Lenox in the morning, and after disposing of all baggage about two hundred members of the Class took automobiles for Milton where under smiling skies they were delightfully entertained at luncheon as the guests of James Lawrence, president of the Class, and Mrs. Lawrence. The wives of the Milton members of the Class assisted Mrs. Lawrence in serving the luncheon. After luncheon a baseball game between a team from the Class and a team composed of sons of various Milton members resulted, of course, in victory for the sons and the party ended happily. It then became necessary to leave by automobile for Plymouth, where the next two days were to be spent. On arrival the members were settled in their rooms at the Hotel Pilgrim

and every one prepared for the next events. After preliminary arrangements, provided at the cottage of a member of the Class near the hotel, had been tested and found sufficient, the Class dinner at the Hotel Pilgrim was called to order by John W. Hallowell, chairman of the Class Committee, who presided. An excellent program of songs had been provided, and singing by the whole Class and by individuals, under the leadership of Carroll J. Swan and Larry Watson, started the dinner with enthusiasm and spirit. Jack introduced Dr. Richard Dexter, of Cleveland, as toastmaster, and Dick "filled the bill" to perfection. The following were the speeches and they were appreciated and enjoyed to the utmost: "A Word of Greeting," James Lawrence; "The Class," Robert E. Goodwin; "The Responsibility of the College Graduate," Leo Logan; "Harvard Rowing Policies of Today," R. Heber Howe, Jr.; "The Place of the Associated Harvard Clubs," Nathaniel H. Batchelder; "Our Government Departments and Bureaus," John W. Hallowell; "Some Aspects of the Labor Situation," Richard Feiss; "Where Are We Heading?" Gilbert H. Montague; "A Few Words," Samuel S. Drury. Tuesday morning opened fair and warm. After a dip in the ocean a full day of golf, tennis, and other forms of sport was followed by a baseball game with 1911 in the afternoon, won by 1901 with a score of 8 to 5. A clambake was held on the beach in the evening, and later the Boston members of the Class produced a bully show under the guidance of Col. Bob Goodwin and Carroll Swan. On Wednesday morning, after one more dip in the ocean, motors arrived once again and a trip to Cambridge was followed by luncheon at the Weld Boat-House. Then, with our band and in our uniform of white trousers, blue coats, and white duck hats, we marched with other celebrating classes to the Harvard-Yale baseball game at Soldiers'

Field and witnessed a complete slaughter of the Yale representatives. We motored from Cambridge to Ben Blake's place in Weston, where a grand barbecue was served on the lawn and hilarity was rampant. A show was presented by the New York members of the Class in Ben Blake's theatre, and afterwards the men living in and near Boston took to their homes for the night the men from other cities. On Thursday morning the Class gathered at Cambridge, and at Room 28 Hollis Hall, which had been reserved for the Class as usual on Commencement Day, a special Class luncheon was served. After luncheon the Class attended the Alumni exercises and then motored to the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead, where they were the guests of James M. Hunnewell and B. Devereux Barker at a most delightful dinner preceded and followed by numerous speeches and other entertainment. This ended the formal program of the 20th reunion, though many members of the Class went to New London on Friday to see the Harvard-Yale boat-race. Col. Robert E. Goodwin was chairman of the Reunion Committee, and the following men acted as chairmen of sub-committees: E. S. Emerson, Hotel Lenox, G. W. Canterbury, transportation; J. O. Procter, Jr., Monday dinner; J. M. Hunnewell, clambake; H. W. Palmer, Wednesday dinner; R. D. Swain, photographs; G. Blake, boat-race; E. J. Samson, hospitality; W. Channing, Jr., insignia; E. P. Morse, Hotel Pilgrim; James Lawrence, sports; W. T. Reid, Jr., Yale game; S. Cunningham, Commencement; T. R. Robinson, music; J. W. Hallowell, treasurer; C. J. Swan, The Only One Bulletin.—C. C. Davis is director of the Constantinople Unit of the American Red Cross.—Major C. D. Daly, U.S. Army, was an instructor at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Devens, which opened Aug. 16.—S. S. Drury, headmaster of St. Paul's

School, Concord, N.H., who was offered and declined the rectorship of Trinity Church, New York City, has received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams College.—Col. R. E. Goodwin has been appointed U.S. Referee in Bankruptcy for Middlesex and Suffolk Counties. Goodwin, who has practised law in Boston since 1903, is a member of the firm of Goodwin, Procter, Field & Hoar, with offices at 84 State Street, Boston. During the war Goodwin was Colonel of the 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, A.E.F.—A. B. Edwards is city manager at St. Albans, Vt.—W. T. Foster has been elected a vice-president of the Simplified Spelling Board.—Elmer Schlesinger has been appointed as general counsel for the U.S. Shipping Board, by Chairman Lasker. Schlesinger has been practising law in Chicago since he graduated from the Law School.—Henry L. Shattuck is vice-president of the Boston Legal Aid Society. Shattuck is also a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and an attorney in Boston.—Warwick Greene's address is 62 East 77th St., New York City.—J. G. Cole is associated in New York with the Gardner Advertising Co. of St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.—R. C. Wells's address is 5607 37th St., Washington, D.C.—C. R. Small is at 751 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. He is in the Department of Economics of the School of Business Administration, Syracuse University.—H. A. Flanders is with the Winter Hill Ice Co., Boston.—H. J. Stewart is state agent in New Hampshire for the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of New York.—R. H. Howe, Jr., is living at 33 Lexington Ave., Cambridge.—G. M. Hosmer's address is 31 Adams St., Winter Hill.—W. H. Lough's address is 670 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N.Y.—F. R. Sears, Jr.'s, address is 64 Ames Bldg., Boston.—G. R. Bedinger is director of the Health Service Department of the New York Red Cross, and was a delegate

to the 16th national conference of the National Child Labor Conference in Milwaukee in June, where he presented the Red Cross health program as exemplified by the work of the New York County Chapter.—W. B. Swift, M.D., has been appointed lecturer on Speech Development and Correction at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He began his work there on June 27.—C. J. Swan has been elected president of the Lantern Club, an organization of the magazine advertising men of New England.—Brainerd Taylor, who is a Major in the U.S. Army, and who was stationed at Boston as an expert on motor transport for the Northeastern Department, has recently been transferred to Washington, D.C.—L. C. Marshall has published a book entitled "Our Economic Organization," which is an introduction to economics describing the way in which we live and work with one another in modern life in the effort to gratify our desires.—W. B. Norris has published a book entitled "Vital Forces in Current Events"—readings on present-day affairs from contemporary leaders and thinkers.—Robert Merida Brown, M.D. Columbia in 1905, died at Saranac Lake, N.Y., on April 30, 1921, of septic poisoning following a week's illness. Dr. Brown was born Oct. 5, 1878, at Lamar, Mo., the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brown. Following his graduation from Harvard he studied surgery at Columbia University. On March 28, 1908, he married Miss Margaret Eddy, of Cambridge. After practising surgery in New York Dr. Brown moved to Saranac Lake ten years ago suffering from incipient tuberculosis. Soon he regained his health and resumed his practice which grew as the years passed. He was a member of the Franklin County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was consulting surgeon at Trudeau Sanatorium and frequently lectured to the

nurses there. He was a member of the local social organizations and was an enthusiastic curler. Last year he accompanied the teams of the local club to Utica, Syracuse, and other cities. He was an ardent sportsman. Besides his widow, Dr. Brown is survived by his son, Robert M. Brown, Jr. Dr. Lawson Brown, the tuberculosis specialist at Saranac Lake, says of him: "The Success of the General Hospital at Saranac was due largely to his good work as a surgeon. He did more for the institution than any other person. He worked hard and cheerfully. No one was ever turned away from the operating-table because of the lack of funds. He aided many persons gratuitously."

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, *Sec.*,

44 State St., Boston.

L. B. Wehle, formerly general counsel (and later special counsel in New York) to the War Finance Corporation, announces that he has returned to the general practice of law, having established an office in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York City, and a branch office in the Wilkins Building, 1512 H Street, Washington, D.C.—Recent mail sent to the following 1902 men has been returned unclaimed. If any one can give information as to their whereabouts it will be appreciated: Ralph P. Benedict, Philip W. Blake, Edward B. Blakely, Holcombe J. Brown, David C. Campbell, James O. Carson, Reginald Christenson, Emmet F. Eldredge, Sanford D. France, Edgar B. Frank, Fernand H. Gasquet, James H. Gault, Jacob F. Hill, Frank L. Jones, Fred Kimball, Fred H. Lathrop, John H. Lewis, Jr., William C. Lodge, George Marsh, Edward Murphy, George N. Parker, Harry F. Perkins, David S. Ricker, Clifford R. Rogers, Charles O. Schuler, Allen L. Snyder, James Stuart, Russell Sturgis, Frederic I. Tone, Ro-

bert S. Walker, Forbes Watson, Plumer Wheeler, Adolph Friedman, Robert R. Pollak.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,

1010 Barristers Hall, Boston.

A Class luncheon was held on June 22, 1921, at the Harvard Club in Boston. After the luncheon was over those attending proceeded to the Harvard-Yale baseball game. A list of those present follows: Thomas Beal, Laird Bell, R. M. Bleakie, J. H. Blodgett, Thomas Brennan, J. A. Burgess, M. M. Bourke, W. F. Conant, S. E. Cook, A. H. Damon, Henry Dewing, L. G. Dodge, Gordon Donald, K. E. Downs, A. D. Estabrook, Hornsby Evans, W. W. Fisher, W. W. Gallagher, R. H. Gardiner, R. F. Greene, Roger Griffin, Sidney Gunn, H. M. Hale, Joseph Hamlen, H. W. Hammond, L. B. Hayes, H. L. Hilton, Fred Holdsworth, J. M. Hughes, R. M. Hull, J. M. Hunter, James Jackson, E. C. Johnson, J. W. Lee, P. W. Lewis, A. W. Lincoln, D. W. Lincoln, Odin Mackey, Malcolm MacLeod, Carl Marshall, Ralph May, William McDonald, Joseph McGaragle, Harold Meyer, Harold Peabody, H. F. Phillips, Robert Pierce, L. G. Putnam, Percy Sheldon, R. L. Shewell, Robert Southard, L. E. Snowman, Dr. J. B. Swift, E. A. Taft, J. G. Wolff, H. W. Young.—C. C. Lane has been appointed business manager of the New York *Evening Post* and elected a director of the New York Evening Post Inc.

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,

331-333 Fourth Ave., New York City.

W. T. Harrison is with Curtis & Sawyer, 33 Congress St., Boston. His home address is East Milton.—S. L. Lewis is sales manager for S. W. Straus & Co., National City Bank Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.—A fund of \$5000 has been established by Mrs. L. Florence Webster in

memory of her son, Harrison Briggs Webster, of the Class of 1905, Regimental Surgeon of the 47th U.S. Infantry, 4th Division, A.E.F., awarded a citation "For unusually conspicuous and meritorious services," and a second citation, with the Distinguished Service Cross, "For extraordinary heroism in action," killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne Oct. 13, 1918. This scholarship is to be awarded to sons of members of the Class of 1905, Harvard College. The award is to be made by the Class Committee of the Class of 1905 to the applicant most worthy of such aid, and is tenable for one year only. In case there is no application or award made in any year, then the scholarship shall be awarded for that year only by the Administration Board of the Medical School to a needy student, who shall have shown himself to be of sound principles and marked ability. The income from this fund to be held by the Treasurer of Harvard College: (1) To defray as far as possible the tuition fee of the recipient who enters as a Freshman, and who is a son of one of the members of the Class of 1905. If such income in any year should be in excess of the tuition fee, then such excess shall be paid to the student at mid-year. (2) To be paid to a student in the Medical School for the payment of term bills and other expenses.

1906.

FISHER H. NESMITH, *Sec.*,

84 State St., Boston.

The Class of 1906 held its Quindecennial Celebration in June this year. The Class spent Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st, at the Cliff House, North Scituate, where athletic pursuits occupied the members of the Class during the daytime. The Class dinner was held on Monday evening. L. I. Neale, acting as toastmaster, called for remarks by various members of the Class, including the political element represented by C. D.

Coughlin, Congressman from Pennsylvania, W. J. McCormick, Congressman from Montana, and J. E. Warner, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. R. C. Hatch told of his experiences during the war. Following the dinner a very successful minstrel show was staged under the leadership of H. B. Sawyer. On Tuesday evening, after a bonfire on the beach, E. M. Richards gave an interesting illustrated lecture on hunting wild animals in which excellent slides of moose in action were shown. The Class returned to Cambridge on Wednesday morning, June 22, for lunch at the Stadium, followed by attendance in a body at the baseball game. On Commencement, June 23, the Class joined with other celebrating classes in giving a luncheon to all alumni who returned to Cambridge for the occasion.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*,

15 Exchange St., Boston.

The law firm of Lazenby, Biglow & Clarke, of which Stanley Clarke is a member, has merged with another firm under the name of Lazenby, Biglow, Clarke & Crisp, with offices at 2 Rector St., New York City.—W. F. Low, insurance broker, has changed his address to 35 Wall St., New York City.—J. M. Duffy's address is now Box 115, South Duxbury.—E. B. Stern is treasurer of Lehman, Stern & Co., Ltd., cotton factors and commission merchants, New Orleans, La.—Waldo Peirce had a "still-life" in an exhibition of paintings recently held in the salon of the Champs de Mars, Paris.—Chapin Brinsmade has been appointed an instructor of French at Yale University. He will enter upon his duties there in September after spending the summer in France.—F. M. Gunther, *chargé d'affaires* of the American Embassy in Rome, writes that the appointment of Richard Washburn Child, '03, as Am-

bassador completes the Harvard personnel of the Embassy of which the First Secretary is Frederick O. deBillier, '79, and the other secretaries are Richard Southgate, '15, and G. Harlan Miller, '16. — Stephen Maurice Edgell died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1921. In 1907 he entered the employ of the American Sugar Refining Co., first in the Jersey City refinery and later at Fort Collins, Colo. Then he was with the Havemeyer & Elder refinery in Brooklyn. In 1908 he returned to Colorado and was made manager of the Eaton, Greeley, and Windsor factories of the Great Western Sugar Company of New Jersey, with headquarters at Greeley. In 1912 he was made a director of that company and the following year was transferred to the general office at Denver. Later he was made a vice-president of the company. In 1919 he resigned that position and became vice-president and treasurer of the Amalgamated Sugar Co. of Ogden, Utah.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,
31 Nassau St., New York.

The reunion held by the Boston crowd late in June was a great success. New York was represented by Howland Davis, who reported a splendid time had by all. The Class owes a great deal to the Boston men for getting up these annual parties, because they keep alive the tradition in the home country and keep the Boston men in training for the formal reunions, the burden of which falls largely on their shoulders. This has been an off year for almost all kinds of business and out-of-town people found it very hard to get to the Boston affair. It is suggested, however, that a special effort be made on the part of all 1908 men to get to Boston in June, 1922, in order to lay plans for the formal reunion in 1923. This will be the Quindecennial and the first reunion in

which we shall actually be entitled to call ourselves grown-up. The experiment tried in New York of having a somewhat formal association of the Class, under the title of the New York Association of Harvard 1908, has proved very successful. The dues are small, but are sufficient to cover the purchase of stationery and the holding of informal smokers and lunches two or three times a year. It has served to keep the Class together and will be an excellent basis to build on in the future. The experiment was first tried, as far as we know, by 1901, and has been increasingly successful in their case. The Secretary has not received a great deal of information from distant members of the Class. Such information would be welcome. We are much pleased here in New York at the return of Irving Broun from Mexico and points South. He has now joined Lambert Murphy as a fixture at all our local reunions. There is a tendency toward giving a slight Harvard atmosphere to Greenwich, Conn., which has hitherto been a Yale stronghold. The Secretary has forgathered there during the past season or two with such outstanding 1908 men as Gordon Glass, Tom Desvond, Orville Rogers, Bradford Coolidge, Marcus Whitney, and Don Knowlton, the latter being a rising physician and surgeon permanently resident in Greenwich.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,
52 Fulton St., Boston.

The address of L. M. Arrowsmith is care of L. C. Gillespie & Co., 8 Fletcher St., New York City. — R. W. Byerly is practising law at 140 Broadway, and resides at 113 E. 31st St., New York City. — F. E. Clark is State manager of the Manufacturers' Liability Insurance Co., Baltimore, Md. — Dr. N. B. Cole is practising medicine at 1035 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. He is on the staff of

the Johns Hopkins Hospital.—E. P. Currier has become a member of Marshall Field, Gloré, Ward & Co., of Chicago, with New York office at 14 Wall St.—Eliot Daland is vice-president and chief engineer of Huff, Daland & Co., of Ogdensburg, N.Y., manufacturers of airplanes, flying boats, motor and sail boats.—A. C. Frost is American Consul at Guatemala City, Guatemala.—Louis Grandgent is architectural director of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.—J. P. S. Harrison is living at 39 W. 52nd St., New York City. His permanent address is care of Union Club, 1 E. 51st St., New York City.—A. R. Heath is vice-president of the New York Service Co., consulting and operating engineers, 141 E. 29th St., New York City. His home address is Woodmere, L.I., N.Y.—Rev. H. W. Hines is now minister of the First Baptist Church at Kankakee. His address is 193 North Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill.—M. F. Jacobson's address is care of American Soda Fountain Co., 282 Congress St., Boston.—The address of S. P. Lemon is 3721 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.—R. D. Lyman's address is 9927 Kercheval Ave., Detroit, Mich.—The address of S. B. Luce is 207 Clarendon St., Boston.—Major F. C. Mahin, U.S.A., is instructor at the State Armory, Hartford, Conn.—Dexter Perkins is on the faculty of University of Rochester, department of History.—W. R. Post, Jr., is in the bond department of Otis & Co., bankers and brokers, 200 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.—C. M. Price's address is care of Arts & Decorations, New York City.—W. S. Primley's address is Evanston, Ill.—E. J. Prendergast's address is 2334 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.—Lee Simonson's address is Midland Parkway, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.—W. C. Strauss is living at 51 W. 69th St., New York City.—Dr. W. G. Webber's address is 14 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands.—B. W. Wooley is an attorney

connected with the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, 64 Broad St., New York City.

1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec.,
80 State St., Boston.

H. R. Carey is in Bucharest, where he is assistant to the United States Minister to Roumania.—M. F. Carr's home address is 48 Lancaster Terrace, Brookline.—H. C. Elling is treasurer of the E. & L. Sales Co., 152 Broadway, Paterson, N.J. His home address is 107 Fairmount Road, Ridgewood, N.J.—Stephen Fairbanks' address is in care of the Harvard Club of Boston, 374 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.—T. S. Ford's address is 1304 Roosevelt Ave., Pelham Manor, N.Y.—E. S. Giles has been appointed assistant manager and superintendent of rating of the Massachusetts Stamping and Rating Office of the Springfield Division of the New England Insurance Exchange, with offices at 257 Main St., Springfield. His home address is 19 Glendell Terrace, Springfield.—Warren Gleason is with the Wisconsin Dry Milk Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—R. A. Hull's address is 7 Gleggery St., Winchester.—L. W. McKernan's office address is 43 Exchange Place, New York City.—D. J. Malcolm is Superintendent of Schools, Hinsdale.—A. S. Neilson's address is 77 Franklin St., Boston.—G. McC. Ross is with the American Kardex Co., 73 Tremont St., Boston.—Bulkeley Smith is a member of the firm of Morse, Bliss & Smith, investment securities, 372 Main St., Worcester. His home address is 58 William St., Worcester.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,
Chestnut Hill.

The Class Report has now been mailed to every member of the Class who answered his notices. The other members

of the Class may obtain a copy by application to the Secretary and enclosure of a small stipend. (\$3.50).—Rustin McIntosh's address is now Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, N.Y. He works at the Presbyterian Hospital.—J. L. Moore is a member of the law firm of Hays & Wadhams, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.—G. P. Davis's address is now 21 Boynton St., Waltham.—H. B. Goodfriend's address is 542 Fifth Ave., New York City.—A. H. Onthank's address is 424 California St., San Francisco; he is the manager of the acceptance department of the National City Co. of California.—H. R. Hilliard's address is 6623 Kensmer Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.—S. F. Withe's address is 175 No. Quaker Lane, W. Hartford, Conn.

1916.

WELLS BLANCHARD, Sec.,

126 State St., Boston.

G. P. Loomis is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. His address is 630 Crosby St., Akron, O. — C. W. Holmes is special agent for the Carnegie Hero Fund in Pittsburgh, in charge of its educational work. His address is Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. — C. E. Kennedy is assistant manager of the New Ocean House, Swampscott. — W. W. Gross is in the law office of A. F. Gotthold, 27 William St., New York City. — R. F. Herrick, Jr., is assistant general agent of the Saco Lowell Shops, 77 Franklin St., Boston. He is also president of the Pawtucket Spinning Rug Co., a director of the American Trust Co., and the Indian Co., and a member of the corporation of Provident Institution for Savings. — M. C. Baldrige is with the law firm of Pendleton, Anderson, Iselin & Riggs, 25 Broad St., New York City. His address is 118 East 56th St., New York City. — H. H. Shaw has been with Rice & Hutchins, shoe manufacturers, South

Braintree and Marlborough, but is now on leave of absence on account of sickness. His address is 66 Willow St., Dedham. — H. M. Thurston is president, secretary, and a director of the Muskegon Trust Co., Muskegon, Mich. His home address is 98 Houston Ave., Muskegon, Mich. — Lawrence Curtis, 2d, is secretary to Mr. Justice Holmes, of the Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. His permanent address is 464 Beacon St., Boston. — R. L. Shepard is metallurgist for the Shepard Art Metal Co., 2821 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit. His home address is 141 Montana W., Detroit, Mich. — S. H. Wardwell is vice-president and production manager of the Wardwell Manufacturing Co., 112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland. His home address is 2676 E. Overlook Rd., Cleveland, O. — R. H. Norweb is a secretary in the U.S. Diplomatic Service in Washington. For the past year he has been private secretary to Ambassador Hugh C. Wallace. — H. F. Smith is with the law firm of Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace, 14 Wall St., New York City. His home address is Warwick, N.Y. — George Mair is pastor of the Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, New York City. His address is 2801 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N.Y. — Carroll Binder is News editor of the Federated Press, 511 N. Peoria, St., Chicago, Ill. His address is 39 South St. Louis Ave., Chicago. — The replies to the communications recently sent out by the secretary and treasurer have been gratifying. It is hoped that those who have not yet answered will do so promptly so that work on the Sexennial Report may proceed.

1921.

THOMAS S. LAMONT, Sec.,

23 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Addresses and probable occupations:
S. T. Alcus, Jr., 5211 St Charles Ave.,

New Orleans, La., lumber business; R. B. Ayer, 270 Park Ave., New York City, industrial chemist; W. H. Bieringer, 1697 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Louis Clayton, 9 Almont St., Malden, public accountant; W. B. Conant, 2414 Adams St., Two Rivers, Wis., manufacture of woodenware; H. B. Cutler, 95 Bedford St., Boston, chemist; W. A. Defler, Jr., chemist; J. J. Donnelly, 76 Congreve St., Roslindale, banking; M. J. Donner, 323 Pennington Ave., Passaic, N.J., teaching; F. P. Douglas, 4305 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., business; E. A. Dowling, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; E. W. Feibleman, 20 Newcomb Boulevard, New Orleans, La., postgraduate work; H. M. Flinn, 52 Bennington St., Newton, statistics; S. W. Fordyce, 3d, Hot Springs, Ark., civil engineer; Joseph Franklin, R. A. Box 167, Selmo, Cal., Harvard Medical School; E. F. B. Fries, care of J. E. Fries, Tenn. Coal & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala., biologist, with U.S. Coast Guard, International Ice Patrol; G. M. Frye, Yarmouth, Iowa, ministry; R. W. Gratwick, Linwood, Livingston Co., N.Y., lumber business; E. K. Harlow, Claremont, N.H., automobile industry; G. P. Heller, 125 Morris St., Dover, N.J., retail grocery stores; R. D. Joslin, 14 Wildwood St., Winchester; W. H. Kenyon, Jr., 61 Broadway, New York, law; T. S. Lamont, 23 Wall St., New York, business; J. F. Lautner, 1226 First Ave., Evansville, Ind., music; Harry Levy, 110 Laurel St., Maplewood, instructor at Harvard; A. D. Lippmann, 4668 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Lovett, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., Secretary to Hon. R. H. Lovett, Asst. Attorney General of the U.S.; C. F. McKivergan, 103 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R.I., medicine; F. W. Mansfield, Jr., Gridley St., Canton, silk manufacturing; G. G. Monks, 51 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, ministry; D. H. Morris, Jr., 19 East 70th St., New York, banking; S. H. Ordway,

Jr., 123 East 71st St., New York, Harvard Law School; C. A. Page, Greenwood Farm, Sherborn, publishing; Rodgers Peale, 15 Holyoke St., Cambridge, mining engineer and geologist; L. H. Rittenberg, 5807 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La., banking; E. E. Ross, 1128 E. 71st St., Cleveland, O., law; R. C. Schimmel, 2220 W. Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind., motion picture producing; E. J. Schneider, 828 Centre St., Boston 30, business; Louis Schwartz, 57 Otis St., Cambridge, chemical engineer; J. R. Shepler, 85 Washington Park, Newtonville, ministry; A. T. Silverman, 62 Johnston Road, Dorchester, business; H. D. Smith, 229 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., business; H. A. Spiyel, Noshotch, Wis., business; Oscar Titieo, 11 Temple St., Boston, pharmacist; J. J. Toohy, 1000 Charles River Road, graduate school; H. S. Velleman, 419 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich., retail merchandising; S. Wadsworth, Long Hill, Middletown, Conn.; T. C. Wales, 35 Crafts Road, Chestnut Hill, Lee, Higginson & Co.; H. D. White, 30 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills, Harvard Law School; A. M. C. Wood, Wildie, Ky., banking and brokerage.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1921. R. G. Albion, 216 Vaughan St., Portland, Me., college teaching; Paul Allen, Jr., 59 W. 49th St., New York City, industrial chemistry; D. H. Bacot, Lexington, Va., asst. professor of history, Washington & Lee University; M. J. Bailey, Medway, instructor, Boston University; John Bakeless, 595 East Third St., Bloomsburg, Pa., journalism; J. B. Bernardin, 42 Janssen Pl., Kansas City, Mo., Episcopal ministry; W. A. Berridge, 69 Walker St., Cambridge, teacher of economics; F. C. Breckenridge, 20 Arch St., Providence, R.I., scientific assistant to Bureau of Lighthouses; J. M. Brewer, Hingham Center, student; O. F. Brown,

Llano, Tex., consular service; W. H. Cole, Biology Dept., Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., teacher of biology; C. S. Dewey, Perkins Hall, Cambridge, assistant in chemistry, Radcliffe College; G. E. De Wolf, Plattsmouth, Neb., superintendent City Schools; Eugene Dupont, Hcnma, La., business or law; E. C. Ehrenspeyer, 451 W. 71st St., Chicago, Sheldon Fellow; L. W. Elder, Jr., Wayne, Pa., chemist; O. F. W. Ellis, Box 190, Parry Harbor, Ont., Canada, asst. professor of Romance languages, Western University, London, Ont., Canada; Curtis Franklin, Yale Club, New York, army officer; R. H. Fuller, 83 Adams St., Rochester, N.Y., clergyman; N. C. Giddings, Baldwinsville, N.Y., teacher of Romance languages; C. B. Goodykornitz, 1515 11th St., Boulder, Colo., asst. professor of history in University of Colorado; H. L. Harley, 18 Somerset St., Boston, asst. professor of psychology, Simmons College, Boston; R. S. Hoar, Edgartown, 1st Lieutenant, U.S. army; J. B. Hebbard, Allen School, West Newton, asst. principal; E. P. Hohman, Nashville, Ill., teaching; R. J. Honeywell, Hudson, N.H., instructor in government, Boston University; O. W. Hutchinson, 89 Grove St., Lowell, ministry; B. P. Louis, Nanning City, Kwang-si Province, China, teaching; C. D. Lowry, 1643 Kenilworth Ave., Chicago, instructor in chemistry; E. L. Mackie, Guilford College, N.C., mathematics; Sidney Mats, 1522 Albermarle Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y., business; T. H. Mills, 171 N. 20th St., Portland, Ore., lumber business; L. T. Nowse, Newport, N.H., high school principal; H. S. Patton, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, Extension lecturer in economics; P. W. Rice, 93 Winchester St., Brookline, instructor in English; Penfield Roberts, *Boston Globe*, music editor; W. T. Selg, 1811 Beacon St., Brookline, chemistry; C. C. Stockman, 2d, Newburyport University instructor in zoölogy; Yosaki

Takagi, care of Baron N. Kauda, Nakano, Tokio, Japan, teaching American history at Imperial University of Tokio; W. S. Taylor, Bryn Mawr, Pa., lecturer in psychology at Bryn Mawr College; P. M. Wood, 58 Auburn St., Auburndale, rector of the church of the Messiah.

Law School.

1921. Morris Hadley, 93 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn., law, New York City; Donald Marks, law, with Leventritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman, 111 Broadway, New York; F. E. Milligan, 424 S. Pacific Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., law; Marcus Morton, Jr., 186 Highland Ave., Newtonville, law; H. M. Quillian, Jr., 657 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga., law; D. E. Snodgrass, 333 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal., law; D. B. Vail, 470 W. Franklin Ave., Ridgewood, N.J., law, with Breed, Abbott & Morgan, 32 Liberty St., New York City.

LL.B. 1912. M. D. Steever has been appointed to the new professorship of civil rights at Lafayette College.

Medical School.

1921. H. A. Bouvé, 39 Fairmount Ave., Wakefield, physician; J. A. Craler, Jr., 1738 Galloway Ave., Memphis, Tenn., surgery; J. A. Curran, Northfield, Minn., medical missionary; C. C. Hall, for next two years at Bellevue Hospital, New York; W. N. Hughes, 22 Greenville Ave., Manton, R.I., physician; R. H. Meade, Jr., 913 Floyd Ave., Richmond, Va., medical missionary to China; Stuart Mudd, 47 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo., medical research; George Osgood, 1015 Tremont Building, trustee; E. J. Sevringhaus, Madison, Wis., department of bio-chemistry, University of Wisconsin Medical School; W. M. Sonnenburg, Shebrygan, Wis.; Augustus Thorndike, Jr., 481 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, interne in Massachusetts General Hospital.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

1921. G. H. Auffinger, Jr., 69 South Lake St., North East, Pa., accounting; E. H. Baker, 313½ Main St., Greenville, Pa., with General Motors Corporation; W. B. Barrow, Jr., Medford Hillside, Executive-American Radio & Research Corporation; G. W. Blow, La Salle, Ill., manufacture; C. I. Gragg, Landing Road, Brighton, Rochester, N.Y., Eastman Kodak Co.; G. W. McBride, East Ave., Brighton, Rochester, N.Y., Eastman Kodak Co.; D. S. McCandless, 1020 East 6th St., Davenport, Iowa, steel salesman; J. H. Miller, Jr., Rock Hill, S.C., life insurance; J. H. Paine, 221 S. Lincoln Ave., Eagle Grove, Iowa, banking; F. S. Reed, 401 W. Broadway, Newton, Kans., retail clothing; I. G. Richardson, Union City, Oklahoma, banker; William Ronald, Daytona, Fla., banking; H. L. Schenk, Park Road, Woodsdale, Wheeling, W. Va., purchasing department Allied Packers, Inc., Schenk Plant, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. M. Tatem, 35 Grove St., Haddonfield, N. J., business; C. E. Tharp, Huntsville, Tex., understudy to the production manager, Royal Baking Powder Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; D. E. Walter, 359 N. 8th St., Lebanon, Pa.; W. C. Wann, Hays, Kans., banker; W. L. White, 860 12th St., Boulder, Colo., teaching.

Graduate School of Education.

1921. L. L. Cleveland, 16 Linnaean St., Cambridge, head master, Cambridge High and Latin School; M. Margaret Guffey, 147 Market St., Brighton, teacher, Boston Normal School; A. A. Heinz, head of department of mathematics, Tsing Hua College, Peking, China; H. H. Lowry, Lexington, superintendent of schools; W. L. MacGowan, Quincy, Fla., education; David Sage, head of department of history, Milton Academy, Milton; Bessie C. Stern, 421

Doremus Ave., Glen Rock, N.J., statistician, Bureau of Educational Measurements, State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland; Elsa W. Stone, 488 Beacon St., Boston, teacher at the Brimmer School, Boston; A. A. Thompson, 18 Auburn St., Roxbury 20, science teacher in secondary school.

Engineering School.

1921. T. C. Denton, 12 Reservoir St., Cambridge, mining engineering; E. I. Green, 5637 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo., electrical engineer; C. H. Holladay, Box 467, Pasadena, Cal., electrical engineer, Southern California Edison Co.; L. K. Marshall, East Walpole, industrial work.

Divinity School.

1921. Clarence Bouma, 925 Alexander St., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sheldon Travelling Fellow, 1921-22; F. O. Holmes, minister Harvard St. Unitarian Church, Cambridge; H. M. Sosse, 87 Breestraat, Leiden, Holland, minister in Dutch Reformed Church.

School of Landscape Architecture.

1921. T. B. Augur, 33 Crooke Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., town planning; H. H. Cornell, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, expert, landscape extension; W. C. Holsworth, 223 South St., Jamaica Plain, forester.

LITERARY NOTES.

* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

"Making a High School Program" (World Book Company, Yonkers), by Myron W. Richardson, '86, headmaster of the Girls' High School, Boston, fur-

nishes valuable information and suggestions for principals of high schools.

Scribner's Magazine for July contains an interesting and appreciative article on Barrett Wendell by William R. Castle, Jr., '00.

Aristides E. Phourides, '11, has translated "A Hundred Voices and Other Poems" (Harvard University Press), by Kostas Palamos, and has supplied an introduction and notes which will materially assist those readers who wish to acquaint themselves with the work of the greatest poet of modern Greece.

In *Teachers College Record* for March, 1921, the leading article is "A Measure of Ability to Judge Poetry," by Allan Abbott, '96, and M. R. Trabue. The writers set forth the results of some ingenious tests carried out in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges. The tests seem to prove that not until college classes are reached do more than half the class arrive at judgments that discriminate intelligently between good poetry and bad.

SHORT REVIEWS.

Is Democracy Safe for America? by William McDougall, Professor of Psychology in Harvard College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a time of questioning and of uncertainty, and the more deeply one thinks, the more persistently he questions. The easy assumptions and the triumphant faith, that made our fathers so sure of themselves and of their institutions, are gone. The philosophers of to-day, casting their eyes abroad, are sure of the breaking-down of everything that used to be considered strong and enduring. They differ only on the likelihood of a better order to come. They are like doctors who agree on the diagnosis, but dispute warmly on the patient's chances of recovery.

In the book under review Professor

McDougall has put into print the substance of six lectures given last winter at the Lowell Institute under the title "Anthropology and History, or the Influence of Anthropologic Constitution on the Destinies of Nations." He has been accused of reviving in these lectures the discredited theory of Teutonic, or rather Nordic, superiority that was so widely preached in Germany during the last generation. There can be no doubt that he appreciates the peculiar qualities of the Nordic race, or that he believes that those qualities have determined the character of modern Western civilization. But to this reader, at least, what he has to say about the contrasting aptitudes or weaknesses of the various European races, though it is suggestive and interesting, is not at all the important thing. Civilization of the very highest type has grown and flourished again and again, without any help from the Nordics, and it can do so once more if necessary. The uneasiness one feels after closing his book comes from the doubt he leaves in our minds concerning the effect of democracy on the human race, and the efficacy of education as a safeguard of democracy.

Professor McDougall finds his text in the results of the intelligence tests made upon the conscripted men during the late war. For the first time we have an available body of facts about the intelligence of our people, upon which it is possible to generalize. These facts are disconcerting. They show that most of our population is of the mental age and capacity of a pupil in the upper grade of a grammar school; surely not a very stable foundation on which to maintain a government by majorities. To these discoveries, the author adds two generalizations pretty generally accepted by psychologists, that nothing is more certainly hereditary than mental capacity, and that education, though it enables one to make the most of his powers, never actually increases the

inherent capacity of the mind. We do not like to believe these things, some of us will refuse to believe them; but those who have studied the facts most painstakingly, are pretty well agreed upon them.

Moreover, Professor McDougall sees, in the disappearance of caste, the early draining of that reservoir of ability from which, through generations, the upper classes have been recruited. While it is difficult for men to rise, a great number of valuable stocks are kept by circumstance at the bottom of the social scale, ready, as the aristocracy undergoes its inevitable decay, to send up strong men to take the places at the top. Democracy removes most of the obstacles to the rise of ability. The good stocks tend to rise all at once, with a brief period of brilliant achievement. But when the superior families at the top begin to fail in numbers — as they always have failed — there is no longer any reservoir of ability to draw on. The able people have all had their chance, and taken it. And so civilization, constantly demanding more and more endurance and mental power from those who are to direct it, and finding a constantly diminishing supply of talent at its disposal, begins to slip and slide toward destruction. It is this movement, according to Professor McDougall's thesis, that we have reached. He sees little chance for us to avoid the fate of earlier civilizations, but he is good enough to hold out a better hope to us than to the Europeans. We are more plastic and less conservative. We may still take thought and by so doing save society.

Professor McDougall's own ideas are, as may be supposed, all in the direction of eugenics. He would like to prevent by law the propagation of the clearly unfit. He would introduce a system of increased salaries for families of the selected classes proportioned to the number of children they have, and since he sensibly doubts

whether any legislature could be got to vote anything of the sort, he suggests a national fund raised for the purpose by private beneficence. If such contrivances are all that can save society from dissolution, most of us will resign ourselves to the inevitable crash. It is inconceivable that anything of the sort could be conducted on the scale necessary to make it effectual, or that if it were instituted it could endure the disapproval of that great majority that are to be "unselected." For better or worse we are on the highroad of democracy. We can see no likelihood of getting anywhere by setting up a privileged class, however worthy, in such a society. Democracy must run its course, either to a triumphant vindication or to a ruin that will be decisive.

The book can be recommended to readers who are sufficiently tough-minded to enjoy a discussion of things that matter, even if it is profoundly discouraging in tone. We cannot help thinking that Professor McDougall is a little too discouraging — that there is somewhere an undetected element in the problem that will help us to a more satisfactory answer than he can find. It is hard for an American to give up all hope of democracy.

Die Terrakotten der Sammlung Loeb, by Johannes Sieveking, with an Introduction by James Loeb, '88. 2 vols. Munich: A. Buchholz, 1916.

The charge, which is often brought against the private collector, that he hoards his treasures and does not make them available to the artist and the connoisseur, as public museums do, certainly cannot be brought against Mr. Loeb. His collection of Arretine pottery, which is loaned to the Fogg Museum, was published in 1908; in 1913 appeared a volume devoted to his collection of bronzes; and now we are presented with a full account of the remarkable series of terracottas which he has acquired in recent years.

The plan of the book is the same as that of the "Bronzes": every piece is beautifully reproduced in one of the 128 plates or in a text illustration, accompanied by a brief, but entirely adequate, description by Dr. Sieveking, with references to similar specimens in other collections and sometimes by a discussion of one or another mooted point. The range of the collection is wide, covering every period from earliest Greek times to the later years of the Roman Empire, so that the reader can trace, with practical completeness, the whole history of this branch of Greek and Roman art. The quality, too, is remarkably high; every specimen is an excellent representative of its type, and there are many fine examples, especially of the most famous classes, the beautiful figures from Tanagra and Asia Minor.

An exceptionally interesting feature is the Introduction, in which Mr. Loeb discusses the types worked out by the modelers in terracotta, their technical processes, and the importance of their products as expressions of the spirit of antiquity and as sources of inspiration for modern artists. Written with the "love of the dilettante who collects with true *diletto*" (to quote one of Mr. Loeb's own expressions), these twelve pages furnish a delightful introduction to a fascinating subject and emphasize a point of view which professional critics and historians of art, with their interest in periods and schools, "developments" and "influences," are very apt to neglect. The book, therefore, has its message, not only for the narrower circle of students of classical antiquity, but for all lovers of art, whatever their special interests or individual predilections.

The Man-Killers, by Dane Coolidge, g'98-'99. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

In this story Mr. Coolidge has evidently undertaken to produce a "thriller"; indeed, it seems rather like the scenario of a

melodramatic "movie" than a well-developed novel. Action is fast and furious; the characters all live up to the reputation given them by the title, and the mortality among them is heavy. A Kentucky feud is transferred to the cattle country of the Southwest; the adherent of one party falls in love with a young woman of the other party, and the difficulties that these young people have to surmount in order to become united to each other form the main theme of the tale. It cannot be said that the characters have any marked individuality or that as a picture of conditions in the country described the story carries conviction; but readers who enjoy the dime novel in a somewhat glorified form will probably enjoy Mr. Coolidge's story.

Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland, and Scotland; Part 2; by Allan Forbes, '97. Boston: State Street Trust Co.

This second volume of the work of which Mr. Allan Forbes now acknowledges the authorship, is issued, like the first, in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and like it furnishes information concerning cities and towns in New England which have been named for places in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Mr. Forbes has traced interestingly the relationship of the New England towns to those for which they were named and the interchanges that have taken place between them; and he has also presented much unfamiliar local history. The volume is one that must emphasize for the reader the closeness of the ties that bind New England to Old England and it should do an excellent service in stimulating the spirit of friendliness and of understanding that all good Americans wish to see prevail. Special mention should be made of the illustrations, which both in number and significance are unusual. Many of them are

from rare old prints. The two volumes are to be issued in the autumn, substantially bound, under the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

David Hummell Greer, Eighth Bishop of New York, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91.

Dr. Slattery's *Life of Bishop Greer* reveals the development of an inspiring personality. After a few pages on his preparation, the book takes up his ministry. The periods of development succeed each other so naturally that they seem almost commonplace, unless the reader realizes how much lies between the lines.

In 1866, a deacon, only twenty-two years of age, he took charge of Christ Church, Clarksburg, Virginia, which had suffered much during the war. From the start, he was a fellow-laborer with his people, restoring this little church. Two years later, ordained priest, he became rector of Trinity Church, Covington, Kentucky. His preaching attracted much attention and the parish grew rapidly during his three years rectorship. And there, he married the lady who was his greatest helpmate.

The turbulent conditions in the Church affected him deeply. He was a great student and also very young, and the revelations of modern science were almost too much for him. He felt the need of justifying his faith. He resigned his parish in 1871 and traveled abroad, studying the people and conditions of various countries. His faith was strengthened and the ministry, which seemed to be eluding his grasp, became permanently his.

Returning at the end of a year, he applied for a parish. He preached at St. Paul's Church, Boston, but was not called there: however, a vestryman of Grace Church, Providence, hearing him, wrote home, "There is a young clergyman here who looks like a son, but talks like a

father. We ought to get him quickly." He was called to Grace Church in September, 1872. For sixteen years, Mr. Greer was identified with Providence. His preaching, personal influence, deep religious faith, and indefatigable labor made him famous. His life was enriched by intimate association with unusually interesting men in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

During thirteen years, he invariably preached from manuscript; then suddenly determined to preach without notes. After he chose his subject, he wrote down, so as clearly to formulate, the thoughts that came to him in his reading, conversations, and meditations. Until the day of the sermon, he continued to saturate himself with his subject; then he went over his notes carefully, left them behind, let his subject take possession of him, and preached. The great power of his preaching lay in his having a personal message for his hearers.

In 1888, he went to St. Bartholomew's Church, New York. After he had become established there, he reached out to help the wretched people on the East Side and established a Rescue Mission. A parish house was built in East Forty-second Street, which covered seven city lots, was nine stories high, and had three and one half acres floor space. He had not only Sunday-schools and missionary and benevolent societies, but Swedish, Chinese, Armenian, and Syrian Missions, a lodging house, a loan bureau, an employment bureau, a coffee house, a penny provident fund, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, men's clubs, gymnasium, kindergarten, parish press, and medical, surgical, and eye and ear clinics. Even now, when great parish houses and institutional work are almost commonplaces in Episcopalian parishes, the activities of Dr. Greer impress us and they are astonishing when we think of him as a pioneer. He was so devoted to his work that he refused to succeed

Phillips Brooks at Trinity Church, Boston, and, later, as Bishop of Massachusetts. He refused other bishoprics. His influence and interests reached beyond his parish. From 1881, he was a member of the General Board of Missions. He represented the Diocese of New York at the General Convention repeatedly.

He read voraciously theological, philosophical, and scientific books. He maintained his habit of systematic reading and kept himself informed of the thought not only of the age but of the ages.

In September, 1903, he was elected Bishop Coadjutor of New York. Not wishing the office, he accepted it from a sense of duty. Bishop Potter assigned to him the care of the city churches. He built the great Bronx Church House, which was a community house for all the churches in the Bronx and for philanthropic purposes also.

In 1906, the Judges of the Juvenile Courts appealed to Bishop Greer to establish a protrectory for Protestant children. He established Hope Farm, Dutchess County, which is a home rather than an institution. He founded the Three Arts Club to provide a home for young women studying music, drama, and painting. He founded the Church Institute for Negroes, which unites all of the schools for negroes in the South under the Episcopal Church and does a much larger work than that at Tuskegee.

On the death of Bishop Potter, 1908, he became Bishop of New York. He was quite overcome by the sense of responsibility and accepted it with humility. He saved the routine duties from pettiness by doing them in simplicity, dignity, and loving kindness. But he chafed under them and felt his important work was spiritual. In judging his clergy, he thought more of the way they were saving souls than of the figures in their reports.

He was unremitting in his labor and would not spare himself. In one year, he

would confirm three thousand, preach two hundred visitation sermons, attend one hundred and sixty meetings, make more than thirty addresses, and preach on twenty special occasions. He never allowed himself to be the advocate of any party in the Church, but was tolerant and helpful to all. He emphasized loyalty to Christ first and wished his clergy to be religious men.

The last ten summers of his life he spent at North East Harbor, where he found great peace of mind. He read much and widely and his conversation had an elevation and comprehensiveness which made his friendship precious to minds of the most varied types. He had great breadth of sympathy and interest. Although he was a man of immense importance in a great city, he appreciated the difficulty and work of the country clergyman and expressed admiration for the men who, in isolation and lonesomeness, are doing the Master's work. His appreciation of the importance of a great cathedral is shown by the use he made of it for the good of the diocese, the dignity of the Church, and the glory of God. He desired it to be a house of prayer for all people.

In his seventy-third year, he spoke of the tragedy of growing old. He said his mind was as clear as ever, that above the shoulders he was young, but below them he was old. However, he forced himself to continue active work up to the very end, which came on May 19, 1919.

Those who read this biography will understand why the Diocese of New York mourned so deeply a leader who had been a loving friend and an example of simplicity in a position which to most men seemed only ambitious and worldly. It is easy to be a mere administrator, snared in the business of bewildering statistics. But as he ascended the years, he looked beyond these things to the mount where Christ stood transfigured. His life was hid with Christ in God.

Glenn Tilley Morse, '98.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

David Hummell Greer, Eighth Bishop of New York, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 328 pp. \$4.

Making a High School Program, by Myron W. Richardson, '86, Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1921. Kraft binding, 27 pp. 75 cents.

The Truth about the Treaty, by André Tardieu: Foreword by Edward M. House; introduction by Georges Clémenceau. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1921. Cloth, 473 pp. \$4.

Die Terrakotten der Sammlung Loeb, herausgegeben von Johannes Sieveking, mit einer einleitung von James Loeb, '88. München: A. Buchholz, 1916. Two volumes.

Is America Safe for Democracy? by William McDougall, Professor of Psychology in Harvard College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. Cloth, 218 pp. \$1.75.

Poems of the English Race, selected and edited by Raymond Macdonald Alden, Professor of English, Stanford University. A.M. '96. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. Cloth, 410 pp. \$2.75.

A Hundred Voices, and Other Poems, by Kostas Falamos; translated with an introduction and notes by Aristides E. Phourides, '11. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Boards, 227 pp. \$2.50.

A Plea for Old Cap Collier, by Irwin S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1921. Boards, illustrated, 56 pp. 75 cents.

The Manuale Scholarium: An Original Account of Life in the Medieval University, translated from the Latin by Robert Francis Seybolt, Ph.D., Associate Professor of the History of Education in the University of Illinois. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Cloth, 122 pp. \$1.50.

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1887. Albert Fuller to Lena Perkins Washburn, at Taunton, June 8, 1921.

1887. John Osborne Sumner to Mrs. Margaret Paulding, June 8, 1921.

1888. Harry Roberts Miles to Anna Tucker Nettleton, at New Haven, Conn., May 18, 1921.

1891. Fred William McNear to Emma Butler Breeden, at Los Gatos, Cal., July 7, 1921.

1893. Fred Wadsworth Moore to Mrs. Louise Becker, at New York City, July 27, 1921.

1893. Edgar Dwight Shaw to Gertrude Stevenson, at New York City, May 12, 1921.

1894. Leon Frederic Foss to Mary Walker Parker, at Concord, June 18, 1921.

1895. Archibald Wilkinson Edes to Sara Clark, at East Hampton, L.I., N.Y., July 28, 1921.

1897. Alfred Zantginger Reed to Stephanie Symonds Lancaster, at New York City, June 30, 1921.

1897. Charles Henry White to Sarah Elizabeth MacDonald, at San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1920.

1899. Robert McCurdy Marsh to Charlotte Delafield, at New York City, June 1, 1921.

1902. Clarence Conant Colby to Beatrice Marion Lowell, at Newton Highlands, June 23, 1921.

1902. George Bigelow Dabney to Mary Fay, at Boston, June 4, 1921.

1903. Harold Duncan Grinnell to Ara West, at Pittsfield, June 25, 1921.

1904. John Richard Thorndike to Caroline Lydia Wyeth, at New York City, June 2, 1921.

1905. Fitch Harrison Haskell to Grace Eveleth Clark, at Pasadena, Cal., April 12, 1921.

1905. Chester Brooks Lewis to Alma Emelie Trangott, at Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1921.

1905. George Chandler Lincoln to Dorothy Hardy Richardson, at Pomfret, Conn., June 8, 1921.

1905. John de Raismes Storey to Phyllis Elwyn Moore, at New York City, May 28, 1921.

[1906.] Brenton Grinnell Brownell to Anne Ruth Manuel, at New York City, April 19, 1921.

1907. Edgar Bloom Stern to Edith Rosenwald, at Ravinia, Ill., June 29, 1921.

1908. Sydney Vernon Kibby to Helen Louise Beach, at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1921.

1908. Wallace Vincent Plummer to Florence Dwight Mandell, at Northampton, July 30, 1921.
1908. Edward Levis Prizer to Anna Jeanette Beattie, at Southern Pines, N.C., May 19, 1921.
1909. Robert Wayne Byerly to Dorothy Howard Seymour, at New York City, June 8, 1921.
1909. Christopher Aloysius FitzGerald to Mary C. McNamara, at Milford, July 6, 1921.
1909. Alfred Randall Heath to Florence Orr, at New York City, Nov. 20, 1919.
1909. Arthur Russell Jones to Helen Margaret Parker, at New York City, June 15, 1921.
1909. Putnam Mitchell Morrison to Eugenie Shaw, at New York City, April 20, 1921.
1910. Lewis Goldberg to Mildred H. Levine, at Dorchester, June 21, 1921.
1910. William Caspar Graustein to Mary Florence Curtis, at Wellesley, June 10, 1921.
1910. Juan Randolph Mayer to Mary McLeod Cameron, at New York City, April 30, 1921.
1911. Reginald Candler Foster to Frances Helen Hoar, at Washington, D.C., June 15, 1921.
1911. William Davies Sohler, Jr., to Elaine Denegre, at Manchester, June 4, 1921.
1911. Alexander Wheeler to Agnes Hopkin Grew, at West Manchester, June 16, 1921.
1912. Robert Hart Bolling to Elizabeth D. Lanier, at Greenwich, Conn., May 21, 1921.
1912. John Augustine Daly to Blanche Mercedes Brine, at New York City, June 25, 1921.
1912. Frederic Gooding to Julia Marie Papin, at St. Louis, Mo., May 28, 1921.
1912. Sanford Ferdinand Petts, Jr., to Agnes Breck, at Waban, June 29, 1921.
1912. Almy Dwight Washburn to Marian Wheeler, at Concord, June 20, 1921.
1913. Torrey Sylvester Ford to Elizabeth Olcott, at Duluth, Minn., June 29, 1921.
1913. Sydney Theodore Guild to Dorothy M. Silvius, at Medford, June 11, 1921.
1913. George Herbert Hands to Madeline Rindge, at Wellesley Hills, May 21, 1921.
1913. Joseph Spear to Gertrude Mandelstam, at Boston, July 17, 1921.
1913. George Sturgis to Rosamond Thomas Bennett, at Weston, July 30, 1921.
1913. Louis Libby Van Schaack to Myrtle Berbert, at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1920.
1914. Arthur McClure Boal to Sara Elizabeth Metzman, at Wheeling, W. Va., April 2, 1921.
- [1914.] Charles Bailey Bryant to Mabel S. Perkins, at Boston, June 30, 1921.
1914. Louis Curtis, Jr., to Mary Sloan Colt, at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., June 11, 1921.
1914. Sidney Lawrence Simonds to Dorothy Hoyt Leyland, at Cambridge, June 10, 1921.
1914. Edward Baxter Starbuck to Dorothy Sherman, at Santa Barbara, Cal., July 16, 1921.
1914. George Charles Sumner to Mary Fitch Hillhouse, at New York City, July 14, 1921.
1915. Roland Edgarton Allen to Mildred Foster, at Newtonville, Oct. 6, 1920.
1915. Hosea Starr Ballou, Jr., to Emily McEwen Crabbe Smith, at Tom's River, N.J., June 4, 1921.
1915. Stanley Trueman Barker to Eliza-

- beth Brent Jones, at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1921.
1915. Joseph Robert Fleming to Alice M. Peek, at Phoenix, Arizona, April 12, 1921.
1915. Samuel Faitoute Haines to Emily Williams, at Cambridge, June 20, 1921.
- [1915]. Robert Cushing Hamlen to Catherine Ames Royce, at Dedham, June 11, 1921.
1915. Richard Mills Hersey to Florence Andrews, at Marshalltown, O., May 31, 1921.
1915. Stedman Buttrick Hoar to Elizabeth Claghorn Potter, at Cambridge, May 28, 1921.
1915. Stearns Morse to Helen Ward Field, at Brookline, June 27, 1921.
1915. Richard Henry Pass to Ruth Huntington Pennock, at Syracuse, N.Y., April 2, 1921.
1915. Richard Bartlett Peirce to Ethel Faye Dressler, at Central City, Neb., June 29, 1921.
1915. Bruce Snow to Alice E. Wormwood, at Boxford, July 2, 1921.
- [1915.] Samuel Dale Stevens, Jr., to Mary Forsyth Cordingley, at Chestnut Hill, June 4, 1921.
1915. Frederic Burnham Withington to Margaret Winchester Adriaance, at Winchester, June 17, 1921.
1916. Paul Aronson to Jessie Frank, at Staten Island, N.Y., May 25, 1921.
1916. Edward Selover Esty to Helen Arthur Greene, at Brookline, June 22, 1921.
1916. L. Emmett Holt, Jr., to Olivia Cauldwell, at New York City, June 17, 1921.
1916. Hermann Hagen Howard to Florence Gertrude Hannible, at Salem, June 24, 1921.
- [1916.] John Rogers Hurlburt to Marjorie Elvira Seeley, at Lexington, June 25, 1921.
- [1916.] Wendell Fale. Power to Frances Dewey Richardson, at Brookline, June 11, 1921.
1916. Harvey Allen Scranton to Arline M. Barker, at West Bridgewater, June 14, 1921.
1916. Robert Shaw Sturgis to Elizabeth Stickney Hammond, at Norwalk, Conn., April 16, 1921.
1916. Roger Thayer Twitchell to Lucy Bowditch Balch, at Jamaica Plain, May 14, 1921.
1917. George Wheeler Benedict, Jr., to Marjorie Gray Pierce at Milton, June 1, 1921.
1917. Vernon Howland Brown to Vouletti Proctor, at New York City, June 9, 1921.
1917. Gardner Whitman Bullard to Eunice Patricia Langshaw, at New Bedford, July 23, 1921.
- [1917.] John Coolidge to Arline Woodbury, at Berlin, April 8, 1921.
1917. Donald Hardy Dorchester to Mary E. Freese, at Framingham, May 16, 1921.
1917. Arthur Osgood Phinney to Lucile Snow Flagg, at Longmeadow, June 18, 1921.
1917. Sydney James Rogers to Lucy Earle Cushing Hough, at Hingham, April 5, 1921.
1917. Frederick Colburn Wilson to Esther Ryerson Gregory, at Boston, June 1, 1921.
1918. Malcolm Blodgett to Claire W. Caldwell, at Woburn, May 18, 1921.
1918. Edward Beach Condon to Caroline Bayard Stevens, at Bernardsville, N.J., June 30, 1921.
1918. Thaddeus William Harris, Jr., to Ruth B. Newcomb, at Keene, N.H., May 6, 1921.
1918. James Henry Lewis to Alice G. Bailey, at Brookline, June 18, 1921.
1918. Thomas Robeson Morse to Eleanor Whitney, at Boston, June 2, 1921.
1918. Arthur Lavalie Richmond to Jessie

- Keith Means, at Beverly Farms, June 4, 1921.
1918. Robert Carl Schimmel to Bertha May Sunter, at Springfield, June 16, 1921.
1918. Paul Almy Wilks to Mary E. Libby, at Springfield, July 9, 1921.
1919. Francis Parkman to Eleanor Bremer, at Brookline, June 11, 1921.
1919. William Ellsworth Spaulding to Caroline Pearson, at Concord, N.H., June 4, 1921.
1919. Ames Stevens to Phyllis Brooks, at Andover, June 25, 1921.
1919. Charles Enoch Works to Eleanora Randolph Coolidge, at Boston, June 20, 1921.
1920. Ralph Emerson Allen to Mildred Foster, at Newtonville, Oct. 6, 1920.
- [1920.] Raymond Edward Pinkham to Evelyn Fontaine Prime, at Winchester, June 27, 1921.
1920. Richard Saltonstall to Mary Bowditch Rogers, at Dedham, June 18, 1921.
1920. George Fletcher Wason to Mary Greenleaf Plumer, at Brookline, June 23, 1921.
1921. Hillyer Blake Brown to Emily Longfellow Burns, at Brookline, June 22, 1921.
1921. Michael Cantacuzene to Clarissa Pelham Curtis, at Nahant, June 27, 1921.
1921. James Hampden Robb to Mrs. Ruth Winsor Minturn, at Boston, June 28, 1921.
1921. Philip Leverett Saltonstall to Kathryn Elizabeth Lapham, at Brookline, June 29, 1921.
- [1922.] Lothrop Motley Weld to Dorothy Livermore Wells, at Boston, June 20, 1921.
- A.M. 1903. Henry Asbury Christian to Elizabeth Sears Seabury, at Brookline, June 30, 1921.
- A.M. 1917. Henry John Doermann to Alice Robbins Humphrey, on Mount Rainier, Washington.
- G.S. 1914-17. Hovey Jordan to Ursula Thayer Kimball, at Burlington, Vt., June 30, 1921.
- LL.B. 1907. Alonzo Herrick Garcelon to Marion Stetson, at Dorchester, July 16, 1921.
- LL.B. 1907. Douglass Maxwell Moffat to Gertrude Mali, at New York City, June 13, 1921.
- L.S. 1909-11. Robert Alexander Owen to Minnie Scott Muirhead, at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23, 1921.
- LL.B. 1916. Bernhard Henry Knollenberg to Mary McCleennen, at Cambridge, June 18, 1921.
- LL.B. 1919. James Jaquess Robinson to Florence Victoria Williams, at Taft, Texas, April 27, 1921.
- LL.B. 1921. Ogden Richardson Lindsley to Mildred Flag Monroe, at Pawtucket, R.I., June 18, 1921.
- LL.B. 1921. Homans Robinson to Elizabeth Beacom, at New York City, June 25, 1921.
- M.D. 1917. Victor Clarence Jacobson to Mabel Marie Hopkins, at Somerville, June 15, 1921.
- M.D. 1918. Thomas Donald Cunningham to Isabel Coolidge, at Boston, June 22, 1921.
- M.D. 1919. Forrest Bertram Ames to Mildred M. Wilder, at Dorchester, June 8, 1921.
- M.D. 1919. Charles Wesley Blackett, Jr., to Josephine Sewall Parsons, at Dudley, Nov. 13, 1920.
- M.D. 1921. Howard Allston Bouvé to Inga Little, at Laconia, N.H., June 25, 1921.
- Div. 1916-17. Madison Whitten Banton to Margaret Hamilton, at Bangor, Me., June 29, 1921.
- D.M.D. 1920. Fred G. Rollins to Katherine Preble Reed, at Wollaston, June 1, 1921.

M.B.A. 1921. Kwang Lim Kwong to Lillian Parkinson Chen Fong, at Boston, June 25, 1921.

NECROLOGY.

Graduates.

The College.

1855. James Reed, A.M., d. at Boston, May 21, 1921.
1860. George Henry Whittemore, A.M., d. at Cambridge, May 6, 1921.
1863. Charles Pickering Bowditch, A.M., d. at Jamaica Plain, June 1, 1921.
1863. Edward Hartwell Kidder, A.M., d. at New York City, July 22, 1921.
1865. Louis Charles Lewis, LL.B., A.M., d. at New York City, May 21, 1921.
1866. Lewis Champlin Murdock, A.M., d. July 8, 1921.
1867. Eliot Channing Clarke, d. at Boston, May 4, 1921.
1868. Dexter Tiffany, d. at Boston, April 27, 1921.
1869. Gerald Wyman, A.M., d. at Beverly, June 28, 1921.
1870. William Walter Dodge, LL.B., d. at Lincoln, May 13, 1921.
1871. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, LL.B., LL.D., d. at Bella Vista, Md., June 28, 1921.
1871. Frank Jackson, d. at Boston, June 3, 1921.
1872. George Alonzo Gibson, d. at Boston, May 2, 1921.
1874. Jacob Hamilton Farrar, d. at Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1921.
1877. Frank Andrews Bates, d. at New York City, June 29, 1921.
1878. Zebina Allston Gleason, d. at Calexico, Cal., Sept. 16, 1920.
1878. John Butterworth Harding, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1921.
1879. Peter Townsend Barlow, d. at Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1921.
1880. Nathaniel Cilley Bartlett, d. at Derry, N.H., June 5, 1921.
1881. James Bettner Ludlow, LL.B., d. at Yonkers, N.Y., June 16, 1921.
1881. Charles Andrews Mitchell, d. at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1921.
1881. George Knowles Swinburne, d. at Rye, N.Y., July 23, 1921.
1884. Charles Eugene Hamlin, d. at New York City, June 27, 1921.
1886. Crawford Richmond Brown, d. at Dedham, May 8, 1921.
1886. Frederick Coffin Weld, d. at Cotuit, July 9, 1921.
1887. William Allen Brooks, M.D., A.M., d. at Boston, May 20, 1921.
1887. Gorham Hubbard, d. at Boston, April 29, 1921.
1887. Charles Elliot Loud, d. at Salem Willows, June 11, 1921.
1888. William Joseph Gallivan, M.D., d. at South Boston, July 13, 1921.
1889. Prescott Farnsworth Hall, LL.B., d. at Brookline, May 28, 1921.
1892. Alexis Irenée DuPont, d. at Wilmington, Del., May 30, 1921.
1898. Frederick Lothrop Ames, d. at North Easton, June 19, 1921.
1900. Sheldon Rutherford Boright, LL.B., d. at Richford, Vt., May 20, 1921.
1900. Stanwood Gray Wellington, LL.B., d. at Atlantic City, N.J., June 1, 1921.
1900. Karl Funston Wirt, d. at Bloomsburg, Pa., July 21, 1921.
1901. Robert Merida Brown, M.D., d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., April 30, 1921.
1903. George Paul Wolcott, LL.B., d. at Buffalo, Wyo., March 24, 1921.
1907. Stephen Maurice Edgell, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1921.
1913. Kurt von Schenk, d. Nov. 27, 1920.
1915. Morgan Brigham Phillips, d. at Brighton, June 15, 1921.
1918. George Hodges Bartlett, d. at Webster, May 5, 1921.
1919. Kent Dunlap Hagler, d. at Paris, France, Oct. 31, 1920.
1920. Carleton Wires Brown, d. at Westfield, April 16, 1921.

Scientific School.

1899. Fred Wallis Daggett, d. at Trenton, N.J., May 10, 1921.
 1903. Arthur Scott Burden, d. at White Plains, N.Y., June 15, 1921.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1874. Marshman Edward Wadsworth, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1921.
 1879. Melville Madison Bigelow, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Brookline, May 4, 1921.
 1899. John Emerson Burbank, A.M., d. at Freeman, Me., Dec. 21, 1919.
 1901. Joseph Harrison Cole, A.M., d. at St. Helena, Cal., July 16, 1921.
 1915. Richard Carleton Joslin, A.M., d. at Morgantown, W. Va., July 19, 1921.

Medical School.

1876. Arthur Bennett Morong, d. at Boston, May 3, 1921.
 1883. Bradford Allen, d. at Nashua, N.H., May 2, 1921.
 1893. David Dandie Brough, d. at Boston, July 31, 1921.
 1901. James Francis Brady, d. at West Newton, May 3, 1921.
 1902. John Austin Kane, d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1920.

Law School.

1870. Marryatt Cuyler Smith, d. at Ballinger, Tex., April 8, 1921.
 1872. Samuel Vaughan Hulse, d. at Newark, N.J., Jan. 19, 1920.
 1889. George Cook Ford, d. at Cleveland, O., Feb. 12, 1917.
 1895. Gustav Adolf Rembold, d. at Burns, Ore., April 27, 1917.
 1901. John Duncan Evans, d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1, 1921.

Dental School.

1871. Charles Edwin Hussey, d. May 23, 1921.
 1872. George Edward Langdon Noyes, d. March 6, 1921.

*Temporary Members.**The College.*

1869. Henry Ware Weiss, d. at Hinsdale, Ill., in October, 1920.
 1881. Richard Hathaway Morgan, d. at Plymouth, June 7, 1921.
 1883. William Henry Allen, d. at Boston, June 29, 1921.
 1889. Clarence Millhiser, d. at New York City, May 20, 1919.
 1895. Paul Crocker, d. at Salem, May 12, 1921.
 1898. William Percival Brine, d. at Somerville, May 21, 1921.
 1899. Maurice Viele Campbell, d. at Haywood, Cal., Feb. 16, 1921.
 1900. Cary Thomas Wright, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29, 1921.
 1911. Graves Ole Gravesen, d. at Springfield, Oct. 26, 1920.
 1912. Frederick Higginson, Jr., d. at Cambridge, April 25, 1921.
 1917. Cornelius Francis Crowley, Jr., d. at Billerica, June 22, 1921.
 1920. B. Hammond Tracy, Jr., drowned in the Bay of St. Michel, France, May 5, 1921.
 1921. John Augustine Redmond, d. at Cambridge, Dec. 4, 1918.

Scientific School.

- 1854-55. Horace Porter, LL.D., d. at New York City, May 30, 1921.
 1876-78. Charles Barney Cory, d. at Ashland, Ill., July 29, 1921.
 1896-98. Samuel Andrew Johnston, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1921.
 1901-04. Henry Bowers Willard, d. June 25, 1917.
 1907-08. Leo Joseph, d. at Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 19, 1920.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

- 1881-82. Charles Edwin Bennett, d. at Ithaca, N.Y., May 2, 1921.
 1895-96. John Clark Hewlett, d. at Liberty, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1920.

1901-02. Frank Elbert Watson, d. at
Schenectady, N.Y., June 9, 1920.

Medical School.

1852-53. Frederick Horatio Simmons, d.
at Provo City, Utah, Dec. 15,
1905.

1866-70. Rogers Lewis Barstow, d. at
Cambridge, June 19, 1921.

1879-80. Arthur Burnham Fowler, d. at
Salem, June 2, 1921.

1906-07. Patrick Dominick Meagher, d.
at Maynard, Sept. 24, 1918.

1915-17. George Thomas Roe, d. at San
Diego, Cal., May 28, 1921.

1919. Russell Nelson Miller, d. Dec. 10,
1919.

Law School.

1853-54. Frederick Gordon Burgham, d.
at Morristown, N.J., Aug. 7, 1918.

1867-68. Alexander Williams Baird, d.
at St. John, N.B., July 7, 1919.

1871-72. Oliver Perry Vaughn Bryant,
d. at Independence, Mo., May 2,
1914.

1879-81. Nathaniel Atwood Francis, d.
at Boston, June 10, 1921.

1881-83. George Taylor Lincoln, d. at
Brookline, May 8, 1921.

1883-85. Laurence Minot, d. at Boston,
June 4, 1921.

1893-96. Winston Bell, d. at Charlottesville,
Va., Nov. 4, 1919.

1901-02. Clarence Oliver Luka, d. at
Independence, Mo., Feb. 8, 1921.

1915-17. Edward David Stewart, Jr.,
d. in France, July 15, 1920.

1918-19. Edward Bernard Heapphy, d.
at Beverly, Aug. 28, 1919.

Dental School.

1874-75. Louis Henry Bonelli, d. at
Allston, June 7, 1921.

Divinity School.

1852-53. Sullivan Holman McCollester,
d. at Keene, N.H., May 22, 1921.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

At the first annual dinner of the Harvard Union, held May 24, the guest of honor was President-elect Angell of Yale.

A portrait of Professor Norton, painted by Charles Hopkinson, '91, has been presented to the University.

Major-General David C. Shanks, U. S. A., delivered the Memorial Day address in Sanders Theatre.

The Widener Library has received from Berlin several packing cases filled with German war documents and wartime periodicals. Some of them were presented to the Library by Ellis L. Dresel, '87, American Commissioner at Berlin.

George L. Baxter, '63, has given the sum of \$5,242.80 to the University to establish a new scholarship of \$250 to be known as the Somerville Scholarship and to be awarded to a first year student at Harvard who has prepared in a public school of Somerville.

The Harvard Varsity Club proposes to publish a volume of about 400 pages, entitled "The H Book of Harvard Athletics," which will be an illustrated history of Harvard's athletic teams.

Prof. J. L. Coolidge has been elected Commandant of the James A. Shannon Post of the American Legion for next year. Prof. J. B. Conant has been elected vice-commandant, and Prof. K. G. T. Webster, historian.

The Harvard Summer School began on July 5 and closed on August 13.

Forty Harvard professors and instructors honored Prof. E. S. Sheldon on the eve of his retirement from active teaching by giving him a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on May 11. Prof. G. L. Kittredge served as toastmaster.

Henry Pennypacker, '83, chairman of the Harvard Admission Committee, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Classical League, which is to investigate the study

of Greek and Latin in the secondary schools.

An order, signed by Sir William Phips, Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, on June 6, 1693, authorizing the payment of one hundred pounds to Increase Mather, then President of Harvard College, and bearing Mather's signature, has been presented to the Widener Library by Henry R. Dalton of Boston, and his brother and sisters.

According to the report of the Social Service Committee of the Phillips Brooks House Association, 439 students were engaged in social service work last year.

Francis B. Foster, '17, has been appointed graduate manager of the Harvard Union.

VARIA.

At the dinner on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Class of '81, Howard Elliott spoke in part as follows:

In the railroad world, trains having odd numbers have the right of way over all others, and they are generally west-bound.

Some two hundred of us boarded train number 1881 forty years ago, and started on the great adventure of life; good fellows, full of hope and ambition to do their part of the work of the world.

As our train ran along some left and went "west" another way; but the vitality of the Class was strong, and, after forty years, there are about one hundred and forty still on board the good train 1881, and traveling together toward the setting sun. This record compares favorably with classes immediately before and after ours.

Train 1881 is not a De Luxe train, because very few passengers have accumulated more than a modest sum for the closing days of life.

Our passengers have been workers — and to a marked degree have shown the

true Harvard spirit of duty to country and society.

The alumni have complimented the Class by selecting five of the members to be Overseers: Gordon, Markham, Mills, Thayer, and Elliott. The Class has the unique honor of having had four of its members on the Board of Overseers at the same time; something never before happening with any other Class.

A number of our members have received honorary degrees from Harvard and other colleges, and one has been President of the Alumni Association.

While the steady old train of 1881 has been running along on its westward trip, we have seen wonderful developments.

The population of our country in 1880 was 50,135,783, and in 1920 was 105,712,620.

The wealth of the country in 1880 was \$43,642,000,000, and in 1920 is estimated at \$500,000,000,000.

There were 93,262.0 miles of railroad in 1880, and 263,707.4 in 1920.

The productive empire west of the Mississippi River was starting its wonderful development, with a population of 11,259,600, and now there are 31,677,071.

In all material matters there have been marvelous developments while our train 1881 has been on its way.

With them have come increased comfort, convenience and luxury for the people; many inventions have produced improved health, and sanitary and living conditions as well. Great attention has been given to charitable and educational work.

The passengers on our train have seen all of this, and they have done their share of the work to bring about these really remarkable changes of the last forty years.

And here we are after our forty-year trip, with ten, fifteen — perhaps twenty — years more of our journey to go: — living in the best country in the world; with the greatest natural resources, the

greatest wealth, the greatest ability to help the world and those that come after us.

And yet some human relations are not right. We are in turmoil when we should be a happy nation working together for the good of all. Our train is on a rough piece of track with obstacles in its path.

Can we not during the remainder of our trip on train 1881 do something continuously to show that the world, the United States, and Harvard, will advance better if we hold steadfastly to those good old common sense principles of hard work, patience, courage, thrift, consideration for the other fellow, rather than to follow the Will-o'-the-Wisp of half-baked and fallacious theories?

I believe we can. I believe that the next forty years will show to our children and grand-children a development in this country even greater than that of the last four decades.

Keeping our train 1881, and all Harvard trains, on the right track will help to solve, without a wreck, some of the perplexing social and economic problems that now disturb the world, such as —

The Relation of the Government to the Individual.

Waste and Extravagance in Government.

The Fair Distribution of the Annual Increase of Wealth.

Better rewards for the Farmer who provides the food for all.

The Relation of Capital and Labor.

Decentralization of Population.

Better Use and Conservation of Natural Forces and Resources.

We are forty years young to-day, we believe we have done good work so far,

and before we leave train 1881, we should and must do more for our college and our country.

For him [the instructor] lecturing is undoubtedly the most comfortable mode of respiration during the class hour. Moreover, it is a kind of sedative, an opiate to all parties, by which in the presence of a thin substitute for education they are able to forget the aching need of the reality. The lecture, as a professor of biology scientifically remarked, is a method by which the student is enabled to lean back perfectly at leisure and observe the personal peculiarities of the lecturer. A distinguished professor once remarked, "It is all right to talk with the students in conference now and then, but at the regular class-hour the professor must have his chance to give a satisfactory exposition of his subject." He must "have his chance"; this brings out happily that the lecture is really for the professor, one of his sadly few forms of enjoyment. It is he for whom the lecture is to be "satisfactory," not the student. After all, examinations are not so very frequent and it is only when they come, "when the books of the judgment day unfold," that the professor feels with a pang how large a proportion of his satisfactory lectures was spilled upon the ground. Even then, by that curious consolatory resort called blame, directed at the students, he can assuage his temporary sufferings. And by the time he begins another course of lectures a partial oblivion has done the rest. The great illusion possesses him again.

Dickinson S. Miller, '92,
in *The New Republic*.

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DECEMBER, 1921

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE



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THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

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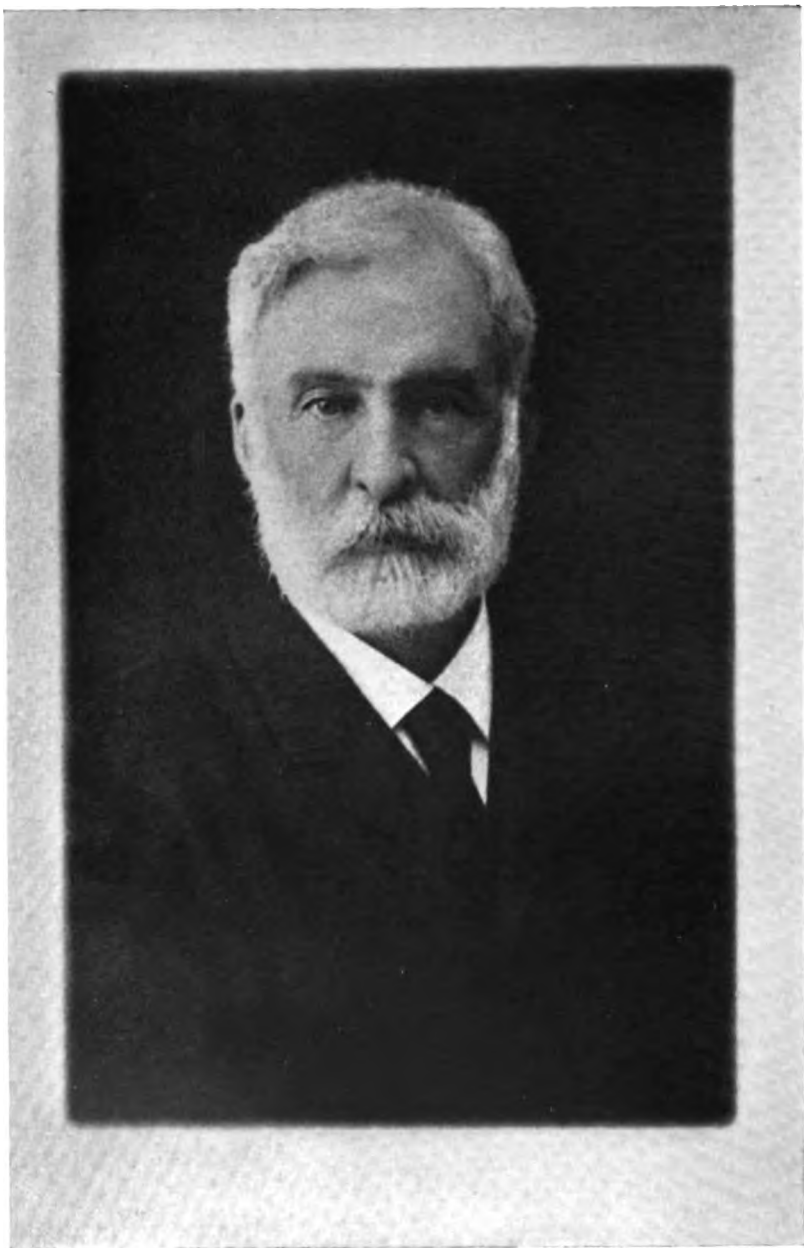
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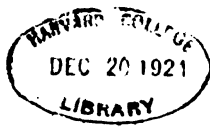
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JEREMIAH SMITH, '56



THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

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JEREMIAH SMITH

By SAMUEL WILLISTON, '82

JUDGE JEREMIAH SMITH, the second of the name and title, was born in Exeter, N.H., on July 14, 1837. The stock from which his father was descended through both his parents was of Scotch origin, but, prior to the emigration of the elder Jeremiah's father to New Hampshire, his ancestors had lived for two or three generations in the North of Ireland, and he is said to have borne the marks of his double inheritance in the combination of stern morality and a love of work, with a cheerful and even jocular humor. His distinguished career is summarized in the inscription on his tombstone, written by his friends, Daniel Webster and George Ticknor:

JEREMIAH SMITH: In early youth a Volunteer in the cause of the Revolution, and wounded at the battle of Bennington; afterwards, a Representative in Congress by the choice of the people of New Hampshire, and an able and efficient supporter of the measures of Washington; a District Attorney of the United States, and Judge of the Circuit Court, by the Appointment of Washington's Successor; in years yet more mature, Governor of New Hampshire, and twice its Chief Justice:

He was, at every period of his life, well deserving of his Country by his courage, his fidelity, and his devotedness to the publick service; equalled by few in original power, practical wisdom, and judicial learning and acuteness; surpassed in the love of honor, justice and truth, by none.

He was born at Peterborough, November 29, 1759, and lived in Exeter from 1797 till a few months before his death, at Dover, September 21st, 1842; always most loved in those circles of domestick affection where he was best known, and always a Christian, both by his convictions and by the habits of a life protracted, in extraordinary cheerfulness and energy, to above four score and two years.

It may be added that he entered Harvard College in 1777, and, with an interruption occasioned by service in the Continental Army, remained there for two years. Finding that he got little at Cam-

bridge, the college being then in a depressed condition, and the instruction poor, he entered Queen's College (now Rutgers College) in New Jersey, and was graduated in 1780, a year sooner than he could have been at Cambridge. His biographer intimates that he probably gained nothing by the change except to cut short his course.

In 1807 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and during the latter part of his life, before his second marriage, it was his intention to leave a large part of his fortune for scholarships in that college.

In early life he married and had three children. One of them lost his life by drowning in his seventh year; the others, a son and a daughter, grew to maturity, but when their father was approaching his seventieth year, he lost in quick succession his wife and both of his remaining children. Four years after the death of his first wife, he married, when nearing the age of seventy-two, Elizabeth Hale, of Dover, and six years later he made this entry in the family record:

Friday, July 14, 1837, 1 P.M., *filius natus fuit, quem Deus a malo defendat; baptiz: a Rev. J. Hurd, 22d October, 1837, nomine Jeremie, anglice Jeremiah.*

The son who was the subject of this entry thus had thrust upon him the adventitious distinction, unusual for a man of his generation, of being not only the son of a Revolutionary soldier, but of a father who was born in the reign of George the Second. During the later years of the younger Jeremiah, it is probable that there was no one living who shared with him this double distinction.

The child passed his earlier years in Exeter, but near the end of his father's life his parents moved to Dover, and not long thereafter his mother moved to a farm in the neighboring town of Lee, and here the boy's home remained, except when he was absent at school or college, until after his graduation from Harvard in 1856.

He obtained his early education from his mother and from a district school in Lee, and later, in Phillips Exeter Academy, of which his father had formerly been trustee and treasurer for many years. On graduating from the academy, the boy joined the Class of 1856 at Harvard in its Sophomore year. He there met and formed a life-long friendship with Edwin H. Abbot, of the Class of 1855, to whom he was commended by early ties of friendship between their families. Mr. Abbot reports that when his friend came to Cambridge he had already attained his full height; that he was then, as later, noticeable for his frankness, humor, and kindly disposition. Every one liked

him, but he took no very conspicuous part in the activities of the Class. He did not join in the football, which as it was then played was the chief college sport, nor did he enter into such general society as Cambridge in those days afforded. So large a proportion of the students came from the Boston Latin School that their influence in sports and other ways was usually controlling. He was, however, a good student, ranking number seven in his Class on graduation. The College catalogues of the time show that he occupied rooms in Stoughton Hall and in Holworthy Hall.

After graduation from Harvard, the young man returned to New Hampshire and began the study of law; then, or somewhat later, in the office of Daniel M. Christie, one of the leaders of the New Hampshire Bar. But he returned to Cambridge in the autumn of 1860 to attend the Harvard Law School, and there he spent two terms. His intimate friends in the School were Edwin H. Abbot, who, in such spare time as his duties as college tutor allowed him, was also studying for the same profession, and Thomas Albert Henderson of Dover, who impressed both his companions as being the nearest approach to a legal genius that they had ever known. Henderson had studied with Charles Doe (afterwards Smith's colleague on the Bench), and perhaps some of the power which his classmates found in him may have been derived from that source. The friendship between the three continued without interruption until Henderson's death near the end of the Civil War, in which he had taken an honorable part.

On leaving the Law School, where he remained too brief a time to receive a degree, Jerry Smith, as he was affectionately called throughout his life, took up his residence in Dover, and that remained his home until 1890.

His talents, industry, and character gained him early recognition, and he acquired an increasing practice. The reputation which he had acquired when only thirty years of age is indicated by his appointment in October, 1867, as a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, an office which he held until January, 1874. His reported opinions are contained in volumes 47 to 63 of the New Hampshire Reports. They are clear and concise; brief when the point involved is plain, and with full argument and citation of authority when difficult questions are presented.

During his whole service on the Bench he was associated as a colleague with Charles Doe, later Chief Justice of the Court, a man of remarkable power who was regarded by Judge Smith throughout his

later life as the ablest man he had ever met. Unquestionably this association was one of the educational influences in the life of the younger man.

A hemorrhage of the lungs compelled his resignation from the Bench. His sister and brother had both died from a disease of the lungs, and even had there been no threatening inheritance, his condition was such as to excite grave fear. In those days a warm climate was almost invariably recommended in such cases. Judge Smith attributed his ultimate recovery to the advice of his family physician, who, after inquiring whether his patient enjoyed better health in summer or in winter, and being answered winter, advised a change of residence to Minnesota. Most of the next four years were passed in that State, and not until 1882 did he feel able to resume practice of the law. He relieved the tedium of his years of convalescence by preparing for the press the legal opinions rendered by his father as Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Court.

When Judge Smith resumed practice in Dover, he became increasingly busy, and after the lapse of a few years was as fully occupied as he thought desirable. He was actively employed in the railroad litigation of the New Hampshire roads which were afterwards consolidated in the Boston & Maine system. He argued a number of cases before the Supreme Court of his State and frequently acted as referee. Chance then brought an abrupt change in the nature of his work.

His old friend, Edwin H. Abbot, had become receiver of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and was concerned with much litigation affecting that road. For the argument of a case pending in the United States Supreme Court he desired to engage Judge Smith's services, and, to give him information of the facts of the case, asked him to come to Northeast Harbor, where Mr. Abbot was then staying. The invitation was accepted, and spending some days there Judge Smith became acquainted with the son of his host, Philip S. Abbot, then a student in Harvard College. The following winter, young Abbot, being at the head of a college society which invited men of eminence in various walks of life to talk to the students, was reminded, when seeking lecturers, of Judge Smith. An invitation to speak was given to him and accepted. President Eliot was present and was so impressed by the words and the personality of the speaker that he decided that this was the man to fill the Story Professorship of Law which had just become vacant by the resignation of Professor Keener.

President Eliot accordingly asked Mr. Edwin Abbot to ascertain whether an invitation to fill the professorship, if made, would be accepted. Mr. Abbot agreed to make the inquiry on condition that if he found, as he hoped, that such an invitation would be accepted, an appointment would follow. To this, President Eliot readily agreed, and Mr. Abbot set out upon his mission. At first, Judge Smith was not inclined to accept the proposal. The conditions of his life in Dover were very agreeable to him, and he was bound both to New Hampshire and to Dover by ties of kindred, friendship, and lifelong associations. After years of delicate health, he had regained ability to work, and was fully but not oppressively occupied with a practice suited to his strength and inclinations. On the other hand, throughout his life he had been devoted to books and study, and Cambridge offered larger opportunities to gratify this taste. But what finally turned the scale in favor of the Law School was his affection for young men, and his belief that in their training lay the fullest opportunity for usefulness.

The appointment was accordingly made, and in September, 1890, he assumed his new duties and moved to Cambridge, buying the house No. 4, Berkeley Street, which had been built and occupied for years by Richard H. Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast." Here Judge Smith's home remained for the rest of his life.

It was no easy task which the new professor assumed. Teaching law is a profession distinct from practising, and subjects one who first adopts it in middle life to difficulties somewhat similar to those which would confront a lawyer who had become eminent as an office adviser and draftsman, and who then with advancing years took up the trial of cases. The difficulty was increased moreover, because the methods of instruction had undergone a complete change since Judge Smith himself was a student in the Law School. He was a thorough convert to the new system, but he had had no opportunity to observe it in operation. Nevertheless, he at once assumed instruction in three full courses: Torts, which was a first-year study; Agency, for second-year students; and Corporations, for the graduating class. He was not without discouragements in the early years of his work, and even the contribution which he brought to the School of a new point of view on disputed legal questions did not always work to his advantage. The remainder of the Faculty had been long together. So far as they had particular training in the law of one state as distinguished from that of another,

it was in the law of Massachusetts or New York. Judge Smith was a New Hampshire lawyer, and his views naturally were occasionally colored thereby, and the advantage of the presentation of a new point of view was at first not always obvious. That he gradually became an effective teacher shows not only his native ability, but his diligent endeavor to master the new work which he had undertaken. From the very outset he won and permanently kept the affection of both his students and his colleagues.

As the Law School increased in size, it became necessary to divide the first-year class into sections, and in 1892 Judge Smith gave up the course in Agency, and thereafter taught in two sections his classes in Torts. He then gave also a half-course on the Law of Persons, which he continued for many years. In 1904, owing to the still increasing size of the School, he surrendered to another the course on Corporations, and divided his class in Torts into three sections. This branch of the law had always a special attraction for him. He gave instruction in it during each of the twenty years of his active professorship, and most of his writings relate to some problem in this chosen subject.

Though still in good health, Judge Smith expressed a wish to retire in 1907, when he had reached the age of seventy. As he stated the matter, he would rather have people say, "Why does he retire now?" than, "Why did he stay so long?" He was persuaded, however, by his colleagues to defer his proposed retirement for three years, but he then insisted upon it, and in 1910 became Story Professor of Law, Emeritus.

Though he then ceased to teach, he did not cease to study law or to write. Until the year of his death his daily routine included some hours of work at the Law School. As the years passed the hours were shortened, but the habit was never abandoned.

The personality of a teacher may furnish as large inspiration to his pupils as his direct instruction, and of no one was this more true than of Judge Smith. The beauty of his character and the charm of his kindly smile and noble face attracted all with whom he came in contact. He was simple and direct of speech and manner, courteous and unfeignedly democratic in his dealings with all. Any magnifying of social distinctions was intensely obnoxious to him, and even the honorary degrees bestowed by colleges were to him distasteful. He accepted the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1883, but later in life refused similar honors.

Though not partial to formal society, and precluded, by the care which he deemed necessary to guard against the recurrence of the illness which had nearly destroyed him, from often going out in the evening, he was fond of good talk and was always ready to contribute his share. He had a large store of anecdotes and a keen sense of humor, always kindly, expressing itself in various ways. Both his kindness and humor were illustrated in a gift to one of his pupils, who passed the best examination in Torts, of a book with the ambiguous inscription, "*Primus in delictis.*"

He had a remarkable gift for distinguishing and remembering persons. Biography was his favorite reading, and his knowledge of the genealogy of the families of New England, and especially of New Hampshire, was considerable. He absorbed such information instinctively and retained it without effort; and so it came about that in every class he would find, by reason of their family relationships or places of residence, connecting ties with many of his students by which they might be drawn closer to him. No class was ever to him a mere collective unit; the students' separate individualities were recognized and cultivated; nor did his interest in them end in the classroom. He was glad to give them of his time to help them in their personal difficulties as well as with their legal problems. A student who fell ill was likely to receive a visit from his teacher in Torts, and many men now recall with gratitude such friendly visits in a lonely convalescence.

His modesty, which was inveterate, could not hide from the world Judge Smith's character and ability, and had he chosen he might have held other offices than a professorship. Some years after his removal to Cambridge, the office of Chief Justice of New Hampshire became vacant, and the appointment was tendered him, but declined. Perhaps no other man has three times had the opportunity of becoming a senator of the United States and three times refused the proffered chance. Once he was offered a nomination under circumstances when nomination meant election, and twice the Governor of New Hampshire offered him an appointment to complete an unexpired term. He was at one time a visitor to the Chandler School of Science and the Arts of Dartmouth College and served two terms as trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy.

Doubtless his activities outside the direct work of his profession would have been greater had his health been more robust. He did the things most important to him at the expense of giving up other things.

He acquired, in the years when a rigid regimen was forced upon him as a means of regaining his health, habits of moderate and regular daily work and exercise. He was a firm believer in the saying that the best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse; and on the roads about Dover, Cambridge, or St. Andrews, until long after he passed his seventieth year, he was a familiar sight on a gently trotting horse.

Besides the volume of his father's decisions which he edited and annotated during his years of illness, Judge Smith prepared volumes of *Selected Cases on Torts, Persons, and Corporations*. He also wrote numerous articles on legal subjects for the *Harvard Law Review* and other legal periodicals, not only during the years of his active professorship, but until near the close of his life. These relate largely to topics in the law of torts, and constitute a valuable contribution to the subject.

It is narrated by the biographer of Judge Smith, the elder, that few men have been more happy in their domestic relations or more fitted to give happiness to others, and the same may be said of the son. He married, in 1865, Hannah M. Webster, of Dover, and they had a son and a daughter. The death of his wife in 1904 was a heavy blow, but his character, trained for years in lesser evils to turn the hard necessities of life to spiritual gain, was not to be thrown from its balance even by this affliction. More fortunate than his father, he retained his son and daughter in his home until his death.

With advancing years Judge Smith grew somewhat bent, his step slackened, and his bodily vigor diminished, but his mind remained as clear as ever, and his faculties were unimpaired. As was said of his father, "He never deteriorated. Like the setting sun, when his course was over, he departed in full majesty." He was accustomed for many years to spend the summer vacation in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. He seemed in the enjoyment of his usual health on leaving Cambridge for his summer home in June, 1921, and during the summer his condition caused no alarm, but near the end of August he suffered a slight shock of apoplexy and his physician was summoned by telegraph from Cambridge. The first words of the invalid to his physician should be preserved as illustrative of the speaker's character. The physician's son, Eliot, as the patient knew, had had a serious accident, and, forgetful of the fact, of which he must have been well aware, that the attack from which he himself was suffering was in all probability the forerunner of another and a fatal shock at an early day,

Judge Smith's greeting to his physician was, "First of all, tell me how Eliot is."

A week later, on September 3d, he passed from sleep to the unconsciousness of death.

CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE

BY THE HON. JOHN C. ROSE

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

FOR nearly forty years, a common interest in many of the causes to which Charles J. Bonaparte gave so much of himself kept me in touch with him. For that reason I have been asked here to attempt an appreciation of some of his characteristics.

For almost half a century, he was a member of the Baltimore Bar, and was in active practice during all that time except for the eighteen months during which he was Secretary of the Navy. Throughout his career, he was one of the State's most distinguished lawyers, and he has thus far been the only one of them since Reverdy Johnson, away back in President Taylor's time, to become the official leader of the American Bar. His Maryland predecessors, Smith, Pinkney, Taney, and Johnson, were, with the possible exception of the first named, really great lawyers. He worked hard at his profession. In Baltimore we all knew of his industry; his thoroughness; his persistency, be the case big or little; his courage; his learning and his wit. Dull moments were so rare with him that I suspect his reputation as a great trial combatant would have been wider than it was had he practised when there were fewer opportunities for intellectual amusements, and the announcement that a brilliant advocate was to take part in a trial crowded court-room benches as in our day only a case with a salacious aspect can do.

It is also highly probable that had he come to the Attorney-Generalship some decades earlier, he would have won a higher place in national appreciation than he did, or than any of his successors has done, or is likely to do. In the twentieth century, an Attorney-General of the United States is a Minister of Justice, after the Continental type, rather than the chief law officer of the Government as was and is the English official from whom his title came. He is still the legal adviser of the Administration, but he is no longer in fact its leading barrister as well. With the growing tendency toward central-

ized bureaucracy, his time and strength are taken up in seeing that his numerous subordinates do the Department's work. He has so little of either left for a laborious personal study of the law and the facts of particular cases, that he is no longer expected to take part in their presentation.

The first essential of a modern Attorney-General is that he shall be a capable administrator. It is still desirable that he shall be an able lawyer as well, but no matter how brilliant he may be at the trial table, he will fail if he has not those qualities of a business man in which some of the most eminent advocates of bygone generations were conspicuously lacking. In our day there is little opportunity for any one to make in the Attorney-Generalship a legal reputation, or to add to one previously acquired. A century ago Bonaparte would have had chances to say in the Supreme Court many sparkling things, which would have been repeated throughout the land, and which would have been long treasured in legal tradition.

When he went into office, he had practically no experience in administration in any large sense. He had managed his farm, his house, and his office, and that was about all. The last was never overcrowded with partners, associates, juniors, clerks, stenographers, and other assistants, and yet the conduct of the business side of his department was successful. There was no criticism of it, and only smooth-running machinery is noiseless. He successfully resisted the temptation to meddle with the district attorneys in their management of individual cases, as some other Attorney-Generals have not always been able to do.

To those of us who knew him well, it was quite a matter of course that many influential people, lawyers as well as laymen, should be disappointed with his handling of the relations of the Sherman Act to big business. The highly respected persons of great possessions who controlled the so-called trusts wished to be law-abiding, and, like the young man in the Scriptures, they had persuaded themselves that they had kept the commandments from their youth up. They did not want to be prosecuted and thus held out as law-breakers. On the other hand, they had many good reasons for their intense dislike of what they called "cut-throat competition," and they were convinced that they had the right to manage their own businesses in their own way. They thought that a really able Attorney-General would tell them how they could, at the possible expense of a little camouflage, continue their old courses, and yet be immune from legal attack. Again and



CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, '71

again they sent their lawyers to see Bonaparte. Every one of them had a reception which was courtesy itself, but of sympathy, none of them received overmuch. The particular problems which vexed the souls of corporation managers were to him of intellectual interest only. It is doubtful whether there was another man in the country, at all comparable to him in wealth and position, who had so little to do as he with corporations, or with their stocks, their bonds, or their other securities. Almost every dollar he had was invested in land or in mortgages on land.

He went out of office twenty-six months before the Supreme Court declared that, in the light of reason, the Sherman Act was not quite so rigid and unyielding as it had seemed to be under the different optical conditions prevailing fourteen years before. He was by nature something of a literalist. When he was told that this corporation or that wanted to obey the law, he replied, "We'll, do so. There is the Act and in the *Trans-Missouri Freight Association* and the *Joint Traffic Association* cases, the Supreme Court has in effect said that reason cannot be resorted to in determining whether a particular case is within the prohibition of the Anti-Trust Statutes. Do not try to buy up your competitors; enter into no agreements or understandings with any of them by which prices will be directly or indirectly fixed, abandon all efforts to control or monopolize the markets, and you will be safe." More or other it was impossible to get from him, and, like the young man of nineteen centuries ago, the trust lawyers went away sorrowful. He may have been as doubtful as they as to the economic wisdom of the Sherman Act, but he had no question that it was the duty of an Attorney-General to enforce it.

In his long fight for better things in City, State, and Nation, he exhibited the same traits of character so prominently displayed in his dealings with representatives of great business interests. He knew his visitors wanted him to point out some way in which they could safely do what the statutes intended they should not do at all, and he kept that fact ever before them, just as he always said that the gift of a purely administrative public post to some one as a reward for party service was a breach of trust; the manipulation of election machinery, a treasonable fraud; the protection of those who lived off the vices of the community, a participation in their misdeeds. Those who had an interest in any of these practices, and at the same time liked to feel themselves respectable, found exceeding bitter the apples from this particular branch of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

During the Civil War, his parents were among the small minority of Baltimoreans of their class to take the Union side, and it was quite in the order of things that he should have grown up a Republican. In 1884, although but thirty-three, he was numbered among the leaders of the Mugwump revolt. During that campaign, all the bolters emphasized what in their opinion was in point of character the personal shortcomings of Blaine, but many of them had other grounds of complaint against the Republican Party, and having then left it, they never returned. Bonaparte was not of their number. His interest in the tariff controversy, which to some of them seemed so important, was always feeble. Most of them were from the North. The State machines against which they fought were usually Republican, but in Maryland, Gorman took the place of Platt and of Quay. From 1888 to 1908 inclusive, Bonaparte voted for every Republican nominated for President. In 1912 he followed Roosevelt into the Progressive Party, but in 1916 voted for Hughes, and in 1920, for Harding. He was both active and prominent in the National Civil Service Reform League from its formation to his death, and he was zealous in the work of allied organizations, such as the National Municipal League. He was indefatigable as a writer and speaker, and his original way of putting things gave him a country-wide reputation, but it would not be accurate to say that he counted for as much in National politics as he did in those of his native State.

In body and largely in mind, one may think his Italian ancestry manifested itself, and to that may be traced his looks, his manner, his courtesy and his wit, his capacity for cold, accurate, pitiless analyses, and a certain dash of cynicism with which his talk was flavored. But after all he was only one fourth Corsican! His mother was of New England stock. The Patersons were Scotch-Irish, and through the Spears and the Copelands, the blood of Maryland and of the South ran in his veins. There was from New England and Ulster a large element of the Puritan in him, and, Roman Catholic as he was, he was at one with the best of the Puritans in his conception of the relation of moral to all other values. It was that which moulded his character and constrained him to put all his gifts of mind to the real work of his life which, after all is said and done, was not at the bar, distinguished and creditable as what he there did was. His great service to his fellow citizens was his fearless, untiring, and uncompromising battle for higher standards of public life.

Throughout the world to-day, the dominant note is one of pessi-

mism. So far as political conditions are concerned, there is little cause for it anywhere in this country, and it is certainly without justification in Baltimore or in Maryland, where most of his work was done. Measured by what we would have, there is abundant room for dissatisfaction. Much is base and sordid. Vulgar, uneducated, self-seeking men have an influence in politics that no one would think of according to them in any other walk of life. Cowardice, stupidity and wastefulness are to be found in every branch of the public service, but, when we compare present conditions with those which existed in the decades immediately following the Civil War, the advance has been enormous, in spite of the fact that it is probable that there were then in politics and in office quite as many respectable and cultured men as there are now, and perhaps more of exceptional ability. That such people could work in measurable comfort, hand and glove, with influences then dominant, is the most convincing evidence of how great had been the demoralization of public opinion.

In Maryland, the advance was due principally to the work of three great men of widely differing political traditions. Severn Teackle Wallis had been the eloquent spokesman of the old Whig gentry, until Know-Nothingism and what he and they called "Abolitionism" drove them and him into the ranks of their old adversaries; John K. Cowen was the son of a Marylander, a Cecil County blacksmith, a devoted follower of Andrew Jackson, who had moved from Maryland to Holmes County, Ohio, the innermost citadel of Buckeye Democracy; Bonaparte, a Republican, was the third.

Wallis and Cowen had each a devoted personal following, as Bonaparte never had. The attitude that either of them took was, so far as concerned the result of any particular campaign, of far more practical importance than anything he could ever do, but what he, perhaps more than they, kept always prominent, were the proper standards of public conduct and how far those in power had fallen short of them. He had no pity for those who wished to think themselves decent and respectable, but who were longing very much for the honors and emoluments which were in the gift of the corrupt and corrupting bosses of the day. He had no mercy with those who wanted to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. What he said and what he wrote cut many of them to the quick. They felt that he had done them an injustice. In a sense they were sometimes right in that his portraits of them were not always fully rounded, and did not take account of the positions in which they found themselves, and still less

of the political convictions or prejudices which led them to suppose that, in what they were doing, they were choosing the lesser of two evils. He did not claim to be writing balanced biographies which accurately appraised not only their weak but their strong qualities. He had something else in hand. He took a particular thing that they had done or defended, and described it as it was. It was in the very accuracy of these characterizations that their mercilessness lay. To pass laws to make ballot-box stuffing or repeating easy; to refuse to vote for measures which would make them difficult; to devise forms of ballots for the purpose of making it impossible for constitutionally qualified voters to exercise their franchise; to put efficient servants out of non-political offices for the sake of rewarding political workers; to continue in the teeth of the law a peculiarly demoralizing and inefficient system by which prostitution was virtually licensed, were all bad things, and Bonaparte was unsurpassed in his ability to bring their vileness home to every intelligent man. His logic was uncompromising. If the practice he was discussing was stealing votes or breaking trusts, he insisted that every man who aided or abetted it, or who was willing to take the benefit of it, was a thief or a defaulter. It almost seemed as if he subjected character to a spectroscopic test, and called public attention to the lines which demonstrated the presence of base elements. He was not concerned with whatever else the spectroscope might reveal. The men he was attacking might be of many and divers virtues. That was not his affair. He kept his finger continually pointed to the black lines, not because he wanted to do these men any harm, for I do not think he had a touch of malice about him, but because he had persuaded himself that it was on'y in that way that he could make many of his fellow citizens understand the price they were paying in moral degradation for what they were getting out of corrupt politics. How angry he made those he assailed! Yet always, down at the bottom of their hearts, they had an uncomfortable feeling that he was at least partially right. In the end most of them who had anything of conscience or clearness of vision came to feel that they could no longer stand for the things which had been the basis of his attacks upon them, and then reform came.

It was a difficult and unpopular rôle he took for himself, but for decades he followed it with unflinching courage and never-flagging persistence. I imagine, from his keen interest in public affairs, that he would have liked to hold some of those offices which can be

obtained only by election, but the work he had undertaken to do made him unavailable as a candidate for any of them except for such a purely nominal post as presidential elector. He knew it well, but the sacrifice of all chance of gratifying worthy ambition was one of the many he deliberately made. He was absolutely disinterested. He never had an axe to grind. Everybody knew it. The only sort of attack that any one could think of making upon him was to call him the "Imperial Peacock of Park Avenue," or something of that kind, the insinuation being that he held himself above most of his fellow citizens. To the best of my apprehension — and I knew him well — the charge was false, but that it was the only one anybody could ever think of making demonstrates how spotless were his life and his actions.

What has been said might by itself give a false idea of his character. He was not harsh, narrow, or gloomy. His sense of humor was of the keenest. He was genial, cheerful, and, in personal intercourse, always courteous. He was kindly and charitable, giving to worthy causes or unfortunate individuals, not only of his money, but of his time as well.

He devoted himself and all that he was and had to making better his City, his State, and his Country, and he achieved much. His Alma Mater may well remember him among the most worthy of her sons.

THE SIXTH CENTENARY¹

By CHARLES HALL GRANDGENT, '83

SIX hundred years is a long while, more than four times the whole life of this Nation. Call to mind, one after another, the vicissitudes of our Republic, the succession of parties and of burning questions, the generations of statesmen, the steady march of population from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the great disruption and subsequent reunion, the change from isolation on a far distant shore to close neighborhood in all the world's affairs, the transformation of industry and society by steam, by electricity, by chemistry; and multiply the sum of all this by four. It is a long time for a poet's work to live.

Six hundred years ago the whole known world was clustered together on one quarter of the earth's surface: the rest was all emptiness, fearful, yet alluring in its mystery; and by far the greater portion even of the lands whereof men spoke was a realm of myth, peopled by weird

¹ An address delivered at an Italian mass meeting in Symphony Hall on Sept. 4.

creatures, the offspring of imagination. In those days our globe, forever motionless, stood at the centre of the universe, which formed a bigger sphere around it; circling about the earth were nine transparent heavens, one beyond the other, carrying in their rotations the celestial bodies perceptible to the human eye. Such was Dante's world, a world which according to the best science of that age had lasted but a few thousand years and was to last but a few hundred years longer, its entire history, its entire existence being packed into a period of some seven thousand years, between Creation and Judgment Day. Had Dante been told that his fame would endure six hundred years, he would have smiled incredulously, for he did not believe the world would live so long.

Small as was Dante's physical world in time and space, correspondingly great was the sense of infinity beyond. The less room given to matter, the more room open to spirit; the more petty the bulk of mundane affairs, the vaster the scope of wonder and of worship. The abstract, the spiritual, the divine loomed gigantic in proportion to the puny earth. On the other hand, the little, finite, round universe known to man was better and more generally known than is our immense, shapeless, unimaginable universe of to-day. Not the astronomer alone, but the laborer, even the man of letters, knew all the stars, and when they rose and when they set and how their orbits were related. When lamps were scarce, the lights of heaven were more precious; when clocks and calendars were few, close heed was given to the great dial of the sky.

Such was the world, and such was man, six hundred years ago. In all the material aspects of civilization, humanity was far closer to ancient Egypt, or to ancient Babylon, than to the conditions in which we live. For science, advancing at a rate of multiplying acceleration, has in the last two centuries alone made more progress than in all the hundreds of thousands of years during which a human race has existed on our planet. Science, physical science it is that has so wonderfully expanded and in its expansion transformed the external features of life. But science is not wisdom; and in wisdom who shall say that we have advanced at all? Is not the world just as foolish as ever, and just as wicked? Do men think more rationally or act less selfishly? Who shall say that our fellow-creatures, in two hundred, in six hundred, nay, in two thousand years, have really improved their knowledge and understanding of one another? Who shall deny that since Dante's day they have woefully lost in spiritual intuition?

Such as it was, better on one side, worse on another, similar to our experience in some things, bafflingly unlike in other and more obvious ones, Dante's age lies six hundred years behind us, in a remote, all but forgotten past. Yet out of that hazy distance calls a voice — not a voice that is faint and fading, but a tone that like an organ note swells louder and ever louder as the centuries go on. It is the voice of a poet, calling from his age to ours. What means its persistent appeal? Why should we be stirred to the very depths by the voice of a world that had so little in common with ours? For the caller is not even one of the vanished mighty: no king, no prelate; only a poet. Only a citizen of a little city, long ago, when nations were just beginning to take shape; not even a citizen all his days, but for his last twenty years an outcast, dependent on chance and charity. Why must we listen to his call?

Other great voices still reach us from the past, from a past equally far away, or farther; but they are sustained and reinforced by circumstance. We lend ear to the prophets of the Old Testament, to the voice that rises from Patmos, because we believe them to be spokesmen of God; they are a part of the Christian religion, and as long as that religion shall last, they cannot fail to find a hearing. We still hearken (though less and less willingly) to Homer, to Sophocles, to Virgil, because they belong to the tradition of the schools; they are, or have been, a part of Occidental education; they persist as long as the classical ideal maintains itself, but as the old humanities unhappily lose their hold, those grand, sweet voices grow faint and distant, to the irreparable loss of educated man. Dante's immortality is secured by no similar support: he is neither an acknowledged prophet of the Church nor an accepted textbook of the schools; he is only a poet, singing all alone. But when he calls, we listen.

We listen, first of all, because the sweetness of that voice compels us. Like the voice of the Siren in the poet's dream, it "wholly satisfies" us, and, when once we have caught it, we cannot turn away. Gently rippling, voluptuous, limpid, majestic, grand, terrible by turns, it varies endlessly, as does the flow of human emotion; it answers every longing of the human heart. And, with all its beauty, it is never empty sound: not a phrase, not a word is without its message, a message worthy of remembrance and reflection. Never was poem more compactly written than the "*Divine Comedy*," never was a work of art more heavily freighted with thought. And never, in the whole realm of art, was another work conceived with such daring, such sublime

imagination. Other poets have dulcetly recorded past impressions; others still, more original, have concocted novel compounds of old sensations and ideas; but to Dante it was reserved to conceive a new world of the intangible, to lend actual presence to the immaterial, to create a Heaven with no earthly ingredients save light and music, a kingdom of love and gladness eternal, infinite in extent, endless in variety, perfect in the fitness of its many mansions. Never before, and never since, has art brought mankind so close to pure spirit.

Sheer beauty, then, beauty captivating, enthralling, uplifting, is the first secret of Dante's charm. But there are more secrets in his magic. To our curiosity the enchanter unfolds the whole panorama of a departed time, the whole world of the Middle Ages, so picturesque in its distance, so different from ours in its external aspect, yet at heart in many regards so like. Looking back over the great epochs of human history, we seek in vain for another period represented with comparable fulness and vitality in a single masterpiece of art. The Homeric Age would doubtless come next, in the order of poetic interpretation; but the "Iliad" with all its beauty, shows forth only a few sides of human life in the Homeric world, whereas the "Divine Comedy," understandingly read, evokes a picture of medieval existence in its completeness, with its great aspirations, religious, social, philosophical, artistic, with the intricacies of its politics, the rivalry of municipal interests, the hates and loves of all sorts and conditions of men.

But that is not all. Not only does the poem reveal to us a dead age: it reveals a living man, a man who, as long as civilization shall last, can never die. Discreetly reticent in all that pertains to his bodily career, Dante opens wide the windows of his soul. Always, behind the majestic verses, we see the man, eager, intense, sensitive, vibrating to every touch, forceful, independent in thought and fearless in act, intelligent and imaginative far beyond his fellows, goaded by insatiable curiosity, learned but ever craving to learn more, reverent toward divine but critical of worldly authority, adoring God with all his heart and abhorring God's enemies, a whole-souled lover of the good and an unmitigated hater of the bad. And this man had eyes not only to observe and judge society, to catch the salient traits of individuals and human types, but also to appreciate the wonders of nature, on earth and in the sky.

And he had voice to sing of what he saw. With a few deft strokes he can set vividly before us the whole personality of a man, or all the

loveliness or all the wildness of a landscape. Not alone in swift, unerring description does Dante excel, but in all the devices of literary art: in climax, in contrast, in suspense, in surprise. In dramatic power many of the episodes of his "Hell" and "Purgatory" have never been surpassed. What the poet saw — and he saw as few men have seen — he makes us see.

And ever and again, beyond all the figures of his imagining, he makes us see himself, solitary, keen, and thoughtful, filled to overflowing with love for his Maker and his Maker's glorious universe, full of indignation at the perversity of man; an unflinching champion of justice; a prophet who became the national genius of a great people, and, by his irresistible attraction collecting its dissevered members, led it at last out of Egypt into the Promised Land of union and freedom. This is the Dante that Italians love; and their love and their admiration the whole world shares to-day.

Six hundred years ago this greatest of poets died an exile, excluded by his native city, a fugitive in a neighboring town. To-day he is mourned, glorified, exalted to the stars, not only by Florence and all united Italy, but also by all Europe — disunited as it is, save in cult of him — and by a whole continent whose very existence was in his day unsuspected. Italy, ancient mother of culture, gave him to the world; America, the new, the land of the future, gratefully acknowledges the gift.

UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY

By KENNETH CAMPBELL, '21, AND D. F. O'CONNELL, '21

SOMEbody is always making helpful suggestions about the way the college man could be improved; some one is always sure that he has found the means of making college a "better place to live in." The student is forever being confronted with questionnaires and asked to set down in black and white just what his four years of bitter experience have taught him is the matter with a college education, or urged to put his finger on the precise spot where the shoe pinches. Professional reformers are never tired of prompting him to unbosom himself about the shortcomings of the curriculum, his ideas of what a college professor ought to be or what an education should do for a man. "Is it the fault of the system?" queries the disinterested observer; "is the training too varied, too scattered, or is it too technical;

does it tend to make too much of a specialist out of the unsuspecting student?" Or again, "Ought the lecture system to be abolished and the professors made more accessible?" "Should the student be given a classical education, should he be submerged in Greek and Latin, or ought he to be taught only mineralogy and chemistry?" These are the sort of questions that the type of person who is passionately concerned that the rising generation should go forth best equipped to grapple with the great problems of the age is always asking. Is the man who has read Horace going to be able to understand the labor problem? Will the student who only understands the "iron law of wages" have that "breadth of vision," that "wide outlook" which only a classical education can give? These are some of the riddles that the college man is continually being asked to solve.

Now, the truth of the matter is that the college student's description of what is wrong with the system of education under which he lives is just about as trustworthy and not half so convincing as a drunken man's description of intoxication. He is as fitted to pronounce upon its merits and defects, his judgment is as valuable as an estimation of a surgeon's competence would be coming from a young moron under ether. He does n't know any more than the expert who puts the question what is the trouble with a college education. He has n't anything but a very faint and insincere curiosity to know whether the courses that he takes in college are going to round him out a perfect prodigy of culture, or even whether they are going to be immediately applicable to the winning of his way — least of all does he consider whether they are going to give him that "breadth of vision," that general faculty of "sympathy and appreciation" which is always on the reformer's lips. He is concerned primarily with passing his divisional examinations, and he has a very definite and doubtless a very wise feeling of fatality with regard to his ability to react alike to all cultural atmospheres. He is pretty well convinced that as far as outside influences go he is simply a fixed quantity; that, given himself as the central figure in the equation, all its other terms are so many zeros. He has long secretly come to the conclusion, however he may deprecate it outwardly, that an education is like pouring water on a duck's back; that the American boy's temperament plus any educational veneer whatsoever always gives the American business man; and that if you dose the average student with Plato and Pliny and Euclid, Euclid remains while Plato and Pliny are relegated to the submerged seventh eighths. In spite of the psychologist

he knows they will always stay submerged: he is too honest to think a cultural background anything but a myth.

By the time the neophyte reaches the college walls, long before the first word of his first college course has been pronounced, he has been made; nothing that may happen subsequently, nothing that may be said or left unsaid will ever change him. The seal of the preparatory school is set, the searchlight of his attention is focused on what interests him and leaves everything else in the dark. His course has been mapped out for him by his own inclinations, and he is determined to run that course, Greek or no Greek, Latin or no Latin, if necessary *in spite* of an education. You may rub his nose in any amount of extraneous culture, but he simply will not eat. He can be made to scatter himself, he can be crammed with twenty-four different languages, fifty-five species of history, fifteen grades of philosophy; he may be forced to spread himself over whole fields and meadows of learning, but, clam-like, his mind is set for one particular morsel, and that morsel it will snap up while oceans of information float by him. Now, the reformers know this; they are aware of the dreadful selective quality of his intellect; and nothing pains them so excruciatingly as this very fact. It is one of the things which make the educational reformer, like all other reformers, unwilling to accept the judgment of the subjects of reform; it is one of the things which cause him that awful gnawing fear lest the patient go forth to battle with the world with a "lop-sided" or "unbalanced" education. It is his wistful hope that this clam, which is the student's mind, may imbibe with that morsel that interests it a little of the surrounding element.

Now, that is a fair hope, that is a lovely theory, and, as long as the educational crank is content to cradle himself in his blind faith, nothing ought to be farther removed from a merciful mind than to disillusion him. But the sad truth is that he is *not* satisfied; he is *not* willing to let it go at that; his sublime confidence is continually being shaken and he is forever querying whether it is really so, forever being haunted by a doubt of his theory's correctness. Now, to tell the truth he is about as far off the track as Galileo was with *his* theory; for this college problem — and you *must* call it a problem, although it's about as simple as anything could be — this college problem is one of the very few where the benevolent critic is hopelessly *de trop*.

The decision of the college man — and it is as hard and granite-like as any of the Supreme Court's — is that there are just two things

to be got out of college; one of them is the ability to concentrate, to work hard, to stay up late at night fidgeting over a problem until it has become possible to solve it, to study six hours at a stretch without becoming a physical wreck; and the other is the faculty of not being ridiculous. From the last of these, critics of college education might be expected to learn something, but they don't; it is a minor strain, yet it runs all through undergraduate life and has a very definite function in a college man's education. But the first of these is a rock-bound conclusion, and all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot shake his faith in its efficacy. It is something definite in all this sea of indefinitude which is college life that he can pin to; even if he has forgotten everything he ever learned, even if details, dates, theorems, and theories have escaped him, leaving his mind a perfect blank, if he shall have acquired the faculty of work, the blessing of concentration, he shall not be altogether assetless. The facts and fancies that his brain is stuffed with, it is his business to forget, the sooner the more painlessly, but if he has learned to concentrate for a sufficient length of time without flinching upon an unpleasant textbook written with approved dulness, he feels that his efforts at an education have not been in vain.

OUTDOORS WITH COLONEL BOLLING

By JOHN C. PHILLIPS, '99

I KNEW Raynal Bolling well only after he had married my sister, in 1907, but it so happened that we had certain tastes in common, the love of the outdoors, of forests and rushing waters, and all that goes with them. In his busy life he had little enough time for recreation at a distance from home, but twice we did manage to get away on rather extended trips, one to New Brunswick in September, 1908, and one to Newfoundland in 1910.

Bolling was one of those rare men who could make haste slowly. It seemed to be impossible to hurry him, and yet I have no doubt that this very quality was all-important in maintaining him in unusual physical condition, unusual at least in a man whose whole life, almost, was spent in laborious office work. In spite of his responsibilities and long hours of work, he always appeared to have leisure for the unimportant matters which I sometimes took to him in his New York office. It was remarkable to see the time and attention he could

give to irrelevant matters, and I never knew another whose advice I would rather have.

This same capacity, or rather an absolute refusal to become flustered or rushed, he carried with him to the woods, and at times it became exaggerated, and reached, if I remember rightly, almost to the point of annoyance. The camp would be packed, and the canoes loaded, and Bolling would be discovered leisurely putting away his kit, or cleaning his pistol, of which arm he always took the most scrupulous care. But once started, no day was too long for him, or ever really long enough, and he spent on his vacations the same energy and vigor that he gave to his work. His was not the spirit that goes to the woods for a so-called rest. At least not many travelers who followed him day in and day out would call it a "rest cure." But for him it *was* a rest, for in the most strenuous physical labor he found the greatest relaxation. A few instances of days that we put in together, taken from my journals of those trips, would give an idea of camping with Bolling. Never before nor since have I tented with a man whose attitude toward a wilderness trip was more congenial, for the intoxication of a nomadic life always got into my own blood, as it did into his, and we wanted only to keep our canoes in the stream, or our packs on the trail. "Something lost behind the ranges. Lost and waiting for you, Go!"

In stature he was lithe, closely knit, and with small iron-like muscles. Though his shoulders were somewhat narrow, he did not give the effect of being a small man, light and spare as he was. His were the sort of muscles that count, not the showy kind, and I do not think I ever saw a man, outside a professional, who for his size and weight could handle such a heavy pack in the woods. His neck was particularly strong at the base, and he used a tump-line with good effect. If circumstances had ever placed him where sole support was by the sweat of the brow, they would have held no terrors for him; rather, I think, he would have gloried and excelled in manual labor.

When off on excursions he lost much of the tenseness which I have seen in him at home, and also you did not notice a certain quality of dominating the conversation, and "holding the floor" which developed from his being always a natural leader. But this very trait, native and unaffected in him, did in some cases lead to impatient criticism, especially by frivolous young women, who little understood a certain absence of the lighter touch. But those qualities which rendered him to the few a trifle heavy and dogmatic at the

dinner table, created in him, after the meal was over, a centre of interest among men, even those much older than himself. I well remember how he once sustained the interest of a group of his elders, one of whom was Mr. Joseph Choate.

But in these notes I wish only to sketch a picture of Bolling in his moments of relaxation. He loved the woods as Roosevelt did, but he had not, of course, Roosevelt's knowledge of beasts and birds. In one *aversion*, however, they were remarkably alike, for neither had the tastes of a true fisherman, at least not of the trout fisherman. Bolling could almost never be persuaded to fish, even when at a stone's throw the most magnificent trout were rising. I remember one night at the head of the Birchy Lakes in Newfoundland, when enjoying such fishing as seldom falls to any of us, I implored him to come and make a cast, but he begged off and said he would try it the next evening. Sure enough the next evening, true to his promise, he was there, rod and all, but the rise was over and he never got a fish. As I look back upon it, I don't think he ever took a trout on either of those expeditions.

But his favorite pastime was shooting a pistol, and with almost any calibre he was a steady, consistent, though not often a brilliant shot.

We practised much together, always noting our scores and adding them up at the end of each day. In his cellar, too, at Greenwich, he had a thirty-yard range and took the greatest pleasure in shooting there with his friends. All the small game on the camping trips we killed with a pistol, and when hunting together we used to take turns for the first shot at grouse or ptarmigan. Often when I fished, Bolling would stroll along the bank hunting grouse with his pistol, and he considered that form of sport the best we had, as indeed it was.

In a canoe he was good with both paddle and pole, for he had had some experience in running the rapids of the mountain rivers of the South before he came North to college. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about him was, as I have hinted before, his ability, in spite of eleven months in an office, to start out, almost the first day, with a pack which would frighten to death any ordinary sportsman. On our first trip he loaded up with seventy-five pounds and took it across the portage, some three miles, between the Nictau and the Barthhurst Lakes. The path was much flooded at one point by beaver dams, and a few logs thrown across it formed a precarious footing. In the very middle, Bolling with his heavy load, slipped off a log, and, totally unbalanced, he got a thorough mud bath. Not at all dis-

couraged, he dragged himself out and continued the rest of the way, though obviously suffering a good deal of torture.

On this very portage we met a certain British earl, somewhat new to America, and burdened with no end of accoutrements, who had been five days in getting across the carry. He did not at all make out Bolling and myself, and, being naturally of a conservative turn of mind, he greeted us very coldly, when, later in the evening, we paddled round to call upon him at his camp. We felt rather flattered than otherwise at being thus taken for native hunters, and this little episode amused Bolling so much that we joked about it for years afterwards.

Our arrival in New Brunswick, after driving from 1 P.M. to 3 o'clock the next morning without a break, was chiefly remarkable, to the guides at least, because we insisted on getting out bright and early and polling up the Tobique ourselves, an event which they seemed to consider quite unusual, for "sports" had never, so they said, acted in such a peculiar manner before. Bolling got a splendid moose head of over sixty inches spread on that trip, and he was justly proud of it.

Two years later we arrived in Newfoundland, and the same night camped at the foot of Grand Lake. The bleak, Arctic type of scenery of that windswept island appealed tremendously to him, and a year or two later he made a traverse by canoe across the island from Red Deer Lake to the mouth of the Little River with his brother-in-law, Livingston Jones, a really difficult journey.

Early in the morning of this, our second day in Newfoundland, we packed up, intending to cross the head of Grand Lake to the mouth of the Sandy River, but it was blowing a gale southwest and we could not head into it with canoes. Accordingly we engaged a rickety launch, and the owner, with many misgivings, towed us out. The sea was worse than we expected, but we got on bravely until we swung away from the sea to head into Sandy Bay. There the line between the two canoes parted; the canoe nearest the launch in which Bolling was steering shot out suddenly at an angle, and if I had not quickly released the tow-rope, he would certainly have gone over. As it was we had an uncomfortable half-hour; the launch was helpless and could not turn, so the canoes had to run it alone. When finally all of us beached safely in the mouth of the river and got a chance to dry out, we agreed that we had gone a bit too far in taking chances. To round out the first day we did not camp until 10 P.M., and I think even Bolling was tired. But at another time I note that we kept at it from 4.15 one morning to 2.30 the next.

The next few days we were lucky in running into a number of bears. Bolling got two and I one. His second one was obtained through sheer doggedness. We had camped one night on the way back, and he insisted on climbing a mountain while I was perfectly contented to fish. After dark he returned, having located two more bears from this mountain. The following morning we started to investigate, and after a very arduous stalk he killed one of them, but the other got away. The average sportsman would never have thought of climbing that mountain late in the evening, after a long day in the canoes; but it was just the way Bolling liked to do things.

Later during that trip Bolling came very near getting drowned. We were camped at the famous shoal "tickle," about midway of Grand Lake, a sheet of water notorious for its sudden and severe gales of wind. He and his hunter had been up on the barrens, which were reached from our camp by crossing a wide bay. They took the small canoe, a twelve-foot contraption which was much too small for such waters, but the morning was calm. When they came down to the shore several hours later, they found a heavy sea going. Wells, the hunter, followed the shore back to camp, but Bolling, nothing daunted, started across in that cockleshell of a craft. Luckily we were watching through a glass; about midway of the bay, over he went. As quickly as possible the two men started out in the big canoe, a tough fight against the gale, and not finding a third paddle, I ran down the shore as near as I could get to the accident. Poor Bolling was in the water a long time before they got to him, and even when the canoe reached him it was impossible to take him aboard, so he was towed all the way to shore, where he arrived very blue and thoroughly exhausted, for the water was cold at that season. A good rub, and a long, hot drink, soon restored him to order, and he was no worse the next day for his little adventure.

Speaking of drink reminds me that Bolling was temperate in all things. He never smoked until the last six or seven years of his life, when he began to pull at a rather ridiculous little pipe which kept him incessantly puffing away, and over which he burned many matches and seemed to work unnecessarily hard. He always expressed the greatest contempt for cocktails, but appreciated a well-timed nip of rye whiskey. If I remember rightly he even went so far as to down a most atrocious concoction called the "Pirates' drink" at an ushers' dinner many years ago. It was a frightful mixture composed of Bourbon whiskey and champagne, half and half, and, nothing daunted,

Bolling drank it to the last drop and lived to tell the tale. I have seen men much more used to drinking than he was quail before this poison drink.

Just a word about his taste in guns. He was a rifleman, first, last, and always, and he took not the slightest interest in shot guns. The arm he always carried was a U.S. Army Springfield which he had had made over and lightened up, so that it would be better adapted to sporting purposes.

When he was first learning to fly up at Plattsburgh, I could see that aviation had completely fascinated him. He would come down from a flight, his face all aglow, and the danger side, though thoroughly realized, seemed never uppermost in his mind. He often said to me in those early days of September, 1915, that if he went to war he would go as an aviator, where individual effort counted most, and where death, if it had to come, was swift and clean. But he did not realize that his was a mind too rare and logical to be wasted where others could do as well.

I remember twice seeing Bolling really angry, once with me, and once with things in general as they developed at Plattsburgh in relation to his motorized machine-gun unit, which he organized and took up there, absolutely on his own initiative. In the first instance we were poling up a rapid stream, and I, who was perhaps a little older at the game, was handing out a set of instructions to Bolling, who was poling bow. Apparently I must have been rather overbearing in my scholastic efforts, for he suddenly snapped back at me, saying that he was doing the best he could; he said it in a manner which left no doubt about his feelings on the matter.

In the second instance he had run up against some army red tape, and his patience was absolutely at an end. I have never heard before, nor since, — and that is saying a good deal, — the much-abused Regular Army officer come in for a sounder rating than he received on that day. For Bolling was quick to see the defects of the system, and even at that early date, long before we entered the war, his keen perception noted with real alarm the narrowness of vision that was sure to hamper the Nation when trouble came.

When in March, 1918, the news came to me that Bolling was missing, I knew instinctively that I should never see him again. Somehow one felt that a spirit so proud and so fearless could never adapt itself to play the part of a prisoner. And so it was, as we learned later, for on that fateful 26th of March, in almost the darkest hour of the

Allied hopes, America lost one whom she could ill afford to lose in the great struggle, that for her was just beginning.

Five days after the Germans had begun their terrible drive, sweeping all before them, Bolling was on his way, with his military chauffeur, to his observation duty at the British front. They ran into a nest of German machine guns, the car was put out of commission, and they took refuge in two shell-holes. I quote from the chauffeur's report: "After the machine guns ceased firing, two German officers appeared at the edge of the shell-hole in which I was lying: I was unarmed and was unable to make any resistance, and was shot at twice by one of the German officers as I lay in the shell-hole waiting to see what course Colonel Bolling would take. As these German officers fired at me, Colonel Bolling fired at them with his revolver (which was the only firearm in the possession of either of us), killing one German officer, and was in turn killed by the return fire of the other officer. He was instantly killed by a bullet through the heart, and received a second wound on the head from the fire of the Germans."

A natural-born leader of men, he died fearlessly, and in his last moments stayed with his own hand, if only for a fraction of time, the tide of gray that had broken the British Fifth Army. It is this picture that lends to his final struggle a touch of the dramatic and unusual, for Bolling was one of those who, even in death, seemed hardly capable of the commonplace. Had he lived, there is no question that a career of unusual prominence in national affairs would have been his, and in the army he would have climbed quickly to the highest ranks.

ÆSCHYLUS

By FRED B. LUND, '88

THE splendor of the Persian host in arms,
The loveliness of nature, earth, air, sun,
The lofty, towering, vulture-haunted cliff,
The glitter and the glory of the sea,
The holy fane of justice, and the law
Of punishment that holdeth to the right
The sinner: and the dread Eumenides,
That travel on the murderer's bloody track;
The majesty, the glory and the power
Of Zeus, all-father, and the grace

And peace Athena grants her worshipers, —
Such is the burden of the lyre sublime
Of Æschylus, that cometh from the heights.
Not Hebrew seer nor prophet nor St. John
Have set their notes harmonious to a strain
Of loftier music; for he blazed the path
(Back at the birth and dawning of the world
When thought was pure and music sweet) that led
Our own John Milton to the heights of Heaven
And downward to the blackened, burning depths
Of Hell, where Satan writhes. Yet as I thought
Upon the warrior poet's majesty,
The glitter and the glory and the dream
That e'er hath been the envy and the joy
Of poets, sadness overspread my heart
That future generations may not know
The power and grace and beauty of the tongue
Of Hellas, that has been our heritage;
And in our halls of learning now no more
Our children's eyes will catch the golden gleam
Of sunrise o'er the Ægean. Are they then
Too weak to mount the heights their fathers climbed
Up the steep hill of knowledge? Or have we
Let them forget how wondrous the reward,
How greater far the guerdon than the toil?

IN MEMORY OF EZRA RIPLEY THAYER¹

By REV. ELWOOD WORCESTER, D.D.

IT is a happy day for a community when a new house of God arises. Among the services we are permitted to render religion, I know of hardly any so great as that of building a church for the worship of the people. Solomon was the greatest king of Israel and he was accounted, in his lifetime, one of the wisest of men. But among the acts of his glorious reign there is not one which has affected the imagination of mankind so much as the building of the Temple. With all our good-will and pious intentions, it is hard to

¹ A sermon on the Consecration of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Hingham, Massachusetts, June 4, 1921.

see how most of our memorials contribute anything to the glory of God. In the case of a church, worthily and honestly built to embody and display to the people some of the great ideals of the Christian religion, it is different. A man or a woman who is privileged to rear such a house to God and to provide a religious home for the community is doing something to enhance spiritual life, and therefore God's glory. What would New England be without her churches?

We are met to-day to consecrate this fair building and to set it apart from all trivial and profane uses. It is altogether fitting that we should do this. Yet, as Abraham Lincoln felt that no act or word of his could add much to the consecration of the sacred soil of Gettysburg, so we must admit that the true and permanent consecration of a church comes from the faith and devotion of its people. Sometimes, as I have stood in a great church, silent and empty and dark, after the services of the day were over, and have thought of the thousands and tens of thousands of men and women who have worshiped God there, of the fruitful words which have echoed on that air, of the penitence, the sorrow, the joy, the gratitude which have gone up to God from that place, of the children baptized at the font, of the mystery of marriage which began at that altar, of the bodies of the good, the wise, and the beautiful which have passed up and down that aisle — then I have realized the part the Church plays in the spiritual life of men and that every church is consecrated by the love of its people.

The whole church when it is harmoniously planned is like a single instrument built and played upon by the various arts, to produce one effect. The vaulted roof rises on high, the tower or the spire rises higher. The bells peal without, the organ peals within. Nowhere are so many voices raised in song, or in praise of so high an object. Nowhere is silence so holy, or speech so divine. Nowhere are beauty, truth, and sublimity so united, and in the church all these influences carry the soul in one direction — in the direction of that which is eternal.

Some such experience of divine things, some such joy and peace in believing, I wish for you. During the past few years a new word has been added to the Church's vocabulary — the word *efficiency*. It is a good second-class word and it stands for good second-class ideas. It means producing outward effects, acting with effect, adequate in performance, bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry, capacity, competence. During the War, when vast

material problems had to be quickly solved, these qualities were preëminent and everything was accomplished by superior organization; observing which, a good many persons in our Church conceived the idea that the Church's great work of revelation, consolation, reconciliation, and salvation can be performed by the same methods and also by extracting or extorting from every parish the last dollar it is able to extract from its people. So far as our parochial and diocesan organization needed improvement, we have to thank these ingenious organizers for their clever ideas. But to suppose that any real or permanent benefit to spiritual religion will come through these channels is, in my opinion, an illusion. We seem to think that a sufficient sum of money wrung from the people, by whatever means, will bless the Church for ages yet to come. Of all serious efforts to give new life to religion, this is one of the most childish and it will be short-lived. It is a dangerous thing for the Church to be too efficient in levying money from the people. Such talents awaken suspicion; they do not convert the unconverted nor augment the number of believers, and a hundred times in the Church's history they have produced disastrous results. When the Church in its own spiritual and humanitarian province has rendered great services to man, it has never lacked adequate support. But the Church's revenues, as Tertullian said in the third century, should be the gifts of gratitude, not the thankless results of taxation. There is a greater word than *efficiency*; it is the word *peace*. I can offer you, minister and congregation, no better wish than that you may have joy and peace in believing and that you may walk together in this house of God as friends.

We cannot forget to-day the touching circumstances which have brought us together. This church has been erected by a devoted wife as a memorial of a great and wonderful personality. Perhaps because Mr. Thayer was a parishioner of Emmanuel for a large part of my rectorship I have been asked to speak to you. I am sensible of the honor and the privilege, but I feel more deeply my own inadequacy. Nothing on this earth is more inscrutable than a human life. How many persons do you think there are who would be able truly to estimate your personality or to write or even sketch your biography? Is not life a mystery above all other mysteries? The soul stands before us in its baffling light like gold buried beneath the waves. Is it not wonderful how two persons can live together side by side for years, each ignorant of the fundamental facts of the other's existence? In

the case of your own life, how much of your real personality, of your deepest faith and desire have you been able to utter in words or express in deeds? In every one of us there are three men — the man the world sees, the man we see, and the man God sees.

I have talked with many of Mr. Thayer's friends, and from every one of them I have heard an expression of their sense of his superiority almost amounting to awe, because, in addition to his great advantages of intellect, education, and opportunity, there was something in him of mystery, something they could not account for. Some have told me of a peculiar tact and intuitive faculty which enabled him to analyze the most difficult legal cases and to recognize their strong and weak points in less time than it would take another man to glance over them. Some have spoken of Mr. Thayer's great erudition in his own profession and in several other fields, and of his marvelous power of acquiring new knowledge, which never seemed to diminish. Some have dwelt on Mr. Thayer's unswerving rectitude, his blameless life, and his high ideals which worthily represented and often surpassed the best traditions of the American bar. Some have told me touching stories of Mr. Thayer's generosity and humanity, and of his tender, easily aroused sympathy. Others have recounted his great successes during the golden years of his practice and his capacity to gain the confidence and affection of his students when he was Dean of the Law School, his delightful relations with his colleagues and with the President of our great University, his constant habit of giving his best and of doing absolute justice to all, no matter what it cost him of time and strength and effort.

From all these statements and from my own memories, there rises before my mind the image of a personality of singular purity, sweetness, depth, force, acuteness, brilliancy, and charm. So far as a human life can be said to be happy and perfect in itself and in its adjustment to its environment, Mr. Thayer's life may be pronounced such. Whatever he desired came to him quickly and easily through the recognition of his fellow-men, not by self-seeking. Many another man just as great as he has not received Mr. Thayer's recognition nor enjoyed his opportunities. What may be called the good fortune of his life may be attributed largely to his last gift of charm. It requires a great personality to make a deep and permanent impression on a great community. Mr. Thayer was not only a dominating influence in Boston, in which he lived as a fish lives in water, but through his great influence with his students the power of his ideals and his per-

sonality extended themselves over this country. "Of men of the law," Balzac says, "there are several kinds. There is the lawyer who is an honest man, who neglects nothing, who gives his clients good advice, who does not run after business, and who settles difficulties without actions when it is possible to do so. And there is the man to whom everything is good provided fees are good, who would drag the mountains into court and bring the stars into collision, who would rejoice in the triumph of a scoundrel over an honest man, if he held a brief for the former, and who represents himself all the while as correcting, with so much trouble, the errors of his clients." In the practice and interpretation of the law, as in the ethics of his private life, Mr. Thayer knew only what is best. He spoke of the law with reverence because he truly revered it.

Born of one of the great historical families of this Commonwealth, taught and inspired by a father famous in the profession which he afterwards embraced with so much ardor, brother of one of the most gifted physicians of his generation — what fairer lot in life could man desire? As an undergraduate student Ezra Thayer was one of the most brilliant scholars Harvard has produced in a generation. In the Law School I believe his record has not yet been equaled. A year in Athens, under the most favorable conditions, gave him a facility in the Greek language which, as a rule, only professional scholars possess. He and Mrs. Thayer used to read the Greek historians and poets for pleasure. As in all other things, Mr. Thayer was singularly happy in his marriage, that supreme test of human character, and in his home life. One of his oldest friends said to me that he had hardly ever known a man made so happy by marriage, and that from this time on the more playful, the more spiritual qualities of his mind began to express themselves. High as was the distinction conferred upon Mr. Thayer by his election to the head of the Law School, it must have been a trial to him to pass from his great career as a practitioner to the teaching of law. With all his learning he told me that he found the preparation of his first courses of lectures a heavy burden. His acceptance of his deanship also prevented Mr. Thayer from realizing the highest ambition of his life — a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts which was urged on him with such earnestness as to make it difficult for him to decline. It is a proof of Mr. Thayer's uprightness that, greatly as he had desired the judgeship, and knowing that the opportunity would not return — when the call came he did not even consider accepting it, as if he felt himself definitely committed

to his deanship. Perhaps no greater compliment has ever been paid to a law school.

It was at this time I came to know Mr. Thayer better and to enter into more personal relations with him. Hitherto I had known him only as a clergyman knows a parishioner whom he sees often in church and whom he meets from time to time at home or in society. Though I stood in some awe of Mr. Thayer in church, I always loved to look at his beautiful face and his dark reflective eye. He was, to me at least, reserved in the expression of his religious convictions, though I gathered from several intimations that they became deeper and stronger as he grew older. I believe that he usually conducted family prayers. After he went to the Law School I saw more of Mr. Thayer personally, and I discovered a new side of a character always full of surprises, which I had not known before. That was a very unusual quality of sympathy for men of moderate capacity, and especially for men of weak health. I had entertained some doubt whether Mr. Thayer would prove a particularly helpful teacher on account of the very clarity of his mind and the extreme rapidity of his mental processes. Difficulties formidable to other men did not present, and apparently never had presented, themselves to him. In talking with him about teaching one day I ventured to allude to this danger, and said that in my experience the best teacher was the one who could best understand the mental and psychical processes of his pupils, and I quoted the noble passage of Epictetus: "The philosopher should be not only the teacher, but if necessary the physician of his students. Of what advantage is it to teach them lofty sayings and the wisdom of the ancients if they themselves are sunk in darkness and evil?" Among my records at the church I have notes on perhaps a dozen students whom Mr. Thayer sent to me and for whose improvement we coöperated. One or two were cases of insomnia, a subject in which he took a deep interest, I suspect because he was a light sleeper himself. One was for drunkenness and general misbehavior, which might well have subjected the young man to discipline. Mr. Thayer, however, chose the gentler — and, as it turned out, the better — way, as the boy afterward became a credit to the school. Several cases were of nervous or psychic disorders which required treatment in order that the students might obtain necessary freedom of concentration and attention, and a few were cases of ordinary illness. In all these instances I was deeply interested and touched to observe Mr. Thayer's tender sympathy and the amount of trouble he was willing to take in

his busy and burdened life for the benefit of these young men. One Christmas Day he stopped after church to tell me that I need not go to a certain hospital that afternoon as he was going himself. Knowing what a sacrifice it would be for him to leave his home and his family that day, I asked him to let me go as I had arranged to do, but he merely smiled and went out. In reading the collection of wonderful letters Mrs. Thayer has printed in her little volume, it has interested me greatly to find several from youths whom Mr. Thayer had served in their distress. No talent, no eloquence, is equal to a good heart.

Will you permit me to relate two other brief personal incidents which were told me by one of Mr. Thayer's oldest and most intimate friends? During Mr. Thayer's years of practice he was chairman of a committee of discipline for the Bar Association which considered scandals in the profession and dealt with erring brothers. On a certain occasion the case of a poor, unfortunate lawyer, of whom Mr. Thayer probably had never heard, was under consideration. A theft had unquestionably been committed. The attorney had collected the sum of fifteen hundred dollars belonging to his client which he had withheld and applied to his own uses. There was no doubt of his guilt and a unanimous vote was taken disbarring the unfortunate practitioner. This, with the criminal process which was certain to follow, meant professional death and probable imprisonment. Mr. Thayer, as a presiding officer, had not voted, but just before he declared the vote, he said, "I should like to make a slight amendment, that unless Mr. ——— pays his client the full amount within twenty-four hours the disbarment stands." This was accepted. On leaving the chamber, Mr. Thayer went alone to a poor part of the city where he found the pettifogger in a dismal office, and told him the action which had been taken against him. The man broke down and wept. He told Mr. Thayer a sad story of poverty. He opened his brief box and showed Mr. Thayer the few miserable cases on which his whole living depended. Mr. Thayer listened gravely and courteously, and when the man had concluded, Mr. Thayer pointed out to him the chance of avoiding the penalty by immediate restitution. This was no door of escape to the ruined shyster, who declared himself penniless. Mr. Thayer, taking out his check-book, wrote a check for the full amount, advising the lawyer to deposit it in his bank at once, to draw his own check against it in favor of the injured client, and to bring him the client's receipt before he slept. The next morning Mr. Thayer, without offering any explanation, informed his committee that the obligation had been dis-

charged; the incident closed and the lawyer was saved from absolute ruin. Surely a voice should have spoken to that man that day. Seeing Mr. Thayer in his office on an errand of mercy so little expected and so absolutely undeserved, he should have realized that something great and high had entered his dwelling and that God had sent one of His own children to him to give him his last warning by offering him forgiveness instead of punishment. But the man's eyes were darkened. He accepted the gift, sinned again, and went to his own place.

The other incident is this. Perhaps fifteen years ago, when my wife and I were dining with Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, we were greatly interested by his enthusiastic praise of a peculiarly gifted and delightful English novelist who for some reason had received little recognition either in this country or in England, and of whom we had not heard. When the time came for us to go, Mr. Thayer selected five or six volumes of this writer's works which he presented to me and asked me to let him know what I thought of them. On reading them I was surprised to find that works of such excellence could exist without enthusiastic recognition. Not long after I began to observe a vigorous and intelligent campaign of advertisement in consequence of which this distinguished author came to his own both in this country and at home; but it is only lately that I learned that this great service was secretly performed by Mr. Thayer, and that he also had contributed generously to the author's support, saving him from failure and enabling him to go on in his great creative career until his work supported him. If it were proper for me to reveal this name, you would realize the great service which by this act Mr. Thayer rendered to literature.

Such are a few glimpses of a noble, generous, wise personality, unquestionably one of the outstanding men of his generation. What is the deepest impression that such a life makes on us? What lesson does it teach us? For my own part I have lived too long and I have seen too many sides of life to be profoundly impressed by success, or to believe that success carries with it any sure guarantee of true happiness or of permanent influence. Deeply as I admired Mr. Thayer's amazing intellect, there were qualities in him, and this I consider to be the highest tribute I can pay him, which I admired more — a most delicate sense of honor, unswerving loyalty to duty and to every relation of life, generosity, sympathy, tenderness, and tact, a kind of Spartan heroism which never failed or spared him in the discharge of what he considered to be his duty, a positive passion for justice. These are qualities of the soul rather than of the mind. This bright spirit

came and blessed and sustained all who knew him, and gave to us a higher conception of life. What gratitude is greater than the gratitude we feel to the man who makes life greater and better for us all? With all his objectivity, all his ability to coin his thoughts into perfect language and to impress his personality on the most diverse men, there was in Ezra Thayer, as in all great men, something unexpressed, something aloof, detached, unknown, unsounded, something which, if the circumstances of his life had permitted, might have revealed itself in works of imagination and in literature, which he knew so profoundly and loved so well. As it was he carried the secret of his life into the grave. What would I not give to know how Mr. Thayer himself judged his own life? All his life Mr. Thayer had been guided by the voices of his own genius — which he probably very imperfectly understood. What voice spoke to him at last? A voice from the past — a voice from the future, calling him to something he knew not, calling him from love and glory and earthly greatness to a new quest on an unknown way. What this voice said to him, in this world, we shall never know; but he hearkened, and quietly, and without fear, he went forth to the great adventure.

IN SIAM

By J. A. WESTENGARD, '23

TO him who has seen the life of the "common" people in various parts of the globe, perhaps the gayest and the most colorful is that of the inhabitants of Siam, Burma, and Cochin-China and Cambodia. In the rice-fields or in the deepest fastnesses of the jungle even, the "panungs" of Siam and the "sarongs" of Burma and Indo-China — the national costumes worn alike by men and women — retain much of their bright color. But it is in the cities — so-called — and on their outskirts that is found the greatest brilliancy in the dress, in the gilded temples, in the shops of silk vendors and of merchants in gold and jewels.

The people themselves are happy and care-free. Their national inactivity is usually attributed to the hot, enervating climate, and the extraordinary fertility of the soil, especially in the rich Menam Valley; for here a man has but to scatter his rice broadcast in the mud, sit and smoke lazily in his little house on stilts, and wait for the rains. Then, later, he will go out in a skiff over the flood area and gather in

a crop large enough to last him until the next "rainy season." Or he may climb a cocoanut-tree and reap a rich harvest of nuts; or he has but to enter the jungle where he may gather fruits of many varieties, gifts of nature as rich as there be anywhere. And game abounds throughout the land.

So the Siamese, the Burman, and the Cambodian flock to the capitals of their respective countries — for these are virtually the only cities of the land — bringing the wares of nature that cost them only the picking; here, since all is so cheap, they sell their burdens at a slight profit, and perchance return to their jungle village to tell of the marvels of temples and palaces. Some will remain, invest in a little pawn-shop, fill it with a miscellaneous mass of goods from royal decorations to decayed teeth, cheap alarm clocks, beautiful jewels, and red-gold urns, and settle down to a life of ease. The traveler will be sure to find one of these shopkeepers squatting in the front of his shop, impassively smoking the delicate purple or rose lotus-leaf-wrapped cigarette of Siam, the enormous white cheroot of Burma, or a cheap French cigarette, and watching through half-closed lids the Chinamen, the laborers of the East, trundling gharrys or rickshaws.

Bangkok, until very lately, could only be reached by a long and tedious five-day trip from Singapore or a twelve-day jaunt up the coast from Hongkong, both negotiated on a filthy little tramp steamer, its decks, from fo'c's'le to bridge, covered with huge, black, squealing pigs, each in a rattan basket, piled from three to five deep. Aft from the "middle island" and engines to the stubby stern, the deck was always one mass of cattle, some half-dead from the blistering heat and lack of food and water, some entirely dead and decaying rapidly. The ship would move at a rate of speed just sufficient to keep in its own atmosphere; from the suffocating fumes there was no escape. The captain and the mate were white men, the crew Malay and Chinese. There were never more than three passengers, as there were no cabins, and these were taken on for the personal gain of the captain only! The bridge and the wheel-house were their quarters. The last trip that I took on such a boat, cholera broke out among the crew, and three of the men were buried at sea, wrapped in a piece of tarpau'in, weighted with two links of anchor-chain. From the deck rose a sickening stench; not a breeze stirred; the sun beat through the mildewed awning of the bridge in merciless brightness and blistered the backs of cattle and the bodies of pigs below on deck. Many of the animals had been fearfully mutilated in loading on the ship;

cattle had tails twisted off and huge gashes in their flanks; pigs had lost legs, had broken snouts, and ears torn from the head, and some, mad with hunger, ate the living bodies of the helpless ones below them. The clang of the rickety engines, the voices of the "black-gang" — stokers — the rumbling of s'ack bearings, and the rattling of loose, rusty hull plates rose through the engine-room transom in rear of the bridge, and the sounds seemed to hang motionless over the place from which they emerged and to join in the fantastic dance of the heat waves over the deck, in which all was weirdly distorted to the eye. The sea was like a mirror, the sky like the inner roof of an oven. The death cry of a pig floated upon the stagnant air, querulous, piercing, and was answered by a chorus of other suffering pigs. . . .

Then sunset, a glorious ball of fire, a warning of the heat of a coming day, a memory of the blast-heat of one gone by. A path of crimson and cloth-of-gold stretched from the ship far into the land of the unknown. The sky flamed blood-red, then pink, and the color died; a short twilight, and night came with its star-studded heaven, each star reflected in a silent, satin sea of black, motionless as the heavens themselves. From the bows came the incessant croon and splash; waves of white, incandescent fire rolled out into the night and were lost, as they gathered up the star-dust of the sea. A wide highroad of greenish fire stretched back toward Singapore and the main trade routes of civilization. The thump of the propeller made itself dully felt throughout the rusty hull; the blistered paint crackled; now and then sounded the loud report of a contracting plate giving up its heat absorbed from the sun.

It may be seen why Bangkok is mercifully free from the tourist, the "white pest" of the East, that frequents the trade routes. Even if he does take this disagreeable trip up the Gulf of Siam (and he must also take it coming back), even if he does do it, and does not succumb to disease from the filth on board, when he does get to Bangkok, he has no place to stay, except perhaps the "Hotel Oriental," the one and only, infested by scorpions, giant lizards, and often cobras, to say nothing of smaller reptiles, clouds of insects, and birds.

Nevertheless a visit to Bangkok will repay a traveler who loves the picturesque. Let us imagine ourselves in the city at a busy street intersection. On one corner there rises an imposing gateway, before which stand two richly uniformed guards — the lodge-gate of a palace of a prince of the royal blood. Behind it rises a rich mass of well-kept foliage: bamboo clumps, tall, flat "traveler's-palms," slender

cocoanut palms, crowned with a "feather-duster" mass of drooping fronds, rubber-trees in whose branches priceless orchids trail their lovely vines — a cool paradise of tropical verdure, the jungle tamed. On the side there runs one of the countless sluggish, muddy "khlongs" (canals) that thread the city, rising and ebbing with the tides of the gulf, forty miles to the south as the crow flies. All these canals flow into the great Menam River, that majestic artery, with its source far back in the Laos North-country. On its breast are borne the huge teak-rafts and the many rice-boats, crashing over its great rapids, drifting idly in its deep, black pools. Through every imaginable kind of terrain and country this great river sways and swirls its winding course to its self-made bar at its mouth. And Bangkok with its "khlongs" is the "Venice of the East."

To the canal banks before the palace are moored in orderly fashion many rattan-covered rice-boats of fantastic fish-tailed shapes, swinging with the tide, each with its little knot of laughing children aboard, its pet dog and pig and fighting cock, and even perhaps a bowl of multi-colored fish. Along the top of the banks in the shade of the rubber-trees and great red-blossom-covered "flame-of-the-forest" trees, the eternal game of chess is played, or cowry shells are clicked in gambling. The many stands for the ticket-sellers of the great weekly lottery flash their huge red paper signs in the sun glare. Here a knot of brightly dressed men gather about two desperately fighting cocks and bet excitedly; near by two flame-colored fish fight *à outrance*. Across the street is the great noisy bazaar, an intricate mass of shops where beautiful soft silks, gold and jewel-studded vases, a solid mass of relief-carving, and hand-hammered silver jardinières half as tall as a man, may be bought through the customary bargaining familiar from Port Said to Yokohama. Here the visitor sees giant tiger skins, buffalo horns, elephants' feet and age-yellowed tusks of ivory, some richly carved and mounted in gold and jewels, others plain; while beside these may be found shabby toys and cheap alarm clocks, probably brought by camel caravan from India. Fruits from tropic jungles in a profusion of sizes, shapes, and kinds — the mango, the "durien," foul-smelling, huge, covered with thorns, but delicious, nearly a dozen varieties of bananas, mangosteens, and innumerable others.

The streets are crowded with people wearing bright "panungs," the national, bloomer-like dress. The men and women both wear their black hair close-cropped. Rickshaws pulled by straining,

sweating, nearly naked Chinamen thread their way through the ever-moving throng. Here and there is to be seen the bright yellow robe (shaped much like a Roman toga) of a Buddhist priest, with his head shaven and bare under the blistering sun, a fan before his eyes to keep away the sight of evil and pleasure, and the customary begging-bowl in his hand.

An officer of the Guards sparkles in white and gold, his breast heavy with gold cordons and diamonds; an orderly follows him carrying his sword. A Chinese Mandarin marches majestically by, his round tasseled cap crowned with a red button proclaiming his exalted rank, his body swathed in the finest silks, with the embroidered dragon on his shoulder; he is followed by his native retinue. The guard before the palace gate is changed, and an interested knot of people looks on. In an Oriental crowd one is struck with the quietness; there is no rush, no pushing, all are polite, and respect is always shown to rank. Chinese food vendors, their goods hung in baskets on the ends of a long pole carried on one shoulder, swing along, calling out their wares in singsong voices. A traveling barber walks by, a carpenter, with his movable shop. Towering above the crowd the crimson-beturbaned head of a giant Sikh warrior can be seen, his uniform spotless white, his sword-belt a red sash. Now a diminutive Siamese pony clatters along, drawing a rattling "gharry," with a long-legged Englishman draped comfortably over the two seats.

The crowd parts respectfully for the mounted forerunners of a high official, who soon follows in a rich carriage drawn by beautiful English thoroughbreds, his bejeweled uniform flashing in the sunlight. The whole populace along the road "sa'aams" as the victoria passes. The blare of bugles and the roll of drums is heard, as the head of a column of native soldiery and "gendarmerie" swings into view. Immediately the crowd gives way again. In the centre of the column is a heavily-bound man, half naked — he is about to be executed by the sword in a neighboring temple compound. His executioner, a short man in crimson and gold, follows, a soldier beside him bearing a gigantic two-handed sword. Not even this grim spectacle affects the crowd, which closes in and goes on with its pleasures of the day.

Farther down the road is one of the many temples that dot the city, its superimposed gable roofs of yellow tiles, like overlapping carpets on a clothes-line, its gables curving gently upward, its window-frames and pediments one mass of carving thickly covered with gold leaf, the columns and piers spotless with whitewash. The roofs are

often of emerald-hued tiles, with gold-tiled borders; the buildings are often in the form of a Greek cross, all the edges of the structure being lavishly gold-leafed. Inside, set far back in the great, darkened hall, is a Buddha, scarcely distinguishable except by the high-lights on its burnished surface. The air is heavy with incense. Before the image is a massive altar, delicately carved and painted in gold. At the base of the Buddha sit cross-legged, like the image itself, the figures of several yellow-robed priests, chanting in Pali the works of the Enlightened One, their nasal voices rising and falling in cadence, never stopping.

In the Chinese quarter the streets are so narrow that two persons can hardly pass; there are joss-houses, with fierce, many-armed, animal-like gods; shops of finest silks; the old armorer's store with poisoned daggers. Wooden sign-boards of fantastic gold and red characters hang in a forest above the narrow street. Dead dogs and cats and remnants of pigs lie in the alleys; one may even stumble in a dark corner over the body of a dead coolie. Violent deaths are frequent, and this is no place for a white man who does not know what he is about after sunset.

Rather than prowl in such quarters, the traveler will wander up to the great white walls of the Royal Palace, from behind which rises a forest of yellow and gold and emerald roofs, and tall graceful stores, some completely covered with gold. Perhaps the guards at a gigantic gate will allow him a glimpse into a part of the grounds. He will see beautiful buildings studded with gold, and jewels and ivory that flash in the bright glare. And if he is lucky enough, he may see the white elephants led from their sacred stalls in the palace grounds to the river for their daily bath, where their light chocolate skins are carefully washed with scented soaps and oils by uniformed servants of the Royal Household.

At night the gigantic Chinese lanterns, with huge red characters on them, glow weird and ghostlike; the candles and lamps in the stores and bazaar gleam steadily, and not a breath disturbs their quiet flames. The distant howl of a dog floats on the air; one hears the hum of a myriad insects, the tattoo of a "tockay," or giant lizard, on the wall of a house, the screech of a night-bird flying low over the one-storied buildings; the mumble of muffled voices. A temple gong sends forth its deep, brazen-throated rumble; a tom-tom beats monotonous'y; and the nasal singsong chant of a Siamese rises and falls, telling of love and war.

I ENVY HANKS

By KENNETH B. MURDOCK, '16

I ENVY Hanks. There was a time when I thought my feeling toward him sprang from a reasoned aversion to his ideas and methods, but since I have discovered what an epitome of the virtues he is — and I am not — I realize that envy of a most revolting, greenish tint is back of my emotion when I hear his name. I cannot help my jealousy. Could any one, who, like me, for years had fondly caressed the belief that he was a liberal and then discovered that the name “Liberal” — capitalized and in quotation marks — was the exclusive birthright, not of him, but of those devoted souls led by Hanks?

He tells me so himself. Indeed, he loses no opportunity to impress upon my fast-deadening consciousness the beauties of his liberalism, and the appalling futility of my attempts to be anything but mentally narrow and hampered by conventions reactionary and base. I am assured that he is open-minded and I am far otherwise; that he believes in progress and I cling to a rock firmly embedded or, indeed, in strange contradiction to natural laws, moving slowly backward against the stream; that he has clear vision, whereas I am blind as a mole, and that he sacrifices himself for others, while I strive toward the single goal of self. I have pondered it deeply, and am setting down my thoughts, and with them my abject confession that Hanks being liberal, I cannot be, that Hanks's virtues are not mine, and that I harbor a treacherous and gnawing envy of him.

I am lost in wonder at his open-mindedness. His table is littered with periodicals, and his daily course is from one lecture hall to the next. He draws in ideas, sane, insane, or indifferent, as a vacuum cleaner absorbs dust, and he spatters them forth with the intense eagerness of an electric fan dispersing a raw egg. The wisdom of the ages is all grist to his mill, provided each item be sufficiently old to make it possible to pronounce it as a discovery so new and startling as to revolutionize a patient and long-suffering world. Surely he is right when he calls himself open-minded, and surely I can but be jealous of him in my fumbling effort to winnow a little from the chaff of speech and writing which whirls about us everywhere we walk. I see positive ignobility in rejecting, as I sometimes do (in humility, I acknowledge it), new theories or warmed-over antique ones, which seemed to my cramped standards disproved by such petty criteria as the experience

of past times or made useless by the uninspired dictates of practicability. Such selection as Hanks exercises in choosing his reading, his friends, and the doctrines he upholds, is justified, not by the trifling considerations which weigh with me, but by the fundamental qualities he discerns in everything he encounters — qualities not of archaic “common sense” or groveling “facts,” but of “sympathy with world movements,” of “the future for mankind,” and of “profundity of vision.” When he bars rigidly certain periodicals which disagree with his views, or when he storms angrily out of a lecture by a man talking, not his own theories, but definite conclusions logically demanded by his experience, it is not in the least because he is intolerant, but because the editor or the speaker is. Never does Hanks lose his “open-mindedness,” but, of course, the purity of his liberalism must be protected from influences sordidly unsympathetic to it. The instinct with which he detects such influences is one of the most amazing and admirable things about him. I realized it most when, after he had declared his theory for the solution of the strike at our local shipyard, I told him what my time spent as a laborer in those shipyards had shown me. His smile was pitying, and his manner tolerant to a degree, as he explained that he could not accept evidence such as mine since it was the fruit of observation warped by bias and distorted by the power of ingrained prejudice. How he discovered this — a fact of which even to-day I have not been able to satisfy myself — mystified me until I saw that it was his “vision” — another quality I am smartingly conscious that I lack.

This indispensable “vision” of his is singularly appealing to one who yearns for it. By its power Hanks recognizes truth wherever he sees it, and discerns also certain fundamental laws by which it is possible to judge all things. All that is new, or hailed as new, is good. No man can judge of his business because he, perforce, lacks the necessary perspective. The professor, if he be a theorist and have no practical experience, can set any man right about the industry he has dully striven for years to build. (This axiom, of course, cannot be converted, for Hanks lectures in a college and knows no manufacturer could suggest anything of educational value to him, though he tells his classes daily how the work in the shoe factory should be planned.) Any one with money enough to be popularly spoken of as “well off” is maliciously predatory, and the calls of progress find him deaf. This, however, is a claim not to be insisted upon too stoutly in the hearing of Hanks’s opulent uncle, whose heir he is. In general, though, acceptance

of these laws as stated is indispensable to the seeker for truth, and a belief in and use of them go far to constitute the "vision" Hanks tells me of. With a knowledge of these truths must go, too, an ability to see in a man who appears superficially like an idler, writes like a school-boy, and repeats like a parrot outworn ideas of a long-buried age, the flaming birthmark of a prophet of progress. On the other hand, your man of "vision" must know at once, when he meets a man taught by experience, prone to bow to facts, and with a preposterous habit of clinging pathetically to the idea that hard work brings more than material reward, that he is face to face with a dangerous though possibly well-intentioned slave of reaction's sway.

Reaction, of course, must be abhorred. Progress is the watchword and the guide for life. I believed this in the days before I knew Hanks, when I used to think that I was a liberal, but I have discovered that progress is not what I thought it was. I fatuously supposed it to consist of change for the better, but Hanks is a disciple of progress, and from observing him I see that the word applies to the enthusiastic adoption of all that is put forth as new, with complete disregard of the harassing clog of idle considerations as to what the result will be. If the change be great enough, and vouched for by an authentic "Liberal" as astounding enough, the result must be good. True, it may involve changing the whole structure of what we, blundering, bat-like, have come to regard as the established order of the world, but, if so, so much the merrier. Change equals progress; the more change, the more progress; progress is good — the conclusion is inevitable. He must, indeed, be steeped in folly who fails to see true bliss in Hanks's conviction that no change ever works for the worse.

To complete one's appreciation of the perfection of Hanks, there is needed but the contemplation of his self-sacrifice in humanity's great cause. Never have I known him to quail before the power of weariness, so long as one listener remained to hear him talk. Never have I seen the day when he would refuse to write, at whatever sacrifice of energy and ink, for any one who would print his views. All of us must marvel at his unflinching readiness to face any amount of limelight. I have been appalled by the weak-heartedness of his classes in writhing with fatigue long before the end of his harangue, and his persevering devotion in continuing to expound, despite the attitude of his auditors, has moved me to admiration as I stared. Grimly he goes on, whatever callousness there be in his reception, and his persistence in his toil seems to me to speak volumes for the goodness of his heart

and the power of his lungs. When I am in his audience, I school myself to forget annoyance when I lose the thread of his remarks, and I find that by gazing fixedly at a point above his head I can control my restlessness and reveal to him, as I should, the appearance of attention earnest and rapt.

In thinking over all these virtues of his, and still more in writing them down on paper, I see how well-founded my envy is; but the greatest trait of all in Hanks, and the one in which I seem most abysmally deficient, is his universality. This is not a case in which we "have one man but a man," for here one man is all. He is not only a liberal but *the* liberal. Under his more or less neat waistcoat there beats not only his own Hanksian heart, but the heart of all liberals and liberalism; and, he assures me, every pulse is synchronized with that to most of us vaguely defined organ, the heart of the world. No class is Hanks's, and no limits of tradition or creed. No one may ever cast in his teeth the galling retort that he speaks from class prejudice, for he would say, I am sure, that he represents the world and humanity, and those who disagree with him are only such poor creatures as have not thrown off the restraining shackles of the narrow group which bestows prejudices upon them, and claims them for his own. Surely here is his crowning glory. In the face of his torrential words I am silent and aghast, for if I speak I know I shall be humbled by, "Poor old man! Bothering with sordid facts and what you call the lesson of experience — but, of course, it's not your fault. It's your little, petty, hidebound class that speaks through you." Do you wonder that I envy Hanks?

OLD AGE ¹

By A. E. PILLSBURY, '71

IT is about three thousand years since the sweet singer of Israel, in a bilious moment, chanted a stave of which the burden is that nothing remains for man after 70 but labor and sorrow.

To be sure this same king and minstrel David on another occasion declared that all men are liars — not making any exception of himself. Nevertheless, his denunciation against threescore-and-ten has had so wide a circulation in this interval as to be deeply impressed upon many minds. They may like to be reminded of the cloud of witnesses against it that "encompass us around."

¹ From a contribution to the exercises of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Class of 1871.

¹ Michael Angelo, to go back no farther, was still bearing rich fruit of his genius until he died chief architect of St. Peter's at 88. Voltaire at 84 was made the hero of Paris. Macklin was popular after 90 on the stage from which he did not wholly disappear until he died a centenarian. John Wesley was at the height of his eloquence and power until 88. Horace Walpole at 80 was the most engaging trifier in England. Bentham in his 80s was still sowing seed of all the reforms of the English law. Talleyrand at 80 reconciled France and Great Britain and contrived the Quadruple Alliance. Goethe did not dismiss his greatest work until near the end of his life at 83. Humboldt put the finishing touches to the "Cosmos" in his 90th year. Lord Lyndhurst, born a Boston boy on Beacon Hill, three times Chancellor of England, was the first orator of the House of Lords at 90. Brougham never resigned his numberless activities until he died in his 90th year. Campbell became Chancellor at 80 and held that office with Scotch tenacity until death removed him. Victor Hugo's genius culminated in his 80s. Moltke was still at the head of the German army at 88. Browning was profuse and cryptic as ever at 77. Tennyson touched the universal human heart in his swan-song uttered at 83. Gladstone at 83 was for the fourth time prime minister of Great Britain. Pope Leo XIII celebrated his jubilee in his 93d year. Herbert Spencer after 80 was still expanding his philosophy. Lord Bryce at 83 has produced his "Modern Democracies." Lord Halsbury, Chancellor until 80, took in charge after retiring from office the revision of the laws of England and is still living and active at 96. Sir Alfred Lawrence has just become Lord Chief Justice of England at 78. Clemenceau at 80 is the first man in France, and Giolitti in his 80th year is premier of Italy.

To come nearer home, Franklin at 81 cut the knot of the Federal Convention and opened the way to the Constitution. John Adams was never clearer than at 90 in his conviction of the family superiority nor abler to maintain it. Thomas Jefferson at 82 was the most active and useful citizen of Virginia. Stephen Girard continued to scatter his public benefactions until his death at 81, Peter Cooper did the like until 92, and Andrew Carnegie until 84. John Quincy Adams never gave over the battle for freedom until he fell on the field, a victor, at 81. Josiah Quincy entered the lists against the Massachusetts Know Nothings at 83, and George S. Boutwell at 80 headed the public revolt against the seizure of the Philippines. General Winfield Scott, the shame of his recreant compatriots, at 75 repudiated rebellion and marked out for his country the strategic lines on which it was finally

victorious. Washington Irving was producing delightful literature at 75, and George Bancroft was writing classic history at 80. Joe Jefferson was never greater in *Rip Van Winkle* than at 75, as many of us can testify. Roger B. Taney, an awful example of Divine forbearance, was suffered to preside as Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States until 87. Chauncey Depew at that age is blithe and jocund as ever. Uncle Joe Cannon, at 85, is smoking like a furnace in his twenty-third term in the House, and our own Congressman Greene, at 80, is buoyantly presiding over the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. John D. Rockefeller, at 82, is striking oil and everybody who uses it with the same vigor and effect as when he was younger, accounting with the Recording Angel for the proceeds. The newspapers report a recent meeting in the New York Town Hall addressed by six men whose ages aggregate five hundred years: Major Putnam at 77, Dr. Parkhurst at 78, Henry Holt and Dr. Simon Baruch at 81, Dr. Lyman Abbott at 85 and Dr. Stephen Smith at 98. David Hale Fanning, of Worcester, at 92 is in the active daily conduct of a great business. Bishop Tuttle, at 84, is presiding over the Protestant Episcopal Church, and President Emeritus Eliot, at 87, holds the ear of the nation with the counsels of wisdom and patriotism.

The harvest-time of life is in and around the ninth decade. The shining example of the race is the active octogenarian.

EARLIEST RELATIONS BETWEEN LEYDEN AND HARVARD

BY REV. D. PLOOIJ, D.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN

LETTER OF REV. HUGH PETER, PASTOR OF SALEM, OVERSEER OF HARVARD COLLEGE, TO REV. HUGH GOODYEAR, PASTOR OF THE ENGLISH REFORMED CHURCH AT LEYDEN.

REV. HUGH PETER recommends Francis Higgenson, Junior, to the care of Rev. Hugh Goodyear in order that he may be furnished with such learning as may suit him for Harvard College as one of its academically trained tutors. Date: Salem, 12 November, 1639.

To the reverend my worthy friend and brother m' Hugh Goodyeere, pastor of the English Church in Leyden.

p. m' Higgenson.

(HONIST MR. GOODYEERE)

I salute you in the Lord Jesus and yours, wishing you all possible good in our blessed Lord. Wee are bold to recommend unto you this bearer mr Francis Higgenson a yong scholler sent unto you for 2 years to bee spent with you in such learning as may suite him for our collidge here wherein your best helpe is much desired, that he may dwell with you for a yeere of the tyme, hee will bee maynteyned to your hand, only wee most earnestly desire you would faithfully promote him to y^r utmost. good S^r consider that generations to come will blesse you. I would have bin long in the description of all things here, but the bearer will most certaynly demonstrate the state of all things with us: who understands very well how all things stand here to the full. I shall bee very desirous to maynteyne all good correspondence with you, and wish you the richest mercye your soule wants and would have.

This yong man is a member of the Church of Christ where I administer, and therefore deigne his communion I pray, wee take him to bee truly godly and very studious: I have often wished that Strezzo the Germaine would have come over to us hee might have done us and himselfe good, wee have some need of tutors y^t are Academicall, and therfore I have sent you this yong man to bee furnishd (Good S^r), helpe us in heaven and earth what you can and know that America hath the Gospell despised in other places. The Lord make us walke worthy of that Gospell wee inioy, to whom I unfeynedly commend you, and in whom I am

Yrs ever

HUGH PETER

Sale 12. 9bre 39

THE documentary evidence of the earliest history of "Harvard Collidge," as it was then called, of Harvard University, its present title on account of its growth and importance, seems extremely

scanty. I am sorry that I am obliged to say *seems* scanty; as a matter of fact I could not even find here in Leyden a copy of Quincy's "History of Harvard University." However, through the kindness of His Excellency William Phillips, Minister of the United States to the Netherlands, who, himself being a Harvard graduate, still shows a keen interest in university matters, a copy was brought within my reach. He wrote for me to Mr. William C. Lane, Librarian of Harvard College Library, and an extra copy from this Library was transmitted to me to be placed in the University Library at Leyden. Furthermore, a copy of Benjamin Peirce's "History of Harvard University" and Samuel A. Eliot's "Sketch of the History of Harvard College" were put at my disposal. I want publicly to express my thanks both to Mr. Phillips and Harvard College Library for their assistance, especially as the above-mentioned gift to our Library was soon followed by another. In this way old connections have been renewed which existed for nearly three centuries, and which deserve to be kept up and strengthened for the sake of both the Universities of Harvard and Leyden, as well as the countries they represent.

The reason why I was interested in the origins and earliest history of Harvard is a document which I found in the archives of our ancient city. Engaged in researches regarding the Pilgrim Fathers and their stay at Leyden, of which our archives preserve innumerable documents, I came upon two big portfolios containing material hitherto entirely unnoticed and unpublished. In them were papers and documents belonging to the estate of Rev. Hugh Goodyear, who died in 1661 as pastor of the English Reformed Church at Leyden. He left no children and so his estate was taken care of by the Leyden Chamber of Orphans, in whose archives his papers were carefully kept and forgotten until on a fortunate day of the good year 1920 I had the good fortune to discover them.

Among these documents, deeds, wills, pedigree, etc., was separately kept a lot of original letters, most of them from New England to the Rev. Mr. Goodyear, and Rev. Mr. Goodyear being a conscientious man had in most cases written the draft of the reply on the back of each letter.¹ One of these letters was written by Governor Bradford in 1649, several others by Rev. Ralph Smith, for some time pastor of the church at Plymouth, and by William Aspinwall, public

¹ The present essay is a kind of first fruits of this collection of documents, which as soon as the times are propitious will, *D. e.*, be published by Dr. Rendel Harris of Manchester, Dr. Eekhof of Leyden, and myself.

notary at Boston. In the collection is the letter written by Rev. Hugh Peter, from Salem, the 12th of November, 1639, to Rev. Hugh Goodyear of Leyden, one of the earliest documents relating to Harvard University.

Hugh Peter, as he usually signed himself, or Hugh Peters, as he is generally called by others, was born in 1598, and sent at the age of fourteen to Cambridge, where in 1617/18 he graduated B.A. as a member of Trinity College, and M.A. in 1622. Having been imprisoned for nonconformity by Archbishop Laud, he left England after his release and settled in our hospitable Holland about 1629. With John Forbes, a Presbyterian divine, he traveled in Germany and there perhaps became acquainted with "Strezzo the Germane" whom he mentions in his letter, but of whom I did not discover any other trace. About 1632 he became minister of the English (Reformed) Church at Rotterdam. The marriage register of this church contains the following curious notice in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Cawton, who about 1659 was minister of that church:

Memorandum:

In the yeare 1635¹ came Mr. Hugh Peters and after Mr. William Bridge, Mr. Jeremia Burroughs, etc., who were Independent and either kept no Register or carried it away with them. I suppose that they baptized only Members children and married but few and so thought best not to insert them in the book.

A similar notice is inserted in the Register of Baptisms.

Hugh Peter soon converted the members of his church to his independent principles, and he was encouraged in his opinions by his famous countryman Dr. William Ames, who in the year 1633 came from Franeker to Rotterdam, but died soon after his arrival. Hugh Peter was one of those who took charge of the widow and children of Dr. Ames. They soon departed to New England, taking with them a great part of Ames's library which became later a valuable contribution to the Harvard library.

I should not be surprised if in Harvard College Library there should prove to be extant samples of the Pilgrim Press at Leyden.

Soon afterwards Hugh Peter emigrated to New England and settled in Massachusetts-Bay Colony. John Winthrop writes *ad ann.* 1635:

mo. 8. 6 (=6th of October): Here arrived two great ships, the Defence and the Abigail, with Mr. Wilson, pastor of Boston, Mr. Shephard, Mr. Jones and

¹ This must be a mistake, as Hugh Peter was minister already at the time when Dr. Ames came to Rotterdam in 1633.

other ministers. Amongst them Mr. Peter, pastor of the English Church at Rotterdam, who being persecuted by the English Ambassador, who would have brought him and his Churches to the English discipline and not having had his health these many years, intended to advise with the ministers here about his removal.¹

I doubt whether the first-named reason, fear of the English Ambassador, is right: Holland shielded the Pilgrims; even Brewer and Brewster, as printers of sectarian books, were protected from all persecution. There is an interesting note on this point in a draft-reply of Rev. Mr. Goodyear to a letter of Ralph Smith (the latter dated from Plymouth, July 1, 1633) of the following contents:

The Lord has placed me over a congregacion w^{ch} injoyeth the use of al the ordinances, but wee want that power of godliness w^{ch} is in those rare Christians in Manchestre and there about. Some without the licencie of the English Churches here seek to bring us under the command of the service book in England and I hear that the chiefe in England wil bring it in some congregacion, but cannot so easily bring it in ours. O' famous countriman Doctor Ames is departed this life at Roterodam, etc.

At all events, whatever may have been the principal reason for Rev. Hugh Peter's removal to New England, he was made a freeman there March 3, 1635/36 and became the successor of Roger Williams in the pastorate of the church at Salem. Hugh Peter is one of the best abused and most scandalously caricatured persons of the Commonwealth period. He is generally reckoned amongst the Regicides, though he expressly denied on the scaffold that he had anything to do with the King's death, and faced his execution with noble Christian courage.

Peter was one of the great spiritual forces of his day and far in advance of his day as a social reformer. It is not commonly recognized how much he owed to his residence in Holland. It was to the example of Holland that he appealed when arguing for toleration in the debates on the settlement of the civil government, and urging those in authority to "tame that old spirit of domination among Christians which was the source of so much persecution."

In his schemes for the better care of the poor, he also appealed to the example of what was done in Holland.

Thirty-five of his letters are printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Soon he obtained great influence both in ecclesiastical and in social matters, and so it is only natural that

¹ John Winthrop, *History of New England from 1620-1649*, 2d edition by James Savage, Boston, 1853, vol. 1, p. 20 s.q.

he should have a hand, and a strong hand too, in the erection of Harvard College.

By the General Court of Massachusetts-Bay Colony it was ordered that in 1636 a school or college should be erected, and on November 2, 1637, it was ordered that it should be at Newtowne. At the same time a committee was appointed consisting of six magistrates and six elders. To this committee belonged (besides Rev. John Cotton and Rev. John Wilson, both of Boston, and others) Rev. Hugh Peter. His name appears again in the "Theses" of the first class of graduates at Harvard in 1642. That his name was not a dead issue in the list is shown by the following records: ¹

In the *College Book* No. I, p. 5, is recorded in Mr. Samuel Shephard's account of receipts:

1639 Received of Mr. Peters and Mr. Weld £10.00.0.

College Book No. I, p. 9, in the account of Mr. Tyng:

month 3d 16th day (= May 16) 1644 Item for whatever is due to the college of that which was sent by Mr. Weld and Mr. Peters.²

In *College Book* No. III is recorded:

£ 150 from divers gentlemen and merchants in England by William Hibbons, Thomas Welde and Hugh Peters towards furnishing the Library with books.

The latter quotation bears no date in the transcript of Mr. Quincy, but it is evident that it refers to the time when Hugh Peter was in England, where he had gone with Rev. Thomas Welde and William Hibbons both for ecclesiastical and commercial affairs entrusted to their care by the Colony.

Furthermore, in Winthrop's "History of New England" the following note refers to a sermon preached at Boston by Rev. Mr. Peter on May 15, 1636; i.e., a few months before a resolution was taken by the General Court to erect a College:

Mr. Peter, preaching at Boston, made an earnest request to the Church for []³ things: 1. That they would spare their teacher, Mr. Cotton, for a time, that he might go through the Bible, and raise marginal notes upon all the knotty places of the Scriptures. 2. That a new book of []⁴ might be made, to begin where the other had left. 3. That a form of church government might be drawn according to the Scriptures. 4. That they would take order for employment of the people (especially women and children, in the Winter time), for he feared that idleness would be the ruin⁵ both of church and Common wealth.⁶

¹ I quote from Quincy's *History*, vol. 1, pp. 453, 455, 459.

² Amount not filled in.

³ Blank.

⁴ Blank. Mr. Savage fills in: "martyrs." I do not know on what ground.

⁵ Vice?

⁶ John Winthrop, *History of New England*, 2d ed. vol. 1, p. 222.

Those who are acquainted with the time feel that on the first three points a man is speaking who is keenly interested in the scientific study of the problems of his age and that these points resemble those which called into existence the universities in the Netherlands in the latter half of the sixteenth century. It need not be wondered at that Hugh Peter was one of the warmest friends and most active promoters of the College to be erected at Newtowne, a name soon afterwards changed to Cambridge.

Peter's letter discovered at Leyden breathes the same spirit. Rev. Hugh Goodyear, to whom it was written, belonged to a family in Manchester, where the family name occurs up to this time. He came to Leyden toward the end of 1616, as on the 14th of January, 1617, he was inscribed as a member of the Leyden University in the following interesting terms:

1617. 14 Januarii. Hugo Goodyear Anglus in comitatu Lancastrensi Magister artium annorum XXVII s. theologiæ studiosus, habitans apud Thomam broer.¹

That means not only that Hugh Goodyear, for some reason or other, came over to Holland about a year before he received a call as minister of the English (Reformed) Church at Leyden, but that he was intimately connected with Thomas Brewer, the famous printer, who was one of the most prominent members of the Pilgrim Colony and who with Elder Brewster enjoyed the honor of being persecuted by the British Government for printing nonconformist books. His story may be read in the official documents collected in Arber's "Story of the Pilgrim Fathers."² This little notice at once destroys the general opinion that there existed a great difference and a strong antagonism between the English Puritans and the Presbyterians in Holland and the Pilgrim group. No doubt there were points in which these groups disagreed, but this difference did not exclude intimate friendship. The Pilgrim group worshipped separately and did not join with the English Church already existing at Leyden, but this was for another reason. The fact is that Robinson's death put a premature end to the hope and expectation of those who emigrated as well as of those who had stayed in Holland, that at some time the whole colony might be reunited in New England, preserving both full religious freedom and English nationality. I am convinced that this hope was also the principal reason why they refused not only to become a part of the Eng-

¹ *Volumen Inscriptionum Academiae Leydensis*, i, p. 347.

² Edward Arber, *The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623 A.D.* London, 1897, pp. 195-247.

lish Church in Holland, which was a part of the Dutch Reformed Church, but also declined the offer to colonize under Dutch sovereignty in America. Robinson and his followers were loyal both to their conscience and to their king. That no dogmatic difference was the cause of their separate worship in Leyden is proved by the fact that when all hope of being united with their brethren in New England was destroyed by the death of their pastor, a part of them joined the Church of Mr. Goodyear, among them two of the most prominent men of the Pilgrim Colony in Leyden, namely, William Jepson and John Keble, who, according to a letter of Ralph Smith dated July 1, 1633, were deacons in Goodyear's church. The Rev. Mr. Goodyear was an intimate friend of Mrs. Robinson and her family in Leyden and continued the correspondence with the members of Robinson's family who were settled in New England.¹ Others, who had more or less lost their nationality by constant intercourse with the Dutch, joined the Dutch Reformed Church and we may take it for granted that in many cases these were the members who were less strict in Sabbath-keeping and such matters. The Rev. Mr. Goodyear, as a strong Puritan, was quite strict in this respect. The minutes of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden contain curious particulars about a certain Mr. Henry Staffart, a barber, member of Rev. Mr. Goodyear's church, who was excommunicated by that church for shaving on Sabbath day and was received by the Dutch church, the latter not thinking this transgression of such a grave character as to exclude the man from communion.²

By all this the spiritual kinship of Hugh Peter and Hugh Goodyear has been amply demonstrated and we may proceed with the study of the former's letter. Rev. Hugh Peter, desiring to promote the interests of Harvard College to his utmost, sends a young friend of his, Francis Higgenson, the second son of his late colleague Rev. Francis

¹ I quote this part of the above-mentioned letter of Ralph Smith to Rev. Hugh Goodyear (dated Plymouth, July 1, 1633): "Wee intreat yu speak to ye 2 deacons of ye Church (ye neghbo^r John Keble and Wm Jepson ni fallor) to sell o^r house for us, . . . My wife (and I also) salute M^r Robensō and M^r Greenwood hir so^t (Mr. John Robinsō) and his wife wth ye rest, ye deacds and al ye saints: as if I named thē, for her old paine of hir head is now uppō hir: its greevous to speak Isaak Robinsō was at hir house last sommr: nigh death and so continewd til his recoverie after o^r frends death and comes to us somtimes, so shee hath had op(por)tunitie to requite his fath^r: labor of love in some measure, and his moth^r: love and loving tokens."

² Minutes of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden, 1633, July 23, etc. The Dutch Consistory, however, was not so very eager to receive the man and the intercession of the Magistrate was needed before he was received as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Minutes of the Consistory, 1639, Oct. 29.

Higgenson, pastor of Salem, to the Rev. Mr. Goodyear "to be spent with him in such learning as may suite him for our collidge here," especially, as Peter explains in the latter part of his letter, because Harvard has "need of tutors y^t are academicall." Hugh Peter was one of that old, earnest Puritan stock who were not content with piety only, nor with science only, but who thought it necessary that true religion and sound learning should go together.

It is the same motive which called into existence the old Protestant Universities in the Netherlands, especially that of Leyden, first for the sake of educating a clergy who were well trained in theology and secondly for the promoting of such sciences as were needed in a flourishing country. Rev. Francis Higgenson came to Salem in the *Talbot* in 1629. He had received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. His talents, acquirements, and character brought him the offer of some of the best livings in England, but his scruples of nonconformity would not suffer him to accept them. He was a man of eminent talents, endued with grace, apt in teaching, mighty in the Scriptures, learned in the tongues, able to convince gainsayers. He was courteous and obliging and uncommonly popular as a preacher.¹ After his arrival at Salem a church was erected there, which was the second church in New England. Mr. Charles Gott,² in a letter to Governor Bradford, dated Salem, July 30, 1629, narrates how a solemn day of humiliation was set apart for the choice of a pastor and a teacher of the church at Salem, and how Mr. Skelton was chosen as a pastor and Mr. Higgenson as a teacher. After Mr. Higgenson's death, the care of the widow and her other children fell to the eldest son John Higgenson, but Hugh Peter's letter shows that the church of Salem did not neglect its duty toward their late "teacher's" family. The young Francis Higgenson was the first of those students who came over from the New World to Leyden either to begin or to complete their studies, because there was no opportunity in America as yet to acquire the knowledge which the founders of Harvard College considered necessary for the ministers of the Church. He became vicar of Kirkly Stephen in Westmoreland (England) and wrote against the Quakers. So probably after his stay at Leyden he went to England. His return to England can hardly have been earlier than 1641. He died in 1670.³

¹ I find these particulars in the note from the *Annals of Salem*, p. 43, to "New Englands Memorial," by Nathaniel Mourton (*Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, Everymans Library, p. 102).

² Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation*, MS., p. 173.

³ William Bently, *A Description and History of Salem*, in: *Collections of the Mass. Hist.*

Although Higgenson left Leyden without being inscribed in the *Album Studiosorum* at Leyden, other students followed from Harvard. Probably one of them was the Samuel Bellingham, who was inscribed August 30, 1661, as "Anglobritannus annorum 27, medicinæ studiosus," and who, according to the *Liber Recensionum*, was a student of medicine during the years 1661-1664. He is probably a relative of that Samuel Bellingham, who in 1642 belonged to the first class of graduates of Harvard and according to Peirce¹ received the degree of Doctor of Physic at Leyden, a statement which I am not able to verify. Probably there were more Harvard students who came to Leyden, but the difficulty is that they are inscribed as "Anglus" or "Anglo-Britannus," and, as a great number of English students were registered in Leyden, it would require more researches here and in New England to discover them.

In the year of the Pilgrim Tercentenary a graduate of Leyden went to Harvard to complete his studies. Could there be a better augury for the renewal of the ancient relations than this fact and the discovery of the first student who three hundred years ago came over from New England to Leyden? We may earnestly hope that the old friendship may be continued and strengthened for the welfare of both Harvard and Leyden.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE HARVARD DEAD

By GEORGE D. MARKHAM, '81

MANY of us have felt a lack in all the suggestions for a memorial which have been made up to this time. All are open to the objection that the proposed memorials would become associated with other matters. If any use is made of a building, even though it be called "The Memorial to the Harvard Men Who Died in the World War," students of a later time will think of it chiefly by its use and not by its title, just as we, of a generation after the Civil War, thought of Memorial Hall as a restaurant or the place for the Commencement exercises.

No arch or statue seems adequate to express our feeling.

But is there not something we can put up which will be fine

Soc. for the year 1798, Boston, 1800, p. 244, says that he died about 1660 as a minister of Westmoreland.

¹ B. Peirce, *A History of Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1883, Appendix, p. 65.

enough, conspicuous enough, and be a war memorial so long as it stands?

I came down the battle-front, this summer, and was stirred, as never before, over the horror of the experience through which our men passed. To those who came out alive, that country will always seem to have been purchased with the life-blood of humanity. They will always think that they are part-owners of it.

What more suitable than to build at the head of the Square, where one would face it coming from Boston, a beautiful copy of one of the Belgian or French towers, in white stone, and equip it with a fine carillon of bells? A model can be easily selected which would be a delight to see and study, always. Whatever it would cost would be willingly contributed by Harvard men, if they were sure that it was going to be lofty enough and beautiful enough to satisfy the requirements of an adequate memorial. Such a tower, without use except for its beauty and to house the bells, would be unique in our country, and would probably remain so. And every time the bells were rung, by artist ringers whom we should have to import, the students of the generations to come would be reminded of that foreign land which Harvard men helped to save with their blood.

A SUGGESTION FOR INCREASING THE UNDERGRADUATE INTEREST IN STUDIES

By WILLIAM L. PUTNAM, '82

THE idealism of the undergraduate student, his eagerness to achieve something for his college, for his country or for any cause which fills him with enthusiasm is constantly referred to with admiration by those in charge of universities. This unselfish impulse is recognized as one of the strongest forces in a student's life, and great results have been and are being accomplished by appealing to it.

The most telling of these appeals at present are those made in behalf of athletics, where boys are asked and expected to work hard to win laurels for the college on the gridiron or the river or the track. They have to train regularly and monotonously for long periods, to give up smoking, drinking, and late entertainments, to keep off probation, which often requires laborious and irksome study, and they make all these sacrifices willingly and even eagerly for the sake of their college.

In none of these cases is the undergraduate primarily interested in winning honor for himself. He is anxious to have his Alma Mater win, and very glad to play a useful even if an inconspicuous part in the preparation of the team by which her victory is secured. A Harvard man prefers, for example, to be a member of a tennis team to play against Yale and to win a match in that contest rather than to be champion of Harvard, which is only an individual honor. In short, the undergraduate likes to work for the success of his college and particularly likes to work for it as one of a team.

These intercollegiate contests are not confined to athletics. There are competing debating teams which attract some attention from the newspapers and there are chess teams which bring victories that are noticed by those who are interested in this game. But it is a curious fact that no effort has ever been made to organize contesting teams in regular college studies. All rewards for scholarship are strictly individual and are given in money, or in prizes or in honorable mention. No opportunity is offered a student by diligence and high marks in examinations to win or help in winning honor for his college. All that is offered to him is the chance of personal reward. Little appeal is made to high ideals or to unselfish motives.

Is not this one of the reasons why the effort to interest the great bulk of the undergraduate body in their studies is such an uphill task? Some few of them may be wise enough to realize the truth of what they are told often; namely, that if they work hard at their books they will lay the foundation for a future career which will reflect credit on their college; but this is a rather conceited view and the prospect is too remote to appeal to most young men. Those who distinguish themselves as students usually do so either from a desire to improve their own chances of obtaining assistance in college or good employment after graduation, or else from a wish to keep up some family tradition of scholarship or to please some inspiring instructor or from some other similar incentive.

Probably one reason why undergraduate teams do not contest in scholarship is the difficulty of fixing the terms and conditions of such a contest and arranging the details, but in these days, when all contests are fought in the presence of umpires and under highly artificial and technical rules, is there any more difficulty in fixing the terms of a contest of scholars than in arranging for the International Olympic Games or other similar events?

I want to lay particular stress on the point that the competition to

be valuable should be between teams and not individuals. Undoubtedly, one reason for the surpassing interest in football games is that the victory is the result of an immense amount of coöperative work, much of it done by people who are never seen by the public. Some twenty-five or more men actually take part in the crowning event of the season, but the efficiency of the team is the result of the coördinate efforts of three times as many players and coaches, each of whom contributes an essential part to the final result. It is a very inspiring thing in itself to form part of such a large body working harmoniously to achieve a great end.

The absence of the opportunity for team-work in undergraduate studies is the more noteworthy from the fact that both before entering college and after graduation most boys do their work as members of a competing team or organization. The preparatory schools take a definite pride in entering their boys without conditions and in a creditable manner and a prize is given to the school whose candidates do best. Every boy as he prepares for his examination feels that he is a part of the school team competing for this prize.

After graduation men usually get into the employ of a firm or corporation or similar body and become intensely loyal to its interests and eager to work hard for its success. Even those who continue their studies at the Law School get an opportunity to become editors of the *Law Review*, or to become members of law clubs which have interclub contests, so that students are able to do work directly connected with their studies as part of a team which wins credit for the club or the *Review*.

But the regular work of a man's college years — those four most impressionable years — must be done individually and for his own selfish advantage, and one can but ask whether the effort to induce the bulk of the students and their parents to take more interest in their studies would not accomplish more if an appeal were made to higher motives and an opportunity offered for team-work and for winning laurels for the college.

It seems probable that the competition which has inspired young men to undertake and undergo so much for the sake of athletic victories might accomplish some result in academic fields.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW

THE various discussions and criticisms of college education that have appeared in the MAGAZINE from time to time have not altogether satisfied the Monologist. He invaded the Sanctum recently to tell us exactly what was wrong about college education and what corrective measures should be taken. A Visit from a reformer

"I begin with this question," he said impressively, as he seated himself beside our desk and raised the index finger of his right hand. "Should it be possible for a man to go through college, doing well in his courses, mind you, — perhaps even getting a degree *summa cum laude*, — and emerge absolutely ignorant of elementary, rudimentary matters? But that is happening every year. You ask me to define what I mean by elementary and rudimentary. I won't define, but I'll illustrate. The colleges don't require for admission the slightest knowledge of plants, trees, rocks, or birds. That's all right. But it is n't right that they should let a man graduate without the slightest knowledge of plants, trees, rocks, or birds. I have n't a doubt that in every graduating class at Harvard there are fifty men who don't know a columbine from a snapdragon, a bluebird from a blue jay, a pine from a spruce, or limestone from granite. Is n't it ridiculous to consider a man who is ignorant in such ways an educated man? College education does n't sufficiently train the eye. It is all directed toward training the mind. There ought to be one or two or three compulsory courses in the out-of-doors — courses in which the laboratory is the open country. There would be textbooks to read and drawings to study, but the important thing would be the field work, done in small groups under capable, alert tutors.

"College education not only neglects the eye; it neglects the hand. I believe in manual training. Don't think for a moment that I'm one of these vocational education faddists; I'm not. I'm for the classical education against the vocational every time, if it's necessary to take sides. But why should there be any conflict? Why should n't the two schools be reconciled and made to work in harmony? A college ought to prescribe some manual training for those students who have never had anything of the sort in preparatory schools. There are college men who have never been Boy Scouts and who can't tie any other knots than bow knots and hard knots and sometimes by mistake a granny. Knot-tying is n't a subject that could very well be strung out

into a course or even a half-course, but it's one of a lot of useful odds and ends that every well-educated man ought to know. There ought to be a prescribed course in the practicalities — applied mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, gardening — a course in what to do and how to do it. No man is really well educated unless he is a handy man about the house.

"I do not agree with some of the articles that I have read in the *MAGAZINE* by writers who think that the standard of work required of the undergraduates is too low. Neither do I believe that it is desirable to standardize the work in various courses, so that all shall present the same degree of difficulty. In the first place, such standardization is impossible. What is hard for one man is easy for another. Any subject in which a man is really interested cannot be really hard for him. It's of much more importance that a teacher should make his course interesting than that he should make it hard. As I look back, some of the most interesting and valuable courses that I took when I was in college were those generally regarded as the easiest. Fine Arts 4 under Norton, Geology 4 under Shaler, were unquestionably snap courses, yet ideas, points of view, and even bits of information that I picked up in those courses have remained with me and been useful to me, while all the knowledge that I acquired with such effort and reluctance in — well, courses that it would be invidious to mention — I released gayly when the last examination was passed, and have never been able or indeed desirous to recapture.

"More interest and less discipline should be the motto of every college — the goal to struggle toward. I am not sure that the tendency is n't in the other direction, the direction of less interest and more discipline. What professor who lectures to a class three times a week for a year is to be heard invariably with profit? Even Norton, James, Shaler, Royce, all the most stimulating of them, had not merely moments but hours when one felt that they were getting through the task as best they could. A good many of those who, under the present conception and convention of a professor's duties, have to lecture two or three times a week would do better to prepare a course of twelve or twenty lectures and deliver them at stated intervals through the year. Then they would give their classes something definite, substantial, and articulate to lay hold of, instead of the fragmentary, formless, and repetitious discussions on which the student is expected to take notes and the main purpose of which sometimes seems to be to require the appearance of the professor on the platform and the attendance of the

students on the benches. I do not agree with Mr. Dickinson Miller's opinion, quoted in the last number of the *MAGAZINE*, that the professor craves the opportunity to lecture upon all occasions, or that he would see his quota of lectures reduced with consternation and dismay. I believe that the poor man would welcome an arrangement that permitted him to put his thoughts at leisure into compact, orderly, coherent form, and so to present them to his class. Suppose, for example, that a course in History were conducted in this fashion: At the first meeting of the class Professor X announces that there will be fortnightly lectures and monthly written tests, and that a schedule of the reading required for each fortnight will be printed in the College newspaper. Then the class will assemble only for the fortnightly lectures and for the written tests. Such an arrangement would result, I am sure, in the conservation of time for both professor and student. It would reduce also the petty administrative detail of the College Office. There would be fewer cuts to be recorded and fewer students to be disciplined. Attendance at lectures as at monthly tests would be regarded as a matter of real importance, not as a formality contrived by the College Office in order that infractions of it might be punished. Interest in the work of the course and in the professor's lectures would be increased, and the students, freed of the restraint that governs them at present in their work, would do more and better work. Shall I go on, or have you had enough?"

We have never been able to say to any one asking that question, "We have had enough!" We expressed some doubt as to our ability to digest so many nuggets of wisdom at a sitting, but intimated that we found his discourse fascinating.

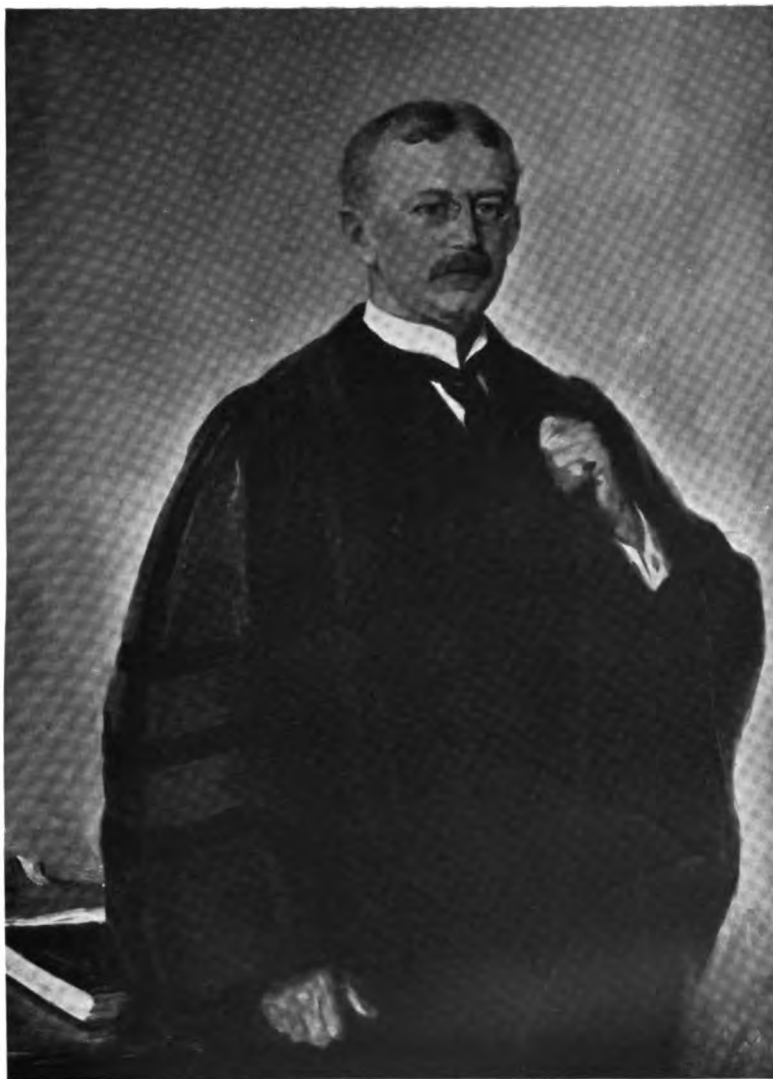
"How delightful," said he, settling back into his chair with great contentment, "would be an academic society of unharassed professors and unharassed students! Unharassed and unhurried! There would be diligence in study; there would be also *otium cum dignitate*. Eagerly instead of perfunctorily would the students listen to the professor's lectures. With the abolition of the unprofitable lecture hours they would have more time for study, and they would pursue their studies with greater zest and earnestness. The monthly written tests would have for most of them the same kind of interest that the weekly baseball games have for the nine that is in training. You look skeptical; you desire to ask me why. It will be because freedom and interest always unite to produce better results than are achieved under restriction and dulness. Under the system that I have outlined, the initial

lecture would be all important. It must present the conditions or the situation out of which the subject of the year's work takes its rise, and it must do this so vividly and attractively as to give a certain momentum to the students. Under the existing system, the initial lecture often does this, but the succeeding lectures, coming at too frequent intervals and being inferior in interest, kill the momentum. Now there will be no longer any such retarding influence; each lecture will renew the momentum received from the preceding one. The professor will become a more highly creative human being. The new system will borrow the methods that protect the lawyer and the business man. It will provide the professor with a buffer — probably a graduate student who assists him in his courses. When a student comes to see a professor during office hours — for every professor will keep office hours which he will nevertheless devote as far as possible to creative work — the buffer will take the visitor in hand, ascertain what his business with the professor is, and if it seems trivial will settle it himself. Only those students will be permitted to talk with the professor who have some contribution to make that seems to the buffer worth while. Here, it must be admitted, is the weakest point of the system. The buffer must be a man of rare discretion and tact — qualities not common among men who are likely to be applicants for the buffer's job. It may be easier to get able professors than competent buffers. But aside from that drawback you see, of course, the merit of the new system. The distinction to be achieved through showing intellectual capacity sufficient to gain a private audience with the professor will be a consideration stimulating to every ambitious student. The *Crimson* will very likely take on a new interest by running a column of 'personals:' 'Jacob Z. Terwilliger, '29, yesterday had speech with Professor Denkmal. Good work, Jacob.' 'Randolph Ranzo, '31, has surprised and delighted his friends by at last getting by the Cerberus that guards Professor Wollop's outer office.' When the professor has thus become as unapproachable as the banker, he will take his proper place in College life.

"Now what are the two things that it is most important for a young man to learn?"

Our mind did not seem to function, and after a few moments of silence he said with a trace of scorn in his voice:

"To know what he thinks, of course, and to be able to say it — that is one of the two most important things. The other is, to know what he thinks, and to be able to keep from saying it. The courses



MORRIS HICKEY MORGAN, '81

Professor of Classical Philology, 1899-1910

From the portrait by Wayman Adams, recently presented to the University by Mrs. Morgan

that a man takes in college should teach him the first of these things. The social relations into which he enters in college should teach him the second, which is outside the province of the teaching staff. But college teachers do not recognize so clearly as they might the importance of educating the student to define his thought and express it. There is more emphasis placed on the accumulation of information than on the development and tuning-up of clear thinking, accurately working minds. A graduate of Harvard should be able to stand on his feet and talk simply and easily to an audience. He should be able to write with clearness and with no waste of words on any subject that he knows or that interests him. Are many graduates of Harvard able to do either of these things? Training in public speaking should be prescribed for every undergraduate. I should like to see a course in composition prescribed for all Seniors. By the time a man is a Senior, he is likely to have some ideas to express, and he should be able to grasp readily the criticisms made of his thought and of his manner of expression. It should not be difficult to cultivate in him then the respect for words, the fastidiousness in the use of them, that he could not gain at an earlier period and that without being subjected to direct criticism he may never acquire."

We could not repress a yawn. The Monologist rose, in evident displeasure, and seemed hardly appeased by our hasty and hearty expression of the hope that some trained educator might think it worth while to comment on his singular theories, if not to adopt them.

THE UNIVERSITY THE OPENING TERM

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR

THE accompanying tables of enrolment show that the University has made a substantial gain over the figures of a year ago. These figures give the Harvard population as it stood on the tenth day of registration in each roll call year; the total on Oct. 7, 1920, was 5481 while that of Oct. 4, 1921, is 5878. Late registrations have made a substantial addition this autumn, so that the final enrolment will probably reach 6000, and may even exceed this figure. In any case the registration is larger than that of any previous year and represents an increase of not far from a thousand students when compared with the figures of two years ago. Compared with the high-water mark of 1916 it represents a gain of nearly 400.

Various items in the appended schedules seem to call for a word of explanation or comment. In each of the four undergraduate classes, it will be noted, there is a marked expansion. This is due in part, however, to the abolition of the "unclassified" category. In the case of students entering Harvard after having spent one or more years at some other college, it has hitherto been the practice to insist on a probationary year. Such students, accordingly, have been rated as "unclassified" until their appropriate status could be determined. As has been pointed out in a previous issue of the *MAGAZINE* this proved to be an unsatisfactory arrangement in that it practically deprived a large body of students of any part in many undergraduate activities. So provision was made that hereafter all students in Harvard College should be assigned to one or other of the four undergraduate classes, but that in the case of men coming from other colleges this assignment should be provisional only. The result, of course, is to make these classes larger than if the old practice had been continued. At the same time the elimination of the "unclassified" does not account for the entire increase. The total undergraduate enrolment is larger than it was a year ago, and the larger portion of the net gain is due to an increase in the number of regularly-admitted freshmen. Even after due allowance has been made for transfers, the freshman class is the largest on record.

It will be noted, again, that the number of "out-of-course" students has dropped considerably. Last year the registration included many students whose work had been interrupted by the war but who returned after the demobilization to complete their work. Most of these men got through in June. In another year there will be no out-of-course students, or almost none, save the few who fail to graduate on time and subsequently come back for an additional half-year to finish.

The graduate and professional schools, with one important exception,

	1920-1921	1921-1922
College		
Seniors	333	429
Juniors	616	664
Sophomores	579	665
Freshmen	623	881
Unclassified	278	—
Out-of-course	97	41
Total	2526	2673
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences		
	524	561
School of Architecture	31	45
School of Landscape Architecture	24	23
Bussey Institute	14	20
Graduate School of Business Administration		
Second year	128	165
First year	275	256
Unclassified	5	7
Special	24	30
Total	432	458
Graduate School of Education		
	96	130
Divinity School		
	36	50
Engineering School		
Graduates	15	15
Seniors	20	61
Juniors	69	64
Sophomores	23	44
Freshmen	35	60
Unclassified	39	—
Special	7	11
Total	208	255
Law School		
Graduates	10	8
Third year	189	265
Second year	279	244
First year	359	379
Unclassified	83	49
Special	—	42
Total	920	987
Medical School		
Fourth year	105	102
Third year	102	123
Second year	106	120
First year	125	125
Public health	1	1
Total	439	471
Dental School		
Graduates	46	1
Fourth year	—	43
Third year	37	64
Second year	69	67
First year	79	25
Special	—	5
Total	231	205
Total for Harvard University	5481	5878

show moderate gains. Most striking, perhaps, is the continued growth of the Law School. A year ago this department of the University registered a gain of about 80 students, thus setting a new record. This year it has added nearly 70 more. Late registrations have now put the Law School above the 1000-mark. This is in truth a notable achievement when one remembers that none but graduates of approved colleges are admitted to candidacy for the law degree. Among institutions on a strictly graduate basis the Harvard Law School is probably the largest in the country. The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has now recovered the whole of its war-period loss. The Graduate School of Business Administration, which set a limit to its numbers last winter, has virtually reached its designated maximum, or will have done so when belated registrations are reckoned in. It is a high tribute to the strength and standing of the Business School that its enrolment should have increased in spite of the high tuition fee, which is now fixed at \$400 per year, just double that of the Law School. The Medical School keeps up its slow but steady growth. The first-year class, however, shows no gain over the figures of a year ago. Alone among the professional departments the Dental School has lost in numbers, the decline in first-year students being very marked. Last year the entering class at the Dental School numbered 79; this autumn it included only 25 men. The raising of the requirements for admission and the increased tuition fees appear to have given the Dental School a serious set-back.

The two newer departments of the University are making progress. The Engineering School has more than 250 students this year; the Graduate School of Education (which opened its doors in September, 1920) has increased its enrolment to 130. It is a significant fact that nearly fifty per cent of all those who are listed in this year's catalogue will be students who already possess their baccalaureate degrees. The schools which are on a strictly graduate basis are responsible for practically one-half our entire enrolment. The students in these schools, taking them as a whole, represent almost every college in the country. In the Law School alone more than 180 American colleges are represented by one or more graduates. The Graduate School of Business Administration is almost equally cosmopolitan, and so is the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for that matter.

Every year, when the registration figures indicate a continued growth in the various University departments, the question of setting a limit to further expansion comes forward for discussion. Harvard College will have about 2750 students when they are all counted; the University as a whole will have 6000 or more. In another year or two, if the present drift continues, there will be 8000 students in the four undergraduate classes. Naturally enough, some friends of Harvard are asking whether this would not be a good place to stop. A college which contains 3000 male undergraduates may very well, in the opinion of some, consider itself full-grown, and should not attempt to add more cubits to its stature. Presi-

dent Lowell, in his annual report for 1919-1920, ventured the suggestion that the process of Harvard expansion has now proceeded far enough and that it would not be amiss, for the present at least, to concentrate our energies on improving the quality of the work already in hand. With that suggestion, interpreted as an expression of general policy and not as a rigid rule, there will be little disagreement. Limiting numbers, however, is not so simple as might at first glance appear. There is no difficulty, to be sure, in setting an arbitrary figure by fiat of the authorities and then applying the simple rule of first come, first served. That, however, will not enable any institution to secure the best among those who apply; on the contrary it is a reasonably dependable way of making sure that we shall not get the best.

President McCracken, of Vassar College, has recently expressed pride in the fact that Vassar was the first American college to place a limit upon student enrolment, thus subordinating the question of numbers to that of quality. Then, rather naively, he went on to explain that at Vassar "prospective students must now enroll at the age of ten and we are now enrolling the entire Class of 1927." As a means of keeping the enrolment within arbitrary bounds this is not a new device. Certain New England preparatory schools have carried it to the point where, in order to get a boy into the charmed circle at the age of twelve, his parents must hasten to register him the moment he is born. No one would argue, however, that the schools obtain students of better quality by pursuing this plan.

In discussions of the subject there is too often a confusion of ideas. It is everywhere assumed, apparently, that if numbers be large, the quality must be poor; and, conversely, that when an institution has a small number of students, due to artificial limitations, these young men or young women must be a picked lot. It is likewise taken for granted that the instructor who teaches only a few students must from the nature of things impart good instruction, and that he is bound to stamp the impress of his own individuality upon all who frequent his classroom. Teachers with big classes, on the other hand, are with equal assurance presumed to be poor teachers, devoid of personality, or, if they possess this indefinable attribute, unable to make its influence felt. These assumptions, however, square very poorly with the facts. It is quite possible for a college with a small quota of students to acquire a large proportion of poor material, — a glance over the educational institutions of the country will afford sufficient evidence of that fact. Good students, good teachers and good instruction hinge a great deal more upon the setting of high standards than upon any mere restriction of numbers. Restrictions which involve no process of selection other than that which arises from mere priority of application are likely to accomplish nothing in the way of securing a higher grade of student-material. Such restrictions do not embody an essential step toward the raising of standards. To fulfil its prime purpose a system of restriction must be genuinely selective, and if it be such there is no virtue in setting the limitation at any artificial figure. By stiffening or relaxing the com-

petitive tests an institution can obtain, in any year, whatever number of students it may desire.

If, therefore, it is deemed desirable that Harvard College should be permitted to grow no larger, there is no need of a nation-wide announcement that hereafter only the first three thousand qualified applicants will be admitted, nor for a warning that "prospective students must now enroll with us at the age of ten." Slipping the standards of admission a notch higher will take care of the situation at one end, and raising the standards of work required for graduation will abundantly take care of it at the other.

The new regulations which have been adopted at Dartmouth this autumn, and which will go into effect there at the opening of the next college year are worthy of comment in this connection. Dartmouth, as is well known, admits a large proportion of its students upon certificates from secondary schools. This, unlike the plan of admission by examination, is a non-competitive arrangement and does not enable the college authorities to rate applicants in what appears to be their exact order of excellence. Being overwhelmed with applications during the past couple of years Dartmouth found it necessary to impose a limitation based upon priority, but this is now to be abandoned. All applicants are hereafter to be given a rating, and this rating is to depend not only upon the applicant's proficiency in his school studies but upon his mental, moral and physical qualities so far as these can be ascertained from sources other than his school record. Having thus given a rating to all the applicants, whether they come early or late, the ones who stand at the top of the list will be taken in. In other words the process of selection will not be based upon either priority or admission examinations but upon a new rating scheme which the Dartmouth authorities have worked out. The genesis of the scheme, presumably, is the plan of rating used in the United States Army during the war.

As regards the students who come to Dartmouth from other colleges the new rule is that hereafter none but those who have stood in the top third of their respective classes shall be admitted. This is a rather drastic rule in view of the general practice which the colleges now follow, which is to admit without question any one who comes with a certificate of good standing from another institution. At Dartmouth, for the future, good standing will not be enough, the applicant must bring evidence that he has attained a relatively high scholastic rank at the institution from which he comes. This rule, if strictly enforced, will considerably lessen the migration to Dartmouth from other colleges.

Some interest attaches to a third regulation which the New Hampshire college is now putting into force, or, more accurately, to the survey which led to the establishment of this regulation. This new rule, which marks a departure from the usual and long-standing practice in American colleges, provides that if a student is dropped from Dartmouth for deficient scholarship he will not be readmitted under any cir-

The "second chance" students

cumstances. Many parents and some educators will think such a rule unjust. They will point to examples of men within their own acquaintance who have stumbled, regained their balance, and made good. Doubtless there are not a few such cases, if one takes the colleges as a whole. Do they, however, form a considerable fraction of the total? Do most of the students to whom the colleges afford a second chance succeed in ultimately making their way into the society of scholars?

At Dartmouth they have made a careful study of this question, in the course of which the records of all re-admitted students during the past decade have been examined. The survey shows that relatively few of these "second chance" men have justified the leniency shown to them. The great majority have been dropped again, or have struggled along on the ragged edge of exclusion, or at best have managed to gain some place near the bottom of the graduation lists. The proportion of those who, on second trial, have made their way into undoubted good standing is very small, too small in fact to repay the college for the sacrifice involved. At Dartmouth, accordingly, it has been decided that men who have had one opportunity and have failed to show themselves worthy of it will not be allowed to occupy classroom space so long as hundreds of qualified new applicants are being turned away.

It would be interesting to see whether our own statistics relating to dropped and re-admitted undergraduates would not prove to be of much the same tenor if they were compiled. Considerable groups of men are dropped at Harvard each year; many of them come back the following September and are permitted to reënter on producing some evidence that they have undergone a change of heart or of habits meanwhile. Occasionally the transformation proves to have been genuine and such cases are then used to point a moral. But how about the great majority of these men? Would a survey of their records lead to the conclusion that at Cambridge, as at Hanover, educators have been spending a good deal of their energy in the vain attempt to put a polish upon a sizable mass of pot-metal?

A year or two ago the Student Council at Harvard suggested to the Faculty that it would be a good plan to make public the relative academic standing of every undergraduate at the close of each college year. The new Rank List The practice has been to publish the names of high-ranking students only, — that is, the names of those who had obtained honor grades. This method, however, left the larger proportion of the student body untouched, for the number of men who receive the grade of "B" or better is relatively small. The Student Council expressed the opinion that the names of those undergraduates who stand near the bottom of the list should also be published in order that their classmates should know the facts. In compliance with this suggestion the 1921 Rank List contains the names of all undergraduates ranged into six groups. The three highest groups contain the men who have gained honor standing; the middle group includes the high pass men, so-called; the lower groups are assigned to those whose records are low but do not

constitute failures. An alphabetical arrangement of the names is added to facilitate the looking-up of each student's academic status.

The various Yard dormitories have been going through the hands of the painters this autumn. All the exterior woodwork has been painted white, a change which worked wonders in relieving these buildings of their sombre appearance. Various interior changes have also been made in these buildings, particularly in Grays Hall and in Wadsworth House. The former has been remodelled so as to place the studies on the sunny side of the building. Wadsworth House has been turned into administrative offices, thus making it possible to utilize for dormitory purposes many of the rooms in the regular Yard buildings which have hitherto been occupied by administrative officers. The Yard dormitories are now occupied, almost entirely, by members of the Senior Class.

Mention of administrative offices brings to mind the fact that the amount of clerical work which seems to be necessary in connection with the process of higher education has enormously increased during the past two decades. Not only at Harvard but at institutions throughout the country the number of deans, assistant deans, directors, secretaries, committees, and so forth has been steadily expanded. Twenty years ago a single dean of Harvard College handled the various problems of his office; to-day there are four assistant deans in addition. In every branch of non-instructional work there has been a similar expansion until to-day it is true, in more than one American university, that the number of persons actually giving instruction is less than that of those who perform non-instructional duties of one sort or another. This multiplication of administrative officials and administrative functions began in the state universities. It was the backwash of a similar development at the state capitols. From the state universities it has been spreading to the endowed colleges, and the question may well be raised whether it has not already proceeded too far. For after all a University, we take it, is a place where some men teach and others study. In so far as the greater effectiveness of teaching or of study can be promoted by creating new administrative offices, or by greatly expanding the work of old ones, such action is easy to justify. But at the point where the elaboration of administrative channels and red tape serves to slow down the educational machinery this justification ceases. Sooner or later the law of diminishing returns must come into play with respect to this matter. Education is the end; administration, so-termed, is merely a means. An educational institution in which a majority of the names on the pay roll are those of persons not engaged in giving instruction is like an army made up chiefly of quartermasters, company clerks, orderlies and the like. Such an army would have its paper work performed with great precision, no doubt; but as a combatant force it would leave something to be desired.

The work of editing the records of the Harvard men in the World War, which has been proceeding for nearly four years under the supervision of Mr.

F. S. Mead, '87, has now been completed. The printed volume, containing more than eleven hundred pages, is now on its way to subscribers. No copies have been printed for general sale, so that those who failed to get their names on the subscription lists will have difficulty in obtaining copies now. The book includes the service records of more than eleven thousand men. It is divided into two parts, of which the first and larger part is devoted to the records of men who were in the military and naval service, while the second part includes the much smaller number of those who were connected with certain auxiliary services. The lists have been compiled with extraordinary care, and although they may not prove to be absolutely complete they are as nearly so as watchfulness could make them.

The attendance at the various preliminary games in the Stadium has been larger this year than ever before. The game with Penn State College drew a big crowd, while the contest with Centre College was so largely patronized as to bring the wooden stands into use. Various explanations have been offered for this increased attendance, particularly at a time when the patronage of theatres and other places of amusement has greatly fallen off. The admission charges have been increased during recent years but this has not diminished the attendance. The public demand for season tickets seems to be growing more brisk each year. With the increased buying of season tickets by the general public these games have lost a good deal of their old character. Large crowds of people who have no immediate interest in either of the contending teams, or in the colleges which these teams represent, throng into the Stadium to watch what they are inclined to look upon as a twentieth-century gladiatorial show. It is true that these crowds bring extra shekels to the coffers of the Athletic Association; but it is a fair question whether this provides sufficient compensation for the loss of the old traditions. The crowds in the public sections at some of the games this autumn have shown a temper which leaves a good deal to be desired; certain elements among them have manifested hoodlum propensities which ought not to be tolerated at college games; so much so that the proposal to discontinue altogether the public sale of season tickets is now being urged upon the athletic authorities. It is undesirable that any such radical step should be taken unless there should prove to be no way of avoiding it; but when players cannot make their way from the gridiron to the locker-building without being taunted and jostled by an ill-tempered crowd it seems to be high time for some remedial action.

CORPORATION RECORDS

Meeting of September 19, 1921

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Caroline S. Freeman (Mrs. James G. Freeman), \$62,799.54 in cash and securities valued at \$160,866.42 to be held as a fund, the income thereof to be used as the College shall determine.

From the estate of Mary Anna Palmer Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) \$22,500 on account of her bequest to establish "The Henry Draper Memorial Fund."

From the estate of George B. Upton, his unrestricted bequest of \$10,000.

From the estate of William H. Schofield, \$10,000, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Schofield Rooms (38 Grays Hall) which are to be devoted to the purposes of University hospitality, preference being given to visiting professors from other institutions or distinguished guests of the University.

From the estate of Sara E. Mower, \$4,850.74 additional for the erection of a building or for the general purposes of the College.

From the estate of Fannie E. Bartlett, \$1,982.30 to be added to the Matthew and Mary E. Bartlett Memorial Fund.

From the estate of Daniel L. F. Chase, \$287 additional.

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, \$34.42 additional in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

From the estate of Henry L. Pierce, \$8.93 additional on account of his residuary bequest.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$10,109.15 and \$108,129.50 in cash towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1896 for the gift of securities valued at \$3,400.50 and \$40,049.50 in cash for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the General Education Board for the gift of \$17,500 for the study of Psychiatry and Neuro-pathology.

To William Filene's Sons Company and the Jordan Marsh Company for their gifts of \$1000 each, to the R. H. Macy & Company for their gift of \$600, to L. Bamberger & Company, The Fair, Gilchrist Company, J. L. Hudson Company, R. H. Stearns Company and the R. H. White Company for their gifts of \$500 each, to Chandler & Company, Inc., Conrad & Company, E. T. Slattery Company, Rike-Kumler Company and Mr. Daniel F. Kelly for their gifts of \$250 each, to the Boston Store for the gift of \$200, to the L. S. Donaldson Company, Forbes & Wallace, Gladding Dry Goods Company, The Howland Dry Goods Company, S. Kann Sons Company, LaSalle & Koch Company, Meier & Frank Company & Younker Brothers for their gifts of \$100 each and to Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Company for their gift of \$50 for the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Samuel Sachs for his gift of \$3,740.67 for the Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts.

From the estate of Charles P. Bowditch \$2000 and to Professor Alfred M. Towner for his gift of \$63.04 for publications of the Peabody Museum. |

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$1260 for the purchase of the Schneider collection for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Gilbert Bettman for his gift of \$2040.17 for the erection of a flagpole on the Stadium in memory of Dr. Milton Bettman.

To Mr. Felix M. Warburg for his gift of \$500, to

Messrs. Arthur & Lawrence Berenson for their gift of \$250, to Messrs. Sydney S. Conrad, Frederick F. Greenman, Albert W. Kaffenburgh, Abraham Koshland, Israel N. Thurman and Felix Vorenberg for their gifts of \$100 each, to Mr. Louis Ziegel for his gift of \$50 and to Mr. Lee M. Friedman for his gift of \$25 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Harris Whittemore for his gift of \$750, to Mr. A. E. Merriman Pfaff for his gift of \$250, to Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge for his gift of \$100, to an anonymous friend and to Mrs. William A. Wadsworth for their gifts of \$50 each, to Mr. & Mrs. William C. Endicott for their gift of \$50, to Messrs. Guy Murchie and Stephen W. Phillips for their gifts of \$25 each and to Mr. Charles S. Hopkinson for his gift of \$15 for the Fogg Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund.

To the Class of 1899 for the gift of \$1000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000 for the purchase of a Persian miniature for the Fogg Museum.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$800 for Research in Cryogenic Engineering.

To the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company for the gift of \$750 for the du Pont Fellowship for 1921-22.

To Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes for her gift of \$300 and to Mr. Edward W. Forbes and Mrs. Kenneth G. T. Webster for their gifts of \$200 each for the Teaching Equipment Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Dr. J. Lewis Bremer for his gift of \$681.15 for the Department of Anatomy.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the fourth quarterly payment for the year 1920-21 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1920.

To Mr. Richard M. Saltonstall for his gift of \$500 towards supplementing the collection of glass flowers at the Botanical Museum.

To Miss Susan Minns for her gift of \$500 for present use at the Botanical Museum.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$495 for immediate use of the Cancer Commission.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mr. Charles H. Tyler for his gift of \$250 and to Mrs. George S. Silsbee and Mr. Charles F. Ayer for their gifts of \$50 each for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. Robert P. Perkins for his gift of \$300 for the Amory Glazier Hodges Scholarship for 1921-22.

To Messrs. Frederick P. Fish and James F. Porter for their gifts of \$100 each, to Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder for his gift of \$50 and to Mr. Dudley L. Pickman for his gift of \$25 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To the Division of Modern Languages for the gift of \$275 for the purchase of books for the Library.

To Mr. John E. Hyde for his gift of \$100, to Messrs. Arthur E. Barter and William L. Walker for their gifts of \$50 each, to Messrs. Raymond Stant and Donald English for their gifts of \$25 each, to Mr. Thomas R. Jones for his gift of \$10, to Messrs. George N. Janis and Frank M. Sawtell for their gifts of \$5 each, to Mr. James S. Armstrong for his gift of \$1.25 and to Mr. Frank C. Harding

for his gift of \$1 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. James J. Storrow for his gift of \$250 towards the purchase of the painting of "The Three Philosophers."

From the estate of Charles A. Dëan \$200 and to the Smith Patterson Company for the gift of \$50 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Messrs. Rodolphe L. Agassiz and Edward Wigglesworth for their gifts of \$100 each and to Mr. Livingston Davis for his gift of \$25 to the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography.

To Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham for her gift of \$200 for the Bureau for Research in Government.

To Professor Robert W. Willson for his gift of \$200 for assistance at the Astronomical Laboratory.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of \$172.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To the Harvard Engineering Society for the gift of \$146.83 for the scholarship fund.

To Mrs. Francis L. Higginson for her gift of \$100 towards a certain salary.

To Professor Herbert W. Smyth for his gift of \$100 for the Department of the Classics.

To Mrs. Kenneth G. T. Webster for her gift of \$100 to be added to the income of the Mary R. Searle Fund.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$97 for a case for the Peabody Museum.

To the Society of Harvard Dames for the gift of \$59.15 to be added to the Loan Fund.

To Drs. Charles G. Pike and Eugene B. Wyman for their gifts of \$25 each for the Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$50 to be added to the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$1500 for four scholarships for the year 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$1000 for five scholarships for the year 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the gift of \$250 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt for his gift of \$300 for a scholarship for 1921-22.

To Mr. Phillips B. Thompson for his gift of \$300 for the Edward Sampson Thompson Scholarship for 1921-22.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$300 for a scholarship for 1921-22.

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of \$150 towards a scholarship for 1921-22.

To Mr. Franklin W. Moulton for his gift of \$25 for social service work at the Huntington Hospital.

To students in the Harvard Summer School of Theology for the gift of \$10 towards the expenses of the Summer School of Theology.

The President reported the following deaths:

Jeremiah Smith, *Story Professor of Law, Emeritus*, which occurred on the third instant in the eighty-fifth year of his age; Larned Linn Smith, *Instructor in Mathematics*, which occurred on the ninth ultimo in the twenty-third year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect July 1, 1921: Robert Bowser, as *Instructor in Transportation*.

To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Carl Merrick Wentworth, as *Assistant in Chemistry*; John William Merten, as *Instructor in Romance Languages*; Ralph Faust Shaner, as *Instructor in History and Embryology*; David Arnold Keys, as *Instructor in Physics*; Edmond Earle Lincoln, as *Instructor in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Norman John Silberling, as *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Alexander Swanson Begg, as *Instructor in Histology, Demonstrator in Anatomy and Assistant Dean, Courses for Graduates, Medical School*; Lincoln Frederick Schaub, as *Professor of Commercial Law*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Robert Earle Bacon, *Proctor*; George Ryerson Blake, *Assistant in Chemistry*; Harold Atkins Larabee, *Assistant in Philosophy*; Harry Franklin Dart, *Assistant in Electrical Engineering*; Atherton Kinsley Dunbar, *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering*; Frederik Vilhelm Haugsted, *Instructor in Mechanical Engineering*; Arthur Litchfield Russell, *Instructor in Electrical Engineering*; Urban Tigner Holmes, *Instructor in Romance Languages*; Norman Lewis Torrey, *Instructor in French*; William Graves Perry, *Instructor in Architectural Design*; George Schwab and Herbert Joseph Spinden, *Associates in Anthropology*; Joseph Wright, *Superintendent of the Library for Municipal Research*; Arthur Vernon Woodworth, *Instructor in Finance*; Fred Tarbell Field and Ripley Lyman Dana, *Lecturers on Business Law*; James Edward McGrath, *Lecturer on Latin-American Trade*; John Tucker Murray, *Director of the Summer School*; Bruce Rogers, *Printing Advisor to the Press*; Edward Stanley Emery, *Assistant Comptroller*; Charles Wilson Killam, *Acting Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture*; Harold Coe Stuart and Eugene Curtis Peck, *Instructors in Pediatrics*; Charles Hunter Dunn and Frits Bradley Talbot, *Instructors in Pediatrics and Members of the Faculty of Medicine*; Worth Hale, *Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Medicine*; William Carter Quinby, *Director of Appointments for Medical Alumni*; George Parkman Denny, *Physician to Students*; Samuel Raynor Meaker, *Secretary, Courses for Graduates*.

Cancer Commission of Harvard University: Robert Battery Greenough, *Director*; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, *Secretary*; Roger Pierce, *Treasurer*; James Homer Wright, *Pathologist, in charge of Free Diagnosis Service*; William Duane, *Research Fellow in Physics*; William T. Bovie, *Research Fellow in Bio-Physics*; Henry Lyman, *Research Fellow in Chemistry*; Stuart Mudd, *Assistant Fellow in Bio-Physics*.

Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital: Robert Battery Greenough, *Surgeon-in-Charge*; Channing Chamberlain Simmons and George Gilbert Smith, *Surgeons*; George Adams Leland, *Assistant Surgeon*;

Ernest Merrill Daland and Leland Sterling McKittrick, *Surgeons to Out-Patients*; Henry Asbury Christian, *Consulting Physician*; George Richards Minot, *Physician*; Thomas Ellwood Buckman, *Assistant Physician*; Daniel Crosby Greene, *Laryngologist*; Lawrie Byron Morrison, *Consulting Roentgenologist*.

From July 15, 1921–Sept. 1, 1922: Arthur Forrest Anderson, *Instructor in Pediatrics*.

For two years from Sept. 1, 1921: Charles Clarie Willoughby, *Director of the Peabody Museum*.

Committee on Economic Research: Charles Francis Adams, Nicholas Biddle, Charles Jesse Bullock, Frederic Haines Curtiss, Wallace Brett Donham, Ogden Livingston Mills, Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer.

For three years from Sept. 1, 1921: James Howard Means, *Assistant Professor of Medicine*; James Dellinger Barney, *Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery*.

From Sept. 1, 1921: Samuel James Guernsey, *Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum*.

For the 2d half of 1921–22: Robert Howard Lord, *Exchange Professor to the Western Colleges*¹; William Guild Howard, *Exchange Professor to the Western Colleges*.²

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Pediatrics, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921: whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Oscar Mender-son Schloss was elected.

The President reported that M. Emile Félix Gautier had been appointed and accepted as *Exchange Professor from France* for the 2d half of 1921–22.

Voted to assent to Chapter 204 of the acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for 1921, being an act relative to the method of election of members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Voted to change the title of Charles Curtis Eaton from *Superintendent of the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration* to *Librarian of the Graduate School of Business Administration*.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Julius Klein and to Professor George B. Roorbach for the academic year 1921–22.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for the academic year 1921–22, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

¹ Grinnell, Colorado, Pomona.

² Carleton, Beloit, Knox.

Meeting of October 10, 1921

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Mary Anna Palmer Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) \$63,000 additional on account of her bequest to establish "The Henry Draper Memorial Fund."

From the estate of Samuel Crocker Lawrence, \$25,000 for a scholarship to be called the Samuel C. Lawrence Scholarship, the sum of \$500 of the income thereof to be devoted annually towards the support and tuition of a deserving undergraduate student, who shall reside and have his home within the present territorial limits of the City of Medford, Massachusetts, or of the municipality with which Medford may be hereafter incorporated.

From the estate of Samuel Crocker Lawrence, \$25,000 for a scholarship, to be called the Samuel Crocker Lawrence Scholarship, the income thereof to be devoted annually to the support and tuition of such deserving undergraduate student or students as shall apply therefor and be approved.

From the estate of Jacob H. Schiff, \$25,000, the income of said fund to be appropriated in the purchase of objects for the Semitic Museum attached to said University.

From the estate of George S. Torrey, securities valued at \$24,188.50 and \$335 in cash to be used for the general purposes of said institution.

From the estate of Henry S. Nourse, \$5,576.58 additional.

From the estate of Annie L. Dexter, \$4,955.53 to be added to the principal of the Charles Dexter Memorial Fund.

From the estate of Edward C. Fickering \$1 additional.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$4000 towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the General Education Board for the gift of \$8750 for the development of instruction in the Department of Psychiatry and Neurology in the Massachusetts Psychopathic Hospital.

To Mr. A. Lincoln Filene for his gift of \$4000 for the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To Mr. David Pingree for his gift of \$3000 towards the running expenses of the new laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2000 for the Botanical Museum.

To the Friendship Fund, Incorporated, for the gift of \$1250 towards a certain salary.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$1850 for the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$1250 and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$800 for special expenses of the College Library.

To Professor Richard T. Fisher for his gift of \$1100 for a certain salary.

To the Fisk Rubber Company and the Naahus

Manufacturing Company for their gifts of \$500 each and to Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., for his gift of \$250 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$575 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To Mrs. Willard D. Straight for her gift of \$500 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Rodolphe L. Agassiz for his gift of \$250 and to Mr. Sidney J. Jennings for his gift of \$150 for Economic Geology.

To Mr. Solomon Rosenbloom for his gift of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Charles S. Carroll for his gift of \$200 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$175 for the immediate use of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To Mr. Morton D. Hull for his gift of \$100 and to the Hon. Andrew J. Peters for his gift of \$50 for the Bureau for Research in Government.

To Mr. Moorfield Storey for his gift of \$65.15 to be added to the income of the Godkin Lecture Fund.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To an anonymous friend and to Messrs. George L. Kittredge and John L. Lowes for their gifts of \$50 each for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50 for the expenses of a lecture.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$25 for The Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$10 for the course on the education of the blind at the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To a subscriber for the gift of \$10 towards the purchase of the Schneider collection for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Charles Sumner Bird for his gift of \$200 for the Charles Sumner Scholarship.

For the gift of \$500 for the Harvard Scholarship of the Academy of Richmond County, Georgia, for 1921-22.

For the gift of \$66.34 for the Brighton High Scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$800 towards the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$202.50 towards the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Connecticut for the gift of \$250 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Kansas City for the gift of \$250 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Kansas for the gift of \$150 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Long Island for the gift of \$300 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Maryland for the gift of \$900 towards the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Milwaukee for the gift of \$150 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$500 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$350 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$350 towards the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Law Club of New York for the gift of \$200 to extend financial aid to a deserving student taking the regular course at the Harvard Law School.

To Mrs. Edward W. Clark for her gift of \$138 to increase the income of the George Newhall Clark Scholarship Fund for the current year.

To the Harvard Club of Somerville for the gift of \$100 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Worcester for the gift of \$125 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To Professor Walter R. Spalding for his gift to the College Library of books, music, etc. to form a special library for the Music Department.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Edward Mikele Ogden and Francis Osborn Noble, as Proctors; George Ryerson Blake, *Assistant in Chemistry*; John Ulric Nef, *Assistant in Government*; Edward Chase Kirkland, *Austin Teaching Fellow in History*; Charles William Peabody, *Assistant in Anatomy*; Robert Ward Lamson, *Assistant in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; John Jamieson Morton, Jr., *Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery*; James Melbourne Shortliffe, *Instructor in Economics*.

To take effect Oct. 1, 1921: Paul Frederick Orr, as *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Proctors: Edward Randolph Gay, Merrill Buffington, Edward Buckner.

Student Advisers, Law School: Robert Cutler, Chairman, James Lyndon Beebe, George Abbott Brownell, Edgar Gibson Crossman, Robert Reginald Duncan, James Saville Eastham, John O'Melveny, Kenneth Farrand Simpson.

Assistants: Arthur Vincent Bennett, in *Music*; Harris Berlack, in *Government*; James Plummer Poole, in *Botany*; Kenneth Romaver-Ron Raisbeck, William Allis Norris, Nathan Comfort Starr, Stanley Royal Ashby, in *English*; Fulmar Franklin Mood, Albert Ogden Porter, Edward Allen Whitney, David Mason Little, Jr., Henry Carter, Marcus Lee Hansen, Summerfield Baldwin, in *History*; Olin Winthrop Blackett, Mandell Morton Bober, William Greenleaf Eliot, 3d, Fred Dow Fagg, Jr., Hugh Campbell Frame, Milton Sydney Heath, Elmo Paul Hohman, Harry Edward Miller, Gad Parker Scoville, Walter Buckingham Smith, Raymond Edward Untereiner, in *Economics*.

Research Fellow: George Porter Paine, in *Physics*.

Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics: Eugene Parker Chase, Lewis Rex Miller.

Instructors: Everett Louis Hackes, Heinrich Bosshard, Albert Roberts Halley, in *German*; David Vernon Widder, in *Mathematics*; Lewis Rex Miller,

in *History*; Charles August Jones, in *Industrial Management*; Windsor Arnold Hoemer, in *Business Policy*; Yuen Ren Chao, in *Philosophy*.

Lecturers: Rufus William Sprague, Jr., on *New York Practice*; George Washington Cram, *Secretary of the Faculty of the Engineering School and Secretary for Student Employment*.

Medical School

Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, Maynard Ladd, Richard Mason Smith, Philip Haskell Sylvester, *Instructors in Pediatrics*; George Henry Hanemann and John Keith Gordon, *Instructors in Pathology*; Ronald Mansfield Ferry, *Fellow for Research in Bio-Chemistry*; Rosendo Carrasco-Formiguera, *Teaching Fellow in Physiology*; Norman Charles Bender, *Teaching Fellow in Pediatrics*; George Francis Sykes, *Teaching Fellow in Histology*; Roger Colgate Graves, *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research*; Robert Dudley Curtis, Allan Rowe Cunningham, Paul Waldo Emerson, Richard Spelman Eustis, Harold Adams Gale, Joseph Isaac Grover, William Wescott Howell, David Morris Haassman, Lewis Webb Hill, Karlton Goodsell Percy, Edwin Theodore Wyman, James Herbert Young, *Assistants in Pediatrics*; Henry Rouse Viets, *Assistant in Neurology*; Myron Ormel Henry, *Assistant in Anatomy*; Samuel Albert Levine, *Assistant in Medicine*; Charles Harold Jameson, *Assistant in Genito-Urinary Surgery*; William Martindale Shedden, *Assistant in Surgery*; Wayne Jay Stater, *Assistant in Pathology and in Histology*; Cesar Uribe, *Assistant in Comparative Pathology and Research Fellow in Tropical Medicine*; Monroe Anderson Melver, *Alumni Assistant in Surgery*.

For the 1st half of 1921-22: Olof Arrhenius, *Research Fellow in Botany*.

From July 1, 1921-Sept. 1, 1922: Francisco Vela, *Assistant in Pathology*.

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1921-22, and it was voted to appoint them:

Medical School

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex-officio*; David Linn Edsall, *ex-officio, Chairman*; Algernon Coolidge, Milton Joseph Rosenau, Harvey Cushing, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Walter Bradford Cannon, Charles Macfie Campbell, Worth Hale, Simon Burt Wolbach, Oscar Menderson Schloss, Francis Weld Peabody.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

Charles Homer Haskins, *Dean*; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, John Albrecht Wals, Allyn Abbott Young, Theodore Lyman, Henry Wyman Holmes.

Engineering School

Hector James Hughes, *Dean*; Henry Lloyd Smyth, Harry Ellsworth Clifford, Elmer Peter Kohler, George Chandler Whipple, Lionel Simeon Marks.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1921:

Archibald Cary Coolidge, *Chairman*; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins,¹ Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, *Secretary*.

Voted to appoint the following committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1921-22:

Faculty members, LeBaron Russell Briggs, *Chairman*, Chester Noyes Greenough, Roger Irving Lee. *Graduate members*, Henry Pennypacker, Benjamin Loring Young, Henry Hardwick Faxon.

Voted to make the following appointments for three years from Sept. 1, 1921:

Edwin Carter Blaisdell, and Forrest Greenwood Eddy, *Assistant Professors of Clinical Dentistry*; Martin Bassett Dill, *Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry*.

Voted to make the following changes of title:

Monroe Jacob Schlesinger from *Assistant to Instructor in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*.

Mark Reuben Everett from *Austin Teaching Fellow to Teaching Fellow in Biological Chemistry*.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS

Annual Meeting, September 26, 1921

The following twenty-three members were present: Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Brent, Elliott, Felton, L. A. Frothingham, Gage, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Jackson, Mack, Marvin, Sedgwick, Swayze, Thayer, Wigglesworth, Wister, Wolcott.

On account of the retirement of Judge Grant from the Board, and from the office of President thereof, Judge Swayze was elected President *pro tempore*.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Gay, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the

¹ Chairman during the absence of Professor Coolidge.

Election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers:

For the Term of Six Years

Langdon Parker Marvin, of New York City, 837 votes

Charles Henry Brent, of Buffalo, N.Y., 664 votes
James Jackson, of Boston, Mass., 659 votes
Edgar Conway Felton, of Haverford, Pa., 648 votes
Homer Gage, of Worcester, Mass., 626 votes.

For the Term of Five Years in the Place of Barrett Wendell, deceased

Roger Wolcott, of Milton, Mass., 841 votes,

and the Board voted to accept this report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that George Wigglesworth had received twenty-two ballots, and Francis J. Swayze one ballot, and George Wigglesworth having received a majority of the ballots cast was declared elected, and took the chair.

The votes of the President and Fellows of May 23, and June 13, 1921, electing George Washington Pierce, *Rumford Professor of Physics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; Theodore Lyman, *Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, to serve from May 23, 1921; Charles Morton Smith, *Clinical Professor of Syphilology*, to serve for five years from Sept. 1, 1921; Francis Weld Peabody, *Professor of Medicine*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; Manley Ottmer Hudson, *Professor of Law*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 19, 1921, making the following appointments. For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Charles Hunter Dunn and Fritz Bradley Talbot, members of the *Faculty of Medicine*; for three years from Sept. 1, 1921: James Howard Means, *Assistant Professor of Medicine*; James

Dellinger Barney, *Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery*.

Amending Statute 3 by omitting the words "The Bursar and the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings are under the direction of the Treasurer, and are his agents in Cambridge"; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The President of the University communicated to the Board the vote of the President and Fellows of Sept. 19, 1921, assenting to Chapter 204 of the Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for 1921, being an act relative to the method of election of members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Pursuant to notice duly given by the Secretary of the Board, the Board voted unanimously to assent to said Chapter 204 of the Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for 1921, being an act relative to the method of election of members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and upon the motion of Mr. Elliott, and after debate thereon, said vote was referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to consider and report back to the Board a scheme for a future method of election of Overseers.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the Report of the Visiting Committee on Geology, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wigglesworth, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the list of Visiting and other Committees of the Board for the academic year of 1921-22, and after debate thereon the Board voted to accept and to approve said list, and said list was ordered to be printed.

The Board further voted that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in, and additions to, the list of Visiting and other Committees of the Board as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same, when made, to the Board for their ap-

proval at the meeting next following such action.

The Board voted to adjourn.

Stated Meeting, October 10, 1921

The following eighteen members were present: Mr. Wigglesworth, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, P. R. Frothingham, Gage, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Jackson, Marvin, Sedgwick, Thayer, Wadsworth, Wister, Wolcott.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Sept. 19, 1921, electing Oscar Mender-son Schloss, *Professor of Pediatrics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 10, 1921, making the following appointments for three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Edwin Carter Blaisdell, *Assistant Professor of Clinical Dentistry*; Forrest Greenwood Eddy, *Assistant Professor of Clinical Dentistry*; Martin Bassett Dill, *Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry*; appointing the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1921-22: *Medical School*: Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex-officio*; David Linn Edsall, *ex-officio*, Chairman; Alger-non Coolidge, Milton Joseph Rosenau, Harvey Cushing, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Walter Bradford Cannon, Charles Macfie Campbell, Worth Hale, Simeon Burt Wolbach, Oscar Mender-son Schloss, Francis Weld Peabody; *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences*: Charles Homer Haskins, *Dean*, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Houghton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, John Albrecht Walz, Allyn Ab-

bott Young, Theodore Lyman, Henry Wyman Holmes; *Engineering School*: Hector James Hughes, *Dean*, Henry Lloyd Smyth, Harry Ellsworth Clifford, Elmer Peter Kohler, George Chandler Whipple, Lionel Simeon Marks; appointing the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins,¹ Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Secretary; appointing the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1921-22: *Faculty members*: LeBaron Russell Briggs, Chairman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Roger Irving Lee; *Graduate members*: Henry Pennypacker, Benjamin Loring Young, Henry Hardwick Faxon; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

Mr. Appleton presented a brief oral report of the Committee on Architecture in relation to the selection of a head of that Department.

Mr. Wister presented a brief oral report of the Committee on Music with respect to the expenses of that Department.

Upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, the Board voted to request the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports to submit to the Board a report upon the athletic sports and interests of the University.

The Board voted to adjourn.

Special Meeting, October 31

The following twelve members were present: Mr. Wigglesworth, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Gage, Greene, Higginson, Hollis, Jackson, Thayer, Wolcott.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

¹ Chairman during the absence of Professor Coolidge.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 31, 1921, electing J. J. Haffner, *Professor of Architecture*, to serve for three years from Jan. 1, 1922; appointing Harlow Shapley, *Director of the Harvard College Observatory*; appointing William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge, and George Henry Chase, *Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts* for one year from Jan. 1, 1922; appointing the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1921-22: *For Special Students, for the Summer School, and for University Extension*: James Hardy Ropes, *Dean*, Clifford Herschel Moore, Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Hector James Hughes, John Tucker Murray, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis, Arthur Fisher Whittam, Henry Wyman Holmes; *Dental School*: Eugene Hanes Smith, *Dean*, George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, Frank Turner Taylor, Fred Alexander Beckford; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

Mr. Wolcott presented a brief oral report of the Committee on Botany, in relation to the acceptance and housing of the library of the late Professor Farlow, bequeathed by his will to the University.

Mr. Greene called the attention of the Board to the objectionable conduct of certain of the spectators at the football game in the Stadium, between the teams of Centre College and Harvard College, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1921, particularly in the use of foul and insulting language to the Harvard players, and upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, and after debate thereon, it was voted to refer the same to the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports.

The Board voted to adjourn.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

MARION EDWARDS PARK, *Dean*

The enrollment, undergraduate and graduate, at Radcliffe this October is 622 as compared with 614 in October of last year. It is divided as follows: Graduates, 131; Seniors, 117; Juniors, 104; Sophomores, 109; Freshmen, 105; Special students, 56. For the first time the "unclassified student" has dropped out of the list, and students from other colleges who have transferred to Radcliffe have been counted with the class to which they have been assigned. Transferred students added to the Sophomore and Junior classes more than offset the normal losses in numbers at the end of the Freshman and Sophomore years, and though the numbers of the four undergraduate classes are remarkably even, in contradistinction to other colleges the Senior class at Radcliffe is invariably the largest of the four.

More graduate students than in any previous autumn have registered at the College; of these 35 are graduates of Radcliffe itself. Over 80 are working toward degrees. The general unemployment affecting to a marked degree women without specialized training, who nevertheless were able to get interesting employment during the period of the war, has evidently made many women who are being educated in the colleges consider with unusual care the next step after graduation. A large fraction, one fifth, of the class graduated from Radcliffe in June are studying in graduate schools this year. Probably the increased number in the Radcliffe graduate school points also to a realization of the practical value of one or more years of special training to women who are preparing themselves to earn their own living.

Of the Class of 1921, which numbered 98, at least 30 are teaching, 8 are in business, 3 are engaged in secretarial work, 2 in social work, 2 in scientific work, and

2 in library work. During the past year teaching has offered more openings to the college graduate than business. The unemployment situation has been felt even in the college Appointment Bureau; it has been increasingly difficult to find positions for all graduates, and especially difficult to find positions for the girl of mediocre ability. By the first of November, however, practically every member of the Class of 1921 who was in search of a paid occupation had found a position.

By a fortunate chance, in a year when college expenses, including a raised tuition fee, have proved a heavy burden to many families, the number of scholarships available both for graduate and undergraduate students has increased. This is made possible by additional receipts from the bequest of Mrs. Abigail W. Howe. The number as well as the amount of the graduate scholarships had already been increased last spring. The sum available for undergraduate scholarships could be used in such a way as to give the full tuition fee, \$250, to the holders of existing scholarships (most of which are of only \$200) or to increase the number of scholarships. In the conditions of the present year the Committee thought it wise to add to the number of scholarships offered. Further, 4 of the 8 new scholarships were given to entering Freshmen, making 9 regular Freshman scholarships instead of the 5 of preceding years. The scholarship of \$400, awarded by the Distant Work Committee of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, was given to Frances M. Burrage of Middlebury, Vermont, a Freshman.

Many Radcliffe students live at home. For a number of years past the Radcliffe halls have been too small to house the students who wished to live in residence, and the Dean's office has found places in private homes for the overflow of undergraduate and graduate students. This year 28 undergraduates are living under

the care of the College but outside the halls, half of them near enough to take their meals in the college dining rooms, and the rest in homes where board as well as room can be given. A second house for graduate students, at 61 Garden Street, has been opened, and 29 graduate students are thus in residence. A graduate student is at the head of each of the two houses. A graduate hall which can furnish comfortable quarters for a much larger proportion of the steadily increasing number of graduate students is sorely needed. A woman doing work for a higher degree needs comfort, quiet, and independence in her living conditions, and the College should be able to offer her this at the smallest possible outlay to her. It can ill afford to encourage women to prepare themselves for teaching and research, when in their years of graduate study it can provide adequate housing for so few of them.

The routine of the college year is well under way. At the first meeting of the Associates four alumnae were added to the number: Sarah Maria Dean, A.B. '95, Sarah Wambaugh, A.B. '02, A.M. '17, Ellen Nathalie Mathews, A.B. '09, and Dorothy Brewer Blackall, A.B. '12 (Mrs. Robert M. Blackall). With their election the number of alumnae representatives arranged for by the Revised Statutes is complete.

The President and Council gave a tea for the National Advisory Committee of the Endowment Fund on Oct. 26, in order that the members of the Committee might meet one another, and at the same time see something of the College. At the invitation of the College the first meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women was held at Radcliffe College on the second of November.

The Council has arranged that Dr. Alice Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine in the Harvard Medi-

cal School, should this year give the course of lectures on hygiene required for the Freshmen. Dr. Hamilton is adding a lecture on her own special work, industrial hygiene, to the usual course.

The students' calendar has been full, with two unusual breaks in the routine of work and play. The first was the Open Day, when the whole student body aided the Cambridge Endowment Fund Committee in welcoming guests interested in Radcliffe to lectures and recitations in the morning, hockey and tea at the dormitories in the afternoon, and a reception and entertainment at Agassiz House in the evening. The date, October 18, happened to fall on the day on which the largest number of morning courses met, and all the 47 instructors were cordial in their willingness to admit visitors to their lectures. More than 250 guests made use of the opportunity to attend classes, and as many more came to the halls and Agassiz House later in the day. On Nov. 3 the Varsity team played the all-English hockey team on the Radcliffe hockey field. The English team was put up at the halls of residence for two days, and the first Idler of the year was repeated in their honor in the theatre.

The beautiful oval room at the left of the entrance of Fay House, used from the beginning for the Dean's office, has been restored this summer through the generosity of one of the givers to the Endowment Fund, who was willing that part of her gift should be spent for this purpose. The old lines have been kept, and some of the carved woodwork which was removed many years ago has been replaced. Furniture of the period of the house has been put in the room, and Mrs. Baker has added as a special gift a chair bought with the money given her by the students of Radcliffe at the close of her term as Acting Dean.

The interest around which everything has turned since the College opened has

been the raising of the Endowment Fund. With 5023 former students of whom only 2097 are alumnae, Radcliffe faces a great task in attempting to raise \$3,000,000. But since every cent of the \$3,000,000 is needed at once for essentials, not luxuries, Radcliffe women throughout the country are determined to raise this fund. They are organized into 27 districts covering every state in the Union, except Nevada, and Canada.

The canvass of alumnae and former students began last May. Eighty-five and six-tenths per cent of the alumnae have subscribed, 99 per cent of the undergraduates. The amount received from past and present students totals \$250,156. Besides making their own contributions of money Radcliffe women are working hard to raise money in countless ways. During the summer many groups were active arranging for sales, concerts, plays, etc., which added considerable money to the fund.

Many cities had some event, entertainment, lunch, or reception to mark the beginning of the appeal to the public on Oct. 18. In Boston there was a benefit performance at the Copley Theatre; in New York a Radcliffe night at "The Green Goddess" in which Mr. George Arliss, a member of the Advisory Committee for the fund, is acting; in Providence a Bazaar; in Cambridge an Open House at Radcliffe.

The offices of the National Headquarters for the Endowment Fund have been moved to 603 Boylston Street, corner of Dartmouth Street. This is an excellent location, accessible to all parts of the city and the suburbs. A gift shop has been opened there in which are sold Radcliffe specialties, children's clothes, embroideries, brasses, candy, Christmas cards, etc., at moderate prices. The Brookline Committee has opened a tea room in Brookline village in a large, attractively furnished room in the Woman's

Garage lent for the purpose by Mr. Fleming.

Radcliffe women are working hard, but Radcliffe women alone have not \$3,000,000 to give. The great bulk of the fund must come from outside friends who appreciate the value of Radcliffe's service, and who would have the college ready to meet the increasing demands for that service. Two booklets have been published, one by the Central Committee, "Radcliffe College" by President LeBaron R. Briggs, and one by the New York Committee, "What Radcliffe is Giving New York." The first is an account of the beginning and development of Radcliffe College and a statement of its needs. The second, under the headings of Education, Professions, Business, Home Making, Arts, Letters, Social Betterment, Reconstruction, gives the important positions filled by Radcliffe women in New York. One tells of the training provided, the other the actual service those trained at Radcliffe are now giving in one community.

Radcliffe is most grateful for the help which Harvard Clubs in many cities are giving the local Radcliffe committees. The advisory committees in New York, Schenectady, and Philadelphia are made up chiefly of Harvard graduates. In many other districts committees report valuable assistance received from Harvard groups there. Last spring the Forty-Seven Workshop gave performances in Worcester and Boston for the benefit of the Radcliffe Fund, and this year the Harvard Dramatic Club and the Harvard Glee Club have generously offered their assistance.

The present financial situation makes this a difficult time at which to appeal to the public, but the needs of the College are such that further delay is impossible. Radcliffe's chief offering to women is Harvard instruction. As Harvard has established a higher rate of pay for this

instruction, it is only just that Radcliffe should pay more for its share. A new lecture building, a science laboratory and a central heating plant are greatly needed. The repair and care of buildings costs double what it cost ten years ago. At present only 175 of the 600 students can be housed in college dormitories. With more and more students coming from a distance the need for adequate accommodations becomes more pressing. The college cannot in self respect continue to pay its administrative officers the small salaries at which they now serve the college.

Though the present is a difficult time financially, it is also a time in which college trained men and women are greatly needed. Radcliffe women are making their appeal to the public with the faith born from their own knowledge of what the college stands for, that as men and women came to the support of Harvard because the training it offers to men is of the best, so they will help Radcliffe because it opens to women that same training.

STUDENT LIFE

GEORGE L. PAINE, JR., '22

When a member of the stream of students pouring into Cambridge in the last week of September picked up the first issue of the season of the *Harvard Crimson* he realized what a number of things had happened since last he saw Harvard Square.

During the summer a combined Harvard-Yale track team won 8-2 from the Oxford-Cambridge teams, records falling in six out of the ten events. Tennis teams opposed in the same combinations brought in a 5-4 win for the American players. In Europe some sixty University singers in the Glee Club toured through France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany, on their way giving twenty-one concerts in fourteen different cities. Ten Harvard

men were numbered in the Reconstruction Unit recruited from eleven colleges of this country, which spent two months in reconstruction work in France under the supervision of the French government. In the R.O.T.C. artillery camp at Camp Knox, Kentucky, about three times as many Harvard men enrolled for the five-weeks course.

And nearly three weeks before the stream of men began to flow into Cambridge over 100 men reported to Coach R. T. Fisher, '12, for football practice. In the gathering were many men who had played on the Varsity teams last fall, R. K. Kane, '22, captain and tackle this year, George Owen, Jr., '23, C. C. Buell, '23, Mitchell Gratwick, '22, Vinton Chapin, '23, W. H. Churchill, '23, F. J. Johnson, '22, in the backfield, and C. C. Macomber, '22, Benoni Lockwood, '22, John Crocker, '22, J. F. Brown, '22, W. G. Brocker, '22 and P. B. Kunhardt, '23 in the line. Good material but no outstanding stars from last year's freshman team swelled the number of choices for positions on the first eleven. The opening of the season was featured by a double-header. The university players were divided into two teams, A and B. Team A opposed Boston University and won, 10-0. The lack of a steady offense, a lack which has made itself felt in unmistakable form in all the subsequent games, held the team from a greater score. On the defense the eleven showed far greater promise and in this contest did not allow to the visitors even one first down. Team B, showing to a less extent the strong and weak points of team A, scored 16 points to 0 against Middlebury College.

The same weakness in offensive power showed clearly in the fierce struggle against Holy Cross, when it proved necessary to rely on a drop-kick by Buell for the only score of the game. The defense, however, was stronger than on the preceding Saturday, and held the Holy Cross

team on the seven-yard line. Indiana came to Cambridge on the following Saturday with a reputation which seemed exaggerated, and the University ran up a score of 19-0. Against Georgia the showing of the team left much to be desired. Again a drop-kick, this time by K. S. Pfaffman, '24, was the only margin of victory, the score standing 10-7. In the following week various injuries cropped out which kept R. W. Fitts, '23, star punter of the team, and Percy Jenkins, '24, one of the most promising of the sophomore players, on the sidelines. It was more or less of a makeshift team which Coach Fisher sent in against Penn State. This team made one of the most desperate rallies ever seen on Soldiers Field when in the last minutes of play they tied the score, 21-21. A brilliant pass from Buell to Churchill snatched the University from the brink of defeat and robbed the Pennsylvanians of what three minutes before looked like sure victory. So short were the Harvard coaches of men that two men were halfbacks who never had played that position before. Instead of the usual easy game as a prelude to the Princeton struggle, the team played Centre. Many of the regulars were kept out of the game, among them Jenkins and Owen. Kane was at left tackle for a short time, his place being filled otherwise by A. H. Ladd, '23. The remaining line-up was as follows: r.e., C. C. Macomber, '22, J. M. Hartley, '23; r.t., P. B. Kunhardt, '23, B. Lockwood, '22; r.g., J. F. Brown, '22, W. G. Brocker, '22; c., F. K. Kernan, '24, S. Bradford, '24, H. W. Clark, '23; l.g., C. J. Hubbard, '24, H. S. Grew, Jr., '24; l.t. Ladd, Kane; l.e., C. Janin, R. P. Field, '23; q.b., F. J. Johnson, '22, C. C. Buell, '23; r.h.b., E. L. Gerhke, '24, M. Gratwick, '22, W. H. Churchill; l.h.b. V. Chapin, '23; f.b., F. Rouillard, '23, P. F. Coburn, '23. Outplayed throughout most of the game the University went down to defeat for the first time since the Brown game of 1916.

For Freshman football a record squad of 136 reported to Coach T. J. Campbell. In the first game of the year Worcester Academy was defeated 7-0, owing to the all-around good playing of the yearling team. E. F. McGillen and H. P. Doherty put up the most powerful game for the Freshmen. Andover was the victor, 10-0, the following week. H. Ellis was the shining player for the Freshman in this game, both for running and punting. He had been prevented by an injury from playing in the first game, nor did he play in the succeeding game against Exeter, a hard-fought contest in which the schoolboys suffered defeat. The line-up was as follows: i.e., D. J. Danker, W. J. Robb, L. L. Robb; lt., H. P. Curtis; i.g., J. P. Hubbard; c., W. M. Snow; r.g., H. T. D. Dunger; r.e., F. W. LaFarge; r.t., E. F. McGillen; q.b., F. A. Akers, Philip Spalding, T. D. Drake, J. T. Pratt; i.h.b., J. E. Toulmin, J. J. H. Kerr; r.h.b., J. W. Hammond; f.b., G. D. Braden. P. H. Theopold of Faribault, Minn., who did not play against Exeter because of injuries, was elected captain of the 1925 team. His regular position is at guard. The managership of the team was given as the result of a six-weeks competition to Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Undergraduate interest in the early months of the fall also turned toward Cross-Country, Soccer, Crew, Track Baseball and Tennis. For the first, a large squad reported to Coach Farrell and Captain F. G. Bemis, '22, but in the first meet the team suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of M.I.T. It then retrieved itself by winning from Princeton by one point. The opening contest of the soccer season was won, the team, with John Pallo, '23, and R. W. Heizer, '23, as its chief performers, showing a very promising form. Dartmouth and Pennsylvania scored two defeats against the University in very close games. From a squad of 117 three University crews were picked and

the remainder of the men were divided into crews rated according to weight and merit. The first University eight was seated: Stroke, E. S. Matthews, '23; 7, G. M. Appleton, '22; 6, H. S. Morgan, '23; 5, L. B. McCagg, '22, Captain; 4, J. D. Jameson, '24; 3, S. A. Duncan, '22; 2, R. C. Storey, '24; bow, J. A. Nickerson, '22; coxswain, S. C. Badger, '23. Freshmen to the number of 111 reported for the fall crew practice. For the track team a short fall period of practice was determined upon by Coach W. J. Bingham, Edwin Ober Pride, '23, of Somerville was chosen during the summer as assistant manager of the track team. Mr. J. Mikkola, coach of the 1920 Finnish Olympic team is to have charge of the discus and javelin throw, the two new events which were added to the list of track events last June. To fill the vacancy left by the graduation of J. R. Tolbert, '22, John Fiske Brown, '22, of Plymouth was elected to captain the team. Brown is the regular right guard on the football team, and has been on the wrestling and track teams for the last three years, captain of the former last year and star hammer-thrower on the latter.

The fall baseball squad numbered thirty-seven players, among them E. C. Lincoln, '22, University third-baseman for two years, J. E. Murphy, '22, regular catcher last year, L. C. Larrabee, the star catcher on the 1924 Freshman team, D. F. Thayer, '23, and J. F. Clark, '23, of last year's University squad. Several other members of the 1921 team are unable to report for fall practice as they are engaged in other sports. The fall season consists in short games with semi-professional teams; a considerable amount of individual coaching is given. George Owen, '23, was awarded the Dana P. J. Wingate cup by the baseball advisory committee for showing the best all-around ability on the diamond last season. Owen plays at first base, and last year besides holding

that position on the nine, played on both the football and hockey teams, the latter of which he will captain this year. To Arthur Joseph Conlon, '22, was awarded the Barrett Wendell, Jr., trophy bat for showing the greatest strength on the offense. Conlon is captain of the University team this year, and has played at shortstop for the last two seasons. A year ago he won the Wingate cup.

Tennis ranks high in popularity as a fall sport, and both a University tournament and a Union tournament, open only to its members, are held annually. This year Morris Duane, '23, captain of the University tennis team, won the University singles championship from E. T. Herndon, 1 G.B., but in the doubles, paired with W. W. Ingraham, '25, he lost to H. R. Guild, 3L. and Burnham Dell, 2G.

In the elections for class officers of the Sophomore and Junior classes the difficulty was encountered that has been growing more and more pronounced of late. This fall it required two days in one case and three in the other to obtain the requisite number of ballots, 60% of the class. Annually, with this situation in mind questions are raised as to the value of class officers, or as to better methods of nomination and election, and this year, as usual, no change resulted from the conflict of opinions. Suggestions have been made that class officers in these two classes be abolished and an executive committee appointed by the Student Council be put in its place. The elections, however, were continued and with the following results: the Junior class elected John Gardiner Flint of Boston, president; Philip Bradish Kunhardt of North Andover, vice-president; Morris Duane of Philadelphia, Pa., secretary-treasurer; Bernard Sheridan Cogan of Stoneham, Marion Wesley Self of Abilene, Texas, Alexander Haven Ladd of Milton, and Cornelius Hawkins Hawes of Fall River, members of the Student Council.

The Sophomore class elected Walter Amory of Walpole, N.H., president; Percy Jenkins of Quincy, vice-president; Robert Paul Bullard of Melrose Highlands, secretary-treasurer; and Raoul Pantaleoni of St. Louis, Mo., member of the Student Council.

Officers of the Student Council for the year were elected as follows: President, Richard Chute, '22, of Boston; Vice-President, Richmond Keith Kane, '22, of Newport, Rhode Island; Secretary-Treasurer, Myles Pierce Baker, '22, of Cambridge.

At the Union the season was opened by a speech by Viscount Lord Bryce which drew an overflowing house. Some weeks later the Union gave a very enthusiastic reception to the members of the Glee Club who had been in Europe during the summer and to Dr. Davison, leader of the Glee Club. Steps to take in new members were taken soon after the opening of college by the Club in anticipation of its first concert of the season, with Mary Garden in Symphony Hall. A capacity audience vouched for the esteem in which the Glee Club is held by people both in and outside the University. The fall elections of the *Advocate* resulted in the choice of Stedman Buttrick, Jr., '22, as Pegasus. William Ellery Sedgwick, '22, and Marshall Ayres Best, '23, were elected to the literary department, and William Alexander Gordon, 3rd, '24, to the business department. Almost as soon as the seriousness of the situation created by the threatened railroad strike was seen a call was made at the University for men to sign up as volunteers, to receive instruction in various branches of railroad-ing, and the application office was jammed with eager applicants, over five hundred being enrolled for future service. With the repeal of the strike order the classes of instruction were cancelled.

New steps taken by the Student Liberal Club have caused considerable comment both among its friends and among

its opponents. It opened a new clubhouse for itself at 66 Winthrop Street, to offer a place where men can enjoy the opportunity of talking over any of the political, social and economic questions of the day. At the same time the Liberal Club has announced as its principal aim this year the introduction of the English system of debating at the University — to stimulate speaking and the expression of opinion. To this end it plans to hold open forums on the great problems of the day. The first of these took place during November on the question of Disarmament.

The formal housewarming was held in October, at which Professor W. E. Hocking was a speaker on the subject, "The Mission of a College Liberal Club," and in which he attributed the present success of the Liberal Club to the fact that it has struck a mean between discussion among its members and discussion by outside speakers. Two delegates were sent by the Student Council to the Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament held at Princeton. They were Melville P. Baker, '22, President of the *Crimson*, and William Whitman, 3rd, '22, President of the *Advocate*.

THE GRADUATES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

. The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

1856

Carleton Hunt, born in New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1836, died suddenly in that city on Aug. 14, 1921, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Hunt, an eminent surgeon, one of the founders of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), its first President and for many years Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in its medical department, and of Aglaë Carleton, daughter of Henry Carleton, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Lou-

isiana. Mr. Hunt was prepared for college at the grammar school attached to the University of Louisiana, and upon his graduation at Harvard returned there to take the degree of LL.B. in its Law Department. During the Civil War he served for a time as an officer in a Louisiana regiment and at its close resumed the practice of the law in New Orleans. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard College and that of LL.D. by Tulane University. He always retained a deep interest in the University of Louisiana and, notwithstanding the demands of an active practice, found time to serve it for fourteen years, first as Professor of Admiralty and International Law and then as Professor of Civil Law, acting for nine years of that period as Dean of the Law Faculty. He declined appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was one of the founders of the American Bar Association and Chairman of its first Committee on Legal Education. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Louisiana and served throughout the Forty-Eighth Congress. In 1888 he was

chosen corporation counsel of the city of New Orleans for a four-year term by the Municipal Reform Government of that year. Mr. Hunt continued in the active practice of his profession until a few days before his death and had become the dean of the bar of New Orleans. The fellow-members of his profession had in 1908 recognized and marked the completion of his fiftieth year of practice by presenting him with a gold loving cup appropriately inscribed. He had practised his profession actively, uninterruptedly and devotedly for a period of sixty-three years. He is survived by a widow, who was Georgine Cammack of New Orleans, and by three sons, Thomas Hunt, '87, of Boston, a member of the law firm of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt of that city, Dr. Edward Livingston Hunt, '93, a practising physician in the city of New York, and Robert Hunt, '00, of Boston, who has recently become Business Manager of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*. — Jeremiah Smith, Secretary of the Class, died at his summer home at St. Andrews, N.B., after a short illness on September 3, 1921. An article on Judge Smith's life appears in this number of the *MAGAZINE*. — There are now but three living members of the Class, David P. Kimball of Boston, Francis Rose Arnold of New York City, and James M. Cassety of Buffalo, N.Y.

1860

JOHN T. MORSE, JR., Sec.,

16 Fairfield St., Boston

To the Class of 1861 belongs, of course, the honor of listing James Kent Stone (Father Fidelis, Passionist) as one of their members. Upon their domain we, of the Class of 1860, have no desire to intrude, but we feel sure that, at this moment of his passing from earth, they will permit us to say a few

words in expression of our affectionate memory of him. For in part he belonged to us also; he entered Harvard with us in 1856, and stayed with us until, at the close of the Freshman year, his delicate health obliged him to retire for a twelvemonth of rest. Before he left us, however, a bond of affection — of real affection, I use the word advisedly and in earnest — had been established between him and us which has ever since held us closely together. In gaining his new comrades of '61 he did not lose his old comrades of '60; his interest in us and our interest in him have remained steadfast ever since through the long years. His purity and tenderness and exquisite gentleness were traits which are not at all commonplace among the exuberant undergraduates of our colleges of polite learning. If we did not emulate these preëminent virtues of his, we at least admired them, felt the charm which they gave him, and loved him for them. If at the time some of us questioned whether they were altogether consistent with what we were pleased to esteem as "manly" virtues, he proved to us conclusively in later life that such a fellowship of qualities was quite possible. For he displayed not only great courage and energy but even a capacity in practical affairs such as one may look for in the business world but hardly expects to find in monastical retreats. He had the spirit of a poet and the tastes of a scholar; his familiarity with the patristic literature of the ancient Church to which he attached himself was remarkable. These qualities, mental and temperamental, united to a profoundly devotional spirit would naturally have led him to a life of repose, of intellectual pursuits and tranquil religious contemplation, and this was what we were inclined to anticipate for him; but a supreme sense of duty impelled him

to active exertion, and so it came about that his career was filled with ceaseless toil and was marked by many and distinguished achievements. His Church found his services invaluable and would have rewarded him with her honors, but these he modestly declined. His life was useful, as are many lives; but it was beautiful to a degree that few lives can equal. Those who were for a while his mates of '60 render their homage to a truly pure and good man.

1861

CHARLES STORROW, *Sec.*,
55 State St., Boston

Rev. James Kent Stone (Father Fidelis) died at San Mateo, California, on Oct. 14, 1921. His funeral was in St. Ann's Church, Normandy, Mo., on Oct. 22, and he was buried in the private cemetery of the Passionist Order at St. Louis, in the presence of his two daughters, who accompanied the remains from California. He was born in Boston, Nov. 10, 1840, son of Rev. John S. Stone for many years Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brookline, and Mary (Kent) Stone, daughter of Chancellor James Kent, the author of "Kent's Commentaries." He prepared for college at Dixwell's School and entered Harvard in the Class of '60, but his eyes failing he went to Europe and returning in '57 entered the Class of '61. In August '62 he enlisted as a private in 2nd Mass., joining his Regiment on the battlefield of Antietam, being promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, but he was obliged to resign on account of disability in '63, and became Professor of Latin in Kenyon College. On Aug. 26, 1863, he married Miss Cornelia Fay of Brookline, by whom he had three daughters. In June, 1866, he was ordained to the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1868 he became President of Hobart College.

His wife died in February, 1869. In August of that year he resigned the Presidency of Hobart College, and in December, 1869, became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. In 1870 he joined the Paulist Fathers, and left them in 1876 to join the severer Order of the Passionist Fathers, with whom he remained until his death. In active missionary work for that Order he lived for many years in Buenos Ayres and Chile, founding monasteries in both countries, frequently journeying between his two fields of duty either over the Andes or round by the Straits of Magellan. Interesting photographs of the Passionists' Retreat and of the imposing Church of the Holy Cross of that Order founded by him at Buenos Ayres are among the Class Records. In 1897 he was appointed Consultor General of the Passionists throughout the world, and resided for some time at Rome. He for long has been the foremost member of the Order. In later years he was in Cuba, Texas and California. After the death of his wife, his three young daughters were placed at a Catholic Academy in Manchester, N.H., and upon the death of the second one, the remaining two were adopted by Mr. O'Connor, a Roman Catholic gentleman residing at San Rafael, Cal. It is an interesting circumstance that the last few months of his life were spent at San Mateo in the home of his unmarried daughter Frances (formerly Sarah) in whose arms he died, with his widowed daughter Mary (formerly Cornelia) and her son of 18 years by his side. After two days only of ebbing life he ceased to breathe, conscious to the end.

1862

DR. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
55 Mount Vernon St., Boston

Charles Pickard Ware, son of Henry Ware, Jr. (Harvard College 1812), and

Mary Lovell (Pickard) Ware, was born in Cambridge, June 11, 1840, and died at his summer home at Cataumet, August 29, 1921. From 1844 to 1870 he lived in Milton; since 1870 in Brookline. He fitted for college at T. Prentiss Allen's school at Sterling and at E. S. Dixwell's school in Boston. From July, 1862, to April, 1865, he was at Port Royal, S.C., as superintendent of plantations on St. Helena Island, the first season in the employ of the United States; several of his letters appear in "Letters from Port Royal," published in 1906. In May, 1865, he began to read law in Boston, in the office of William Brigham. In Feb., 1866, he entered the law school at Cambridge, where he remained one year. From 1867 to 1872 he taught a private school for boys in Boston. In 1875-76 he helped to establish the Registration Bureau (now the Confidential Exchange) of the Associated Charities. In 1877 he compiled, with others, "Slave Songs of the United States." From 1877 to 1880 he was Instructor in English at Harvard College, and was engaged in private tutoring principally, from 1880 to 1888. From Nov., 1889, till Jan. 1, 1914, he was with the American Bell Telephone Company and its successor, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Ware married Sept. 1, 1870, Elizabeth Lawrence Appleton, of Roxbury, daughter of Charles Tilden Appleton and Catharine (Lawrence) Appleton. His children are Henry Ware, '93, and Mrs. Malcolm Cunningham Ware. He became Secretary of the Class in 1916, and he was in truth a model secretary. No one knows this better than the writer of this brief memorial, for we were in daily touch with each other, and his never-failing interest in the Class was itself an inspiration. His prevision, his orderly mind, and his

perfect accuracy were certainly unusual gifts. His coöperation as editor in the preparation of the Fiftieth Anniversary Report of the Class in 1912, is an enduring record of his service, and his recent printed corrections and additions to that Report from 1912 to 1917 are most valuable. He transmitted an honored name untarnished to his descendants. Peace be unto him. — *H. M. R.* — A few statistics of the Class at this time may be worth preserving. There are now thirteen graduates of the Class, of the original ninety-six members. The aggregate ages of the thirteen survivors are approximately 972 years. The average age is 81 years. The oldest member of the Class is 82 years, 9 months and 10 days at this writing. The youngest member is 79 years, 2 months and 12 days.

1863

CLARENCE H. DENNY, *Sec.*,

23 Central St., Boston

John Allyn, a temporary member of the Class, son of Rufus Bradford and Rebecca Pierce (Upton) Allyn, both of Duxbury, was born in Belfast, Maine, Aug. 6, 1843. He died in Magnolia, Sept. 2, 1921. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He left college in the first term of the Junior year. He became a private in the 47th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Regiment Oct. 31, 1862, afterwards a sergeant, saw service in Louisiana, and was mustered out Sept. 1, 1863. After this he made a trip to China, being interested in some export business with that country and the East Indies. On his return he became associated with the old publishing house of Sever and Francis in Cambridge, which later became known as Sever and Allyn. Withdrawing from this firm he founded the establishment of John Allyn in Boston, afterwards reorganized

as the present firm of Allyn & Bacon. He was married June 19, 1872, to Anna Winter Page of Watertown. For some years after his marriage he resided in Watertown, but now for many years his home has been in Berkeley St., Cambridge, he having built a house adjoining that of his mother, with whom he lived when he was in college. He is survived by his wife and five children, three sons and two daughters, and by two sisters. — Edgar Adelbert Hutchins, son of Hiram and Camilla (Holt) Hutchins, was born in Springfield, Otsego County, New York, June 27, 1843. He died in Brookline, Sept. 22, 1921. He fitted for college at the High School in Charlestown. When he was four years old, his father, who was a Baptist clergyman, removed to Norristown, Penn., and three years later to Charlestown. When he was eight years old his mother died. He entered Harvard College in 1858 as a member of the Class of 1862, and passed through the Freshman and three months of the Sophomore year with that Class. But having had a severe attack of diphtheria, followed by slow fever, and that by lung fever, he was obliged to be absent until the beginning of the next year, when he entered the Class of 1863 as Sophomore. Immediately after graduating he went to New York, and residing in Brooklyn, commenced the study of law with the firm of Man and Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, Dec. 14, 1865. He practised law in New York for about thirty years, and then came to Boston to live. He had an office at 120 Tremont St. About twelve years ago his health failed him, and he gave up business, and has been in retirement ever since. He was married Jan. 19, 1869, to Harriet C. Easterbrook of Boston, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him.

1865

WILLIAM ROTCH, Sec.,
181 State St., Boston

Albro Elmore Chase, from 1877 to 1906 principal of the Portland high school and for a long period of time one of the leading men of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows, died at his home on Vaughan Street, Portland, Maine, Sept. 8, 1921, after a long and hopeless illness from a cancerous trouble. Notwithstanding the fact that he suffered intense pain much of the time, Chase abated in no degree his interest and his tireless industry in the work of his different official positions in the Masonic fraternity. He was one of the "Active Thirty-Thirds" from Maine, having been elected at Indianapolis in 1905, and had filled nearly all of the other leading positions in the fraternity. Since his retirement from educational work, he had devoted virtually his whole time to Masonry and to Odd Fellowship, serving as secretary for several of the Masonic bodies and grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge, and also as grand treasurer of the Odd Fellows. He was a close student of literature and at one period of his principalship of the high school he was in the habit of giving a course of lectures on American literature that were filled with wit and wisdom, as well as with solid instruction. The comments that he interspersed in this course of lectures showed plainly the trend of his mind with respect to educational matters, and since retiring from the principalship of the high school, while always carefully refraining from anything that could be termed captious criticism, he had never ceased to make it plain that he did not endorse the policies that are in vogue now, not only in this city but also in all of the cities and large towns of the country. He was a Congregationalist in religious preference, being

for many years prominent in the affairs of the High Street church. He was a strong Republican in political views. He never held a political office, except his term on the school board. At the time of his death he was perhaps the best known member of the Masonic fraternity in Maine, being the senior active "Thirty-Third" for that state. He was secretary of a number of the lesser bodies and treasurer of the Grand Lodge. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he had held all the State offices and was treasurer of the Grand Encampment. In 1870 he was married to Agnes E. Nichols, of Cambridge, who with one son, Edward Nichols Chase, a prominent lawyer in Boston, survives him. — Walter Hunnewell died Sept. 30, 1921, at his summer home in Wellesley, in his 78th year. He was born in Boston on Jan. 28, 1844, the son of H. H. and Isabella P. Hunnewell. He was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1865. He married on May 15, 1873, Miss Jane A. Peele of Salem, who died Sept. 15, 1893. Hunnewell played a prominent part in many institutions for public service. He was trustee of the Boston Lying-In Hospital and the Summer Street Firemen's Fund; was a director of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; and was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. As an avocation, he was deeply interested in horticulture, and was at one time treasurer and trustee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. His large estate bordering on Lake Waban in Wellesley, directly across from the college, is famous for its formal Italian garden. His winter home was at 261 Commonwealth Avenue. He was a member of the Somerset Club. He was the head of the banking firm of H. H. Hunnewell & Sons, 87 Milk Street. Owing to his declining health he had

been forced of late years to resign many of his business connections as trustee, but at the time of his death he was trustee of the Commonwealth Avenue Land Trust, the Provident Institution for Savings; was director of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and the Webster & Atlas National Bank, and was vice-president of the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company. He is survived by three sons, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., Francis W. Hunnewell, 2d., and Arnold W. Hunnewell; two daughters, Mrs. Sidney M. Williams and Miss Louisa Hunnewell; a brother, Henry S. Hunnewell, and two sisters, Mrs. Walter Gould Shaw and Mrs. Francis W. Sargent, all of Wellesley.

1866

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston

Amos Kidder Fiske was born in Whitefield, in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, May 12, 1842, and died Sept. 17, 1921, at the residence of his daughters, the Misses Annette and Marguerite Fiske, 1564 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, where he had made his home for the last year and a half. For several weeks he had been confined to his bed suffering from an illness that he knew would prove fatal. He was the son of Henry Fiske, who was a farmer of small means, and was put to work on the farm "as soon as he was able to step over a ploughed furrow." At nine years of age he worked as a bobbin-boy in a factory at Peterborough, N.H. Before he was sixteen, his father died, and after a year of comparative idleness he again went to work in a Peterborough mill with the intention of earning money enough for an outfit for a sea voyage. He met there an older man who awoke in him a love of books and an ambition for learning, so, having laid up a hun-

dred dollars, he left the factory for the Appleton Academy, at New Ipswich, N.H., where he stayed two years and a half, paying his way with a good deal of manual labor, teaching one term at a district school and working one summer in a woolen mill. He came to Harvard in 1862, where he obtained distinction as a scholar, and graduated No. 2 in his class, *summa cum laude*, and on Class Day he was the Class Poet. After graduating, he went to New York and studied law in the office of George Ticknor Curtis, whom he helped prepare "The Life of Daniel Webster." Although admitted to the bar in 1868, he soon forsook the law to begin his career in journalism as a reporter on *The New York Times*. While in the city room he also read copy on the telegraph desk, and then turned his hand to book reviews and editorials. He left the paper in 1871 and contributed for a time to *The World* and *The Evening Mail*, going to Boston in 1874 as leading editorial writer for *The Daily Globe*, retaining that post until the change of management in 1878, when he again joined *The New York Times*, to remain for nineteen years on the editorial staff. In 1900 he joined *The Mail and Express* for a brief term, leaving in 1902 to become associate editor of *The Journal of Commerce*. His work for this last paper continued until 1919, and his contribution over a long period averaged as much as sixteen editorials a week. Until 1919 he continued to provide a large share of that paper's editorials. A fluent writer, Mr. Fiske produced several books covering a wide range of subjects, and that in addition to many articles for the "American Cyclopædia" and the "Annual Cyclopædia." Some of the titles of his books are "The Story of the Philippines," "The West Indies" (in *Stories of the Nations Series*), "The Modern Ban," "The Great Epic

of Israel," "Midnight Talks at the Club," "Honest Business and the Modern Bank," the last of which he revised last year. He was married Oct. 27, 1870, at Cambridge, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph and Mary James Child, who died Dec. 12, 1915. — James Emerson Carpenter was born at Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1843, and died in New York City, Oct. 25, 1921. He entered Harvard in the Freshman Class in 1862. He left college about the end of the Sophomore year. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868, at Buffalo. He began the practice of his profession in New York City, where he met with marked success, and was for a long time partner with Joseph F. Mosher, after whose death he formed a partnership with Samuel Park, under the firm name of Carpenter & Park. In his last years he was associated with Messrs. Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1893. On Oct. 31, 1894, he was married in New York City to Emmie Louise Smith, only daughter of George H. and Emeline C. Smith, who survives him. He was long one of the leaders of the Admiralty Bar, and in 1900, with the late Hon. Joseph H. Choate and Robert D. Benedict, was a delegate to the International Maritime Conference at Paris, France. He was a loyal member of the Harvard Club of New York City. He was also a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Maritime Law Association of the United States.

1868

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,

70 State St., Boston

John Tilton Busiel born in Gilford, N.H., Oct. 12, 1847, died at Laconia,

N.H., Oct. 7, 1921. He was the son of John Weymouth and Julia Maria (Tilton) Busiel. Of virile New England stock, Busiel's prepossessing features and appearance confirmed his modest nobility, enhanced by his high character, his amiability, his sagacity, and his aptitude in civil and civic spheres of usefulness. His was a typical example of a well-balanced, cultivated and efficient New England Harvard man. His first ancestor in New England on the paternal side was Isaac Buswell, born about 1592, died July 8, 1683, who emigrated from England about 1637, and became one of the first settlers of Salisbury. On the maternal side the Tiltons are prominently connected with the history of New Hampshire. Busiel graduated from the Phillips Exeter Academy in 1864. At Harvard he was a member of the Institute of 1770, being its Vice-President and its Orator, the Hasty Pudding Club, and its Orator, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Alpha Delta Phi Society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, the "Med. Fac."; a member of the Mock Part Committee, Junior year; the Third Marshal on Class Day; and an Editor of the *Harvard Advocate* from September, 1866, to April, 1868, when he became an Honorary Editor in common with the other Senior Editors. He received a Detur in the Sophomore year; was assigned a Part — "An English Version from Thucydides," at the Junior Exhibition, May 7, 1867; and a Thesis — "Jeremy Taylor's Sermons" — for Commencement, July 15, 1868. His rank for the four years was fourteenth with 75 per cent. Throughout the course he roomed with F. R. Halsey of New York. After graduation he was connected with the woolen mills of John W. Busiel & Co., at Laconia, N.H., and was an agent of the Laconia Gas-Light Company. He

afterwards became a partner in the Granite Hosiery Mills of Laconia. He contributed to the press on mercantile, manufacturing and political subjects. He was a Selectman of Laconia in 1874 and 1875; a Trustee of the Laconia Public Library in 1878; member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1883-84; Trustee of the Laconia Savings Bank; President of the People's National Bank; Trustee of the Laconia Hospital Association; Trustee of the Belknap Savings Bank; Trustee of the Laconia Congregational Church; member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1902; member of the New Hampshire Club. His elder brother, Hon. Charles A. Busiel of Laconia, was the Governor of New Hampshire in 1895-96. July 6, 1870, he married, at Schaghticoke, N.Y., Miss Nettie Marian Pinkham, daughter of James E. and Sarah Brock Pinkham, of that place. His children are: Helen Juliette, born May 24, 1875, who survives her father; John T. Busiel, Jr., born Oct. 17, 1881, died Oct. 19, 1881. His wife died Dec. 26, 1908. On the afternoon of Busiel's funeral the manufacturing plants of the city of Laconia were closed, and during the funeral hour all of the business houses were closed.

1869

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
Second National Bank, Boston

The Class had a very pleasant informal luncheon at the Harvard Club on October 17, to meet M. S. Severance. There were present M. S. Severance, W. S. Hall, H. S. Howe, Russell Gray, J. S. Bigelow, J. D. Brannan, R. M. Lawrence, R. G. Shaw, R. G. Cushman, F. H. Appleton, E. H. Bradford and T. P. Beal.

1871

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

George Stedman died in Boston, Aug. 16, 1921. He was born in Boston, Jan. 27, 1850, the son of Daniel B. and Miriam White Stedman, and was fitted for college at the Chauncy Hall School. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1875, and afterwards practised his profession in Boston. From 1878 to 1897 he was superintendent of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; and he was associate medical examiner for Suffolk County from 1880 to 1908. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the State Medico-Legal Association. Oct. 13, 1906, he married Annie Laura Huntley, daughter of Harris Huntley, who survives him. — W. E. Byerly, Perkins Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, was married July 23, 1921, to Mrs. Anne Carter Wickham Renshaw of Virginia, widow of Robert H. Renshaw, Harvard '54.

1872

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,

126 State St., Boston

Camillus George Kidder, who was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1850, died of bronchial pneumonia Oct. 20, 1921, at his residence, 20 Fifth Avenue, New York. He was the son of Camillus and Sarah Thompson (Herrick) Kidder. His family came to this country about 1650, and his grandfather, Reuben Kidder, was a graduate of Dartmouth. On his mother's side, his grandfather, Jedediah Herrick of Hampden, Me., was major general in the militia in the War of 1812 and was high sheriff of his county. Kidder's family moved from Maine to Baltimore, Md., in 1838. He was twelve years old before he was sent

to school for the first time in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was taught by a Mr. Beecher, cousin to Henry Ward Beecher, and he attributes to the methods of teaching at that school the power of concentration which he possessed. In what he wrote for the class records, he speaks of this school as evolving one or two new ideas in the way of teaching, and one of these was that all lessons should be learned within school hours, that is, between nine and two o'clock in the day. He wrote — "Study at home was not encouraged. The effect of this system proved exceedingly beneficial to me and I have always felt reason to thank Mr. Beecher for the facility in concentrating my attention which this gave me. We soon found it possible to memorize the lessons with ease regardless of the din of surrounding recitations, and the remainder of the day was then at our own disposal." He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered the class in the Sophomore year. He was one of the founders of the Signet and devoted himself to its interests and in his senior year was its president; was one of the first eight of the O. K. Society and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was also president of the St. Paul Society and a member of the Natural History Society. He graduated high in his class and received a commencement part which, however, was not delivered. After visiting the Vienna exposition in 1873, he entered the Law School in the fall of 1873 and received the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* in June, 1875. He then entered the office of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, New York, as managing clerk, and in January, 1877, was admitted to the New York bar on examination, with special mention. He became a member of the firm the following November, which later became Emott, Hammond & Kidder. In 1891

he entered into partnership with John Stevens Melcher of the Class of '81 and in 1896 the partnership became Ivins, Kidder & Melcher. Later, on the death of Mr. Ivins, Mr. Melcher retired and Kidder formed a new partnership with Ayres & Riggs, the former being of Harvard '98 and the latter a graduate of Columbia. For over twenty-five years his office was at 27 William Street, but within a year or two he had moved to 55 Liberty Street. In connection with his active practice of law he served as a school commissioner from 1890 to 1893 in Orange, N.J., where he resided, and for nine years on the Excise Board of that city, from which he resigned in 1910. He then became a member of the Park Commission of Essex County, N.J., in charge of one of the finest park systems of the country, in which he took great interest. In 1912 he was vice-president of the National Municipal League and chairman of its committee to investigate the liquor problem, which he hoped might work out a basis for more or less uniform legislation on the subject but not involving total prohibition. He took some part as chairman of a committee of New York lawyers in securing the passage of a Torrens law in that state. He was a member of the Century and University, City and Harvard Clubs of New York; the Harvard Club of New Jersey, Cosmos of Washington, D.C., Essex County Country Club of West Orange, Essex Club of Newark, N.J., and various other associations, such as the American, New York State and City Bar Associations and Civil Service Reform Association. He was interested in the "preparedness" movement when it found few followers and joined the Security League and American Rights League and spoke to such audiences as he could reach. He was also a member of the Genealogical Society and Bunker

Hill Association, Boston, and of the Society of International Law, Washington, D.C. He was married Dec. 3, 1881, in New York to Matilda Cushman, daughter of Gustavus William and Angelica B. Faber of New York, and made his permanent home in Orange, N.J. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Jerome Faber and George Faber, and by a daughter, Lois Faber Allen, wife of John Yorke Allen, civil engineer of Plainfield, N.J. — Arthur Lord representing the Pilgrim Society of which he is president, and on behalf of the Town of Plymouth, has been active during the past two months in receiving many gifts commemorating the Terecentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, amongst others on September 20 a fountain in bronze placed in Pilgrim Hall by the Daughters of the Revolution, and on October 4 two ancient cannon of the 16th century presented by the British Government through the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and placed on Burial Hill. — At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association in New Bedford Oct. 15, W. C. Loring was elected a Vice-President, and E. W. Hutchins, retiring president, presided at the annual dinner. — At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Cleveland in September Arthur Lord was reflected as Vice-President for Massachusetts.

1874

DR. WILLIAM C. MASON, *Sec.*,
Bangor, Me.

The Class dined the evening before Commencement at the Union Club, twenty-nine members being present: Abbot, Bancroft, Brannan, Cate, C. C. Clarke, Collins, Cutter, P. Dana, R. H. Dana, Elliot, Foote, Green, Harding, Higginson, Hunt, Krackowizer, Lawton, Lyman, Mason, H. F. Merrill,

Merwin, H. L. Morse, Sampson, E. H. Sears, Spinney, C. W. Stone, Wigglesworth, Woodward and Wyman. Dr. J. W. Brannan presided and Arthur Foote was at the piano. R. H. Dana, Lawton, Wigglesworth and Wyman led in singing some of the old songs and several members spoke briefly. Again Mrs. Charles F. Withington sent flowers for a table decoration in memory of her husband, our late classmate — which repeated kindness was much appreciated and afterwards acknowledged. This reunion was as usual a pleasant one, its full enjoyment being marred only by the absence of our Secretary and our knowledge of his precarious physical condition which forbade his being present — his first absence in many years. Our sincere regret at his inability to be present and our appreciation of his long and efficient services as Class Secretary as well as our high regard for him as a man were communicated to him the next day at Cambridge. On Commencement Day, June 23, twenty-two of the twenty-nine men at the dinner the night before were present at 4 Holworthy, and also Farlow, Hodges, Minor and our Secretary Penhallow who had plainly made a great effort to meet once more with his classmates. As it proved this was his last meeting with his class as he died suddenly ten days later. A number of the Class attended the exercises in the Sever' Quadrangle in the afternoon and several sang in the Alumni Chorus. — It being considered necessary promptly to fill the vacancy in the office of Class Secretary caused by the death of Charles S. Penhallow an election was held by postal ballot which resulted in the choice of Dr. William C. Mason of Bangor, Me. — At the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Milwaukee in June last the Class was represented by Vaille and Wiggles-

worth. — The present address of Krackowizer is Sylvan Lake Camp, Hopewell Junction, N.Y. — George Wigglesworth has recently been elected President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. — Charles Sherburne Penhallow, our valued Class Secretary for nine years, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., May 10, 1852, the son of Pearce Wentworth and Elizabeth Warner Pitts (Sherburne) Penhallow, and died suddenly at his summer home at Magnolia, on July 3, 1921, after several years of invalidism. He had devoted almost his whole life after graduation to the care of real estate interests in Boston, having commenced in 1879 as private secretary to J. Montgomery Sears after whose decease in 1905 he became manager of the Sears Estate. Besides the responsibility which this office entailed he was trustee of the Pomfret, Conn., School for Boys some 20 years, treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars for 15 years, and trustee and vice-president of the Faulkner Hospital in Jamaica Plain. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Harvard and Union Clubs of Boston. In College Penhallow was a member of the Everett Athenæum, St. Paul's and Psi Upsilon societies and of the Hasty Pudding Club. He was twice married — in 1881 to Mary Coffin who died in 1902, by whom he had seven children; and in 1910 to Jane Smith Porter now living. One son died in infancy. The other two entered Harvard, Charles Sherburne, Jr., graduating in 1903. John Huntington Coffin was a member of the Class of 1916 but did not graduate. One son, John H. C. Penhallow, served in the World War, entering the service as Sergeant in Battery C, 101st Reg't. Field Artillery in 1917, and in October, 1918, becoming aide to Major-General McGlacklin, Chief of Artillery

on Gen. Pershing's Staff. Penhallow was an ideal Secretary — methodical, painstaking, accurate, alert to whatever might increase Class interest and keeping in surprisingly close communication with his classmates. These words I may speak with authority, for his record, letter, treasurer's book and many other manuscript belongings of the Class — now in my possession — give ample indorsement to my tribute to our late Secretary's efficiency. His funeral services were held on July 6 at St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, and were attended by thirteen of the Class, three of whom were pallbearers. — Thomas Cary, the son of Dr. Walter and Julia (Love) Cary, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., April 27, 1851. After a preliminary education he traveled extensively with his family in Europe and entered Harvard at the beginning of our Junior year — was graduated in June 1874 — received the LL.B degree at Hamilton, N.Y., in 1876 and at Columbia in 1877 — was admitted to the New York Bar in 1876 and practised his profession in Buffalo until 1881. Thereafter he devoted the greater part of his time to the management of the real estate interests of his family. Meanwhile he took an active part in the political and charitable work in Buffalo and from time to time added to his already large experience in traveling by a trip to Europe in 1911, to Panama in 1912, and to Cuba and Costa Rica in 1913, also to the Philippines in 1905 as a member of the Taft party. In 1917 he participated in Red Cross work. He was a member of the Polo Club, Director of the Buffalo Club, and twice had been Governor of the Country Club of Buffalo. His death came on July 4, 1921, in his home city. — David Stubert Stephens, a temporary member of the Class, the son of — and Mary Anna (Biddle) Stephens, was born on May 12, 1848,

at Springfield, Ohio. He was graduated from Adrian College, Michigan, in 1869, then studied for about a year in Edinburgh University, Scotland, specializing in Philosophy and receiving the degree of M.A. After having traveled through many of the European countries he returned to Michigan and became an instructor in Adrian College where in 1873 he was made professor of Logic and Rhetoric. On a leave of absence he came to Cambridge and entered Harvard in the fall of 1873 as a member of the Class of 1874 from which on account of impaired health he was compelled to withdraw after a few months. Besides the degrees already mentioned he received that of A.M. from Wittenberg College in 1875 and that of D.D. from Western Maryland College in 1885. He was President of Adrian College for six years and from May, 1896, was Chancellor of Kansas City University. It would appear that Stephens's life was devoted to educational and religious matters. He was married Oct. 7, 1874, in Sharpsburg, Pa., to Marietta L. Gibson, by which union several children were born. A son, Stubert Biddle Stephens, was in 1917 in the U.S. Service, in the 3d Company, 14th Infantry, O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Our classmate's death occurred in Kansas City, Kansas, on Sept. 1, 1921.

1877

Lindsay Swift (died Sept. 11, 1921) was born at Boston, July 29, 1856, the son of John Lindsay and Sarah Edes (Allen) Swift, prepared for college at Roxbury Latin School and at W. N. Eayrs's Private School, in Boston, and entered Harvard, and graduated, with the Class of '77. He was married to Katherine Agnes Jackson, in Boston July 19, 1881, and had four children — three daughters and a son. He lived in West Roxbury. In his college

years he was an editor of the *Advocate*, and a member of the Signet and O. K. societies. When he left College, he learned the rudiments of the printing trade and proof-reading in the composing-room of Rand, Avery & Company, and in May, 1878, entered the service of the Boston Public Library and continued in it all the rest of his life. He described himself in 1917 as Editor of Publications in that institution. He says in the Class Report that he compiled in 1917, that in 1896 he took a short trip to England with Lawrence Bond, and that in 1906 he went to Arizona to inspect the property of a copper company with which he was concerned, but except for that he stayed home or near home, and his adventures in life were literary and mental. He says of himself in his contribution to the Class Report in 1917: "The main part of my life has been confined to the routine of bibliography, in particular to the editing Quarterly Bulletins and other lists of the Boston Public Library. I have contributed reviews to various papers and magazines, especially to the *Nation*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Boston Post*, and the *Boston Evening Transcript*. I have written memoirs of our classmates Sigourney Butler and Stanley Cunningham, and of E. H. Strobel, edited the Catalogue of the John Adams Library in the Public Library of the City of Boston." Besides these labors Swift published a biography of Benjamin Franklin in 1910; a volume about "Brook Farm" in 1900; "Literary Landmarks of Boston" 1903; a memoir of "William Lloyd Garrison" in 1911; a discourse about the Great Debate between Hayne and Webster, in 1898, and edited Chamberlain's biography of John Adams (1898). That is the record (doubtless incomplete) of Swift's literary performances. They are very far from giving any notion of his value as a man and a brother. As one scans the list of them it is apparent that Swift was constantly holding the light to the achieve-

ment of other persons. Whatever about himself there is in his writings crept in because one cannot write without expressing himself. Swift had immense sympathies, great capacity for affection, a kind propensity to be impressed and pleased with the performance of his comrades. It was all that that made him so valuable — his wonderfully unselfish spirit — the remarkable capacity to give out enthusiasm and affection. He was very devoted indeed to the Class of '77 of which he came to be Secretary, and did a great deal of work for it, especially in compiling and printing the Class Report on its fortieth anniversary, a very exacting task to which he gave time, enthusiasm and devotion. In the later years of his life his health declined and he grew deaf, but he never let his physical disabilities bar him from the interests and the services to which his glowing and affectionate spirit impelled him. — E. S. M.

1878

HENRY WHEELER, Sec.,
511 Sears Bldg., Boston

Rosewell Bigelow Lawrence died of pneumonia in Medford, Nov. 2, 1921. He was born in Medford, Jan. 31, 1856, the son of Daniel Warren Lawrence, was fitted for college at Medford High School, and after graduation entered the Law School and studied there for three years, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881. He was admitted to the Bar in Boston in 1882 and continued in practice there until his death, always living in Medford. He served as a member of the Medford School Committee for many years and was for a long time chairman of that body. He was also for seventeen years a member of the Medford Park Commission, was for over twenty-five years secretary of the Appalachian Mountain Club, was a prominent Mason, Master of Mount Hermon Lodge, chairman

of the Standing Committee of the First Universalist Church of Medford, and one of the trustees of the Medford Savings Bank. He was one of the trustees of Tufts College and a member of its Executive Committee, and was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by that College in 1908. He was also a member and interested in various other charitable and social organizations. He was a great traveler over this country and Europe and devoted a great deal of attention to the affairs of the Appalachian Mountain Club. He was of the highest character, ambitious to be of use to his fellow citizens in many directions, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was never married. — George Miller Pinney died July 18, 1921, as a result of an operation for appendicitis. It was a sudden attack as he had previously been in excellent health and had attended the Class Dinner at the Parker House, Boston, the previous month. He was born at Windsor, Wis., March 8, 1856, and fitted for college at Berkeley, Cal. He graduated *cum laude*, the seventh in his class. Immediately after graduation he taught at De Veaux College and then entered Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1882. After graduating from the Law School he was admitted to the New York Bar and practised law in New York until his death. He was a very active and successful lawyer, largely engaged in the trial of jury cases. He was elected District Attorney for Richmond County, N.Y., in 1895, and although a republican he was elected by a substantial plurality, although the county went democratic on the state ticket by a large majority. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Greater New York Commission from Richmond County, and was elected Secretary of that body. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the president of the Commission, in a letter dated March 27, 1897, addressed

to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Cities of the New York Legislature, said, in reference to Pinney's services: "I am sure that I express the opinion of every member of the Commission when I say that had we searched the city of New York for a Secretary, we could not have found any one who under all the circumstances of the case would have proved so efficient and who could have rendered to the Commission such valuable services as Mr. Pinney was able to render." On June 27, 1887, he was married to Olive Frances Child, by whom he had six children, all of whom are now living. His wife died before him. At the time of his death he lived at Dongan Hills, Staten Island. — Lawrence Jacob died Oct. 9, 1921. He was born in New York on Feb. 9, 1857, and fitted for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. Although he was admitted to college in 1874 he did not join the Class until the beginning of the Sophomore year. After graduation he went to Texas and spent some time there with a younger brother in the management of a sheep ranch. In 1884 he returned to New York and was admitted to the New York Stock Exchange and was a member of the firm of John H. Jacquelin & Co. Ill health obliged him to retire from business some years ago, and since then, although not engaged in active business, he has been a useful citizen devoting considerable time to the affairs of charitable and other societies. He was always greatly esteemed by all who knew him, both in college and by his business and personal acquaintances since. He married Louise Hamilton Nov. 28, 1893, who survives him.

1879

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston

The Class of 1880 has published recently its fortieth anniversary report

an attractive and interesting volume. The report contains biographical sketches of the members and portraits of many of them. Among those included as "temporary and affiliated members" are several who were or still are held to be members of the Class of 1879. — Henry Oliver Underwood died at his summer home in Nantucket, Aug. 22, 1921. He was the son of William James Underwood and Esther Crafts (Mead) Underwood and was born in Belmont, March 29, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875. Soon after graduation he became a clerk in the business conducted by his father and in 1886 was admitted as a member of the firm, William Underwood and Company. At a later date a corporation was formed to carry on the business under the same name and H. O. Underwood became president and continued to hold that office up to the time of his death. He was much interested in the local affairs of the town of Belmont and had served as one of its selectmen and upon its school committee and other committees. He presented the town with a public library building as a memorial to his father and mother and some years later presented the "Underwood Playground" to the town. He made a very generous contribution to the Harvard Endowment Fund. He was a director in several banks and other large business corporations and was a member of The Country Club (of Brookline), the Oakley Country Club, the Union Club, the Exchange Club, the Harvard Club, all of Boston, and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. On May 21, 1884, he was married in Boston to Jennie Cushing, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward P. Cushing, now deceased. Mrs. Underwood died some years ago, and Mr. Underwood and her sisters re-

cently built in Nantucket a hospital as a memorial to her. He is survived by his three daughters, Alice Cushing, wife of Raynor M. Gardiner, Margaret Cushing Underwood, and Helen Cushing, wife of Charles Oliver Wellington.

1880

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston

The Fortieth Anniversary Report of the Class has been issued, and the Secretary desires to hear from any member of the Class who has not received his copy. — David Mould died at his house in Sioux City, Iowa, on Aug. 26, 1921, after a lingering illness of seven years. He was born at Montgomery, N.Y., on April 14, 1856, the son of David and Mary Catherine (Rowe) Mould. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton. After graduation he traveled in Europe and attended lectures at the University of Leipsic. On his return he began the study of the law in an office at Goshen, N.Y., and was admitted to the New York Bar. In September, 1883, he removed to Sioux City which became his permanent home. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Marks & Mould, Attorneys. In 1905 he was appointed by the Governor of Iowa Judge of the Fourth Judicial District Court, which position he held until Jan. 1, 1915, when ill health compelled him to resign. He was married in 1884 to Anna G. Decker. They had born to them three sons and a daughter. He is survived by his widow and one son and daughter. He was a man of simple and quiet manners, conscientious to a degree in the performance of his duties, and highly respected by the people among whom his life was spent. He was present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Class, bringing with him his two sons;

and enjoyed renewing association with his classmates.

1882

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,

351 Marlborough St., Boston

A. M. Comey, after a long and honorable career as one of the leading chemists of the Du Pont Company, has retired, and makes his home at 380 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge. — H. M. Sewall of Bath, Maine, has been appointed by the President one of Advisory Council of twenty-one for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament in Washington. — The first of the informal, monthly lunches of the Class was at Louis's Café in Boston on Nov. 5.

1883

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,

2 Joy St., Boston

W. W. Bryant has for many years employed his leisure in researches among the Indian and local histories of his native town, Bryantville, and of Pembroke, Hanson, and other neighboring localities, and has published articles, from time to time, in the *Bryantville News*. These intimate records, so valuable to the historian, have never been given permanent form, with one exception, a pamphlet entitled: "The Old Colony Brass Band. 1853-1864." In this Bryant has "endeavored to revivify the records and so recall something of the life here more than half a century ago, when labor was not concentrated in towns and cities, but all gained a livelihood at home; when people relied on themselves for the pleasures they now seek elsewhere ready-made, and when they participated actively in momentous national questions that only war could settle." — The Rev. Edward Cummings, Executive of the World Peace Foundation, has returned from the second meeting

of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. In an address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, on Oct. 22, he summed up his work and spoke most hopefully of world peace if only America will resume her lost leadership, continue to lead the way in the effort to reduce armaments, and keep her promise to substitute trial by international court for international trial by battle. The League at Geneva, he averred, is not stereotyped, it is plastic and adaptable; and so far as the danger of a super-state is concerned, the tendency seemed to him to lie in the opposite direction. — W. O. Edmands's wife died, Oct. 16, 1921, at San Francisco, Cal. She was Miss Susan G. Hammond, sister of our late classmates, C. M. and G. G. Hammond. — Prof. C. H. Grandgent has been in the very forefront of the Dante bombardment. On Sept. 14, at an Italian mass meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, he spoke on "The Sixth Hundredth Anniversary" (printed in this issue). On Oct. 3, at the National Museum, Washington, D.C. (introduced by Hon. C. E. Hughes), he delivered an address: "Dante Six Hundred Years After" (to be printed in Washington). On Oct. 9, at the Boston Public Library, his theme was "Dante and the Italian Language." On Oct. 12, his address was entitled "After Six Centuries," given at Clark University, Worcester. On Oct. 17, at Sanders Theatre, President Lowell presiding, he took for his subject: "The Centre of the Circle" (to appear in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*). His "bookings" for November, he writes, are at Brown University; Boston Authors' Club; Dante Society of Cambridge; Wells College, Cayuga, N.Y.; Cornell University; Toronto; University of Wisconsin; and University of Rochester. Furthermore, he has had to refuse a proposal for a week's lecturing

at the University of Illinois, and an invitation to give Dante addresses at six universities and colleges on the Pacific Coast. — C. J. Hubbard's son, Charles Joseph Hubbard, Jr., 1924, played guard on the University Eleven. — G. H. Page has removed with his family to Burlingame, Cal. His daughter, Katharine, is studying for an M. A. at Leland Stanford University.

1884

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston

The second edition of L. V. LeMoynes book, "Country Residences in Europe and America," has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book describes what the author considers to be the most interesting country residences in various parts of Italy, France, England and America. The drawings, photographs and water colors used in illustrations were all made by LeMoynes himself. — R. G. Brown resigned in September the position of Executive Manager of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, which he held for three years, having assumed it in the emergency caused by the sudden death of the former manager. He is to devote all of his time to his general practice of law but remains as general counsel of the *Tribune*.

1885

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
10 State St., Boston

J. A. Hill has been made Assistant Director of the U.S. Census. — E. L. Whitney was given the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the American University of Washington at its last Convocation in June; for two years he had been Graduate Dean of the University of Washington. In September he began his services as Professor of Commerce and Industrial Relations at

William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. — G. D. Cushing spoke before the Junior League of Boston on Nov. 15. — F. S. Billings has been elected a director of the Harvard Alumni Association; he is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont. — R. W. Boyden's new address is 18 Rue de Tilsit, Paris. — M. J. Stone is vice-president, Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowships. — G. R. Nutter was one of the Judges of the Boston Latin School Prize Declamation last June and later presided at the Fortieth Anniversary Class Dinner of the '81 graduates of that school, at which dinner Gilman, Williams, Wetherbee, and Stone of our class were present. — S. Howard is now a resident of Newport, R.I. — W. C. Smith has printed the historical address on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Congregational Church of Chatham, delivered by him in June, 1920. — E. V. Abbot's office address is now 77 Pine St., New York City. — President V. C. Alderson, Colorado School of Mines, has formed a class of faculty members, post graduate students and seniors for weekly discussions of finance, economics, business, and other topics.

1886

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec.,
201 Devonshire St., Boston

W. C. Boyden has been elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association. — Dr. C. L. Gibson is in charge of the general surgery clinic of the model "pay clinic" opened Nov. 1 at the Cornell University Medical College, New York City. The clinic is designed to meet the needs of persons of moderate means unable to pay high specialists' fees. The fee for each visit for examination and treatment is one dollar. Gibson is Professor of Surgery in the Cornell University Medical College,

surgeon to the New York Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Memorial, St. Luke's, City, Southside, and Vassar Brothers' Hospitals, and to the State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, and member of *l'Association Française de Chirurgie*. — Dr. H. A. Griffin is the first incumbent of the recently established office of comptroller of Barnard College, New York City. — A. B. Houghton has been strongly recommended for appointment as Ambassador to Germany. — At a dinner of the Roosevelt Club in Boston on "Gardner Night," Nov. 5, Odin Roberts spoke of Major A. P. Gardner as he was known to his classmates in college. — Prof. G. G. Wilson has been appointed a member of the Technical Staff of the American Delegation in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington. On May 29, 1921, Wilson was elected a member of the Institute of International Law, the membership of which is limited to sixty for the whole world. In the United States there are six members. — New addresses: Wendell Baker, 19 West 55th St., New York, N.Y.; W. K. Barton, 141 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; C. F. Bigelow, 42 Westminster St., Providence, R.I.; Pres. P. L. Campbell, 1170 East 13th St., Eugene, Oregon; Seward Cary, 44 East 81st St., New York, N.Y.; W. C. Fish, International General Electric Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Walter Graham, 27 West 44th St., New York, N.Y.; Dr. H. A. Griffin, 111 East 70th St., New York, N.Y.; M. G. Haughton, 20 Central St., Boston; B. C. Henry, Newport, Oregon; E. B. Jennings, 347 High St., Fall River; Col. W. V. Judson, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.; C. T. Libby, 621 Congress St., Portland, Me.; Spencer Penrose, El Pomar, Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Col.; Horton Pope, 741 Equitable Building, Denver, Col.; M. W.

Richardson, 39 Riverview Road, Brighton; Dr. W. L. Smith, 94 North Main St., Brockton; R. K. Snow, Santa Barbara, Cal.; C. G. H. Stephens, 205 Van Buren St., Jamestown, N.Y.; C. N. B. Wheeler, 496 Holly Ave., St. Paul, Minn. — Arthur Lincoln Snell, the oldest son of Smardus Fitzson Snell and Ardelia Melvina Nickles, was born in Lawrence, April 7, 1865, and died, Sept. 16, 1921, after a brief illness, in Dover, N.H., where he was pastor of the Baptist Church. He was prepared for college in the Lawrence High School, passing thence into Harvard College and graduating with a creditable record. After graduation he entered Newton Theological Seminary to prepare for the ministry of the Baptist denomination. Becoming pastor in 1889 of the Baptist Church in Foxboro, he served that church two years, and then became pastor of the Baptist Church at Davis Square, West Somerville, in 1891. Nine years of successful service placed this young church among the strong churches of greater Boston. From Somerville, Snell went to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Fitchburg. Here he enjoyed nearly eleven years of a most fruitful ministry during which his church developed and his own influence was profoundly felt not only through that section of the state but in the general denominational life of the city and the state. In Fitchburg he was brought into contact with many of the movements of widest significance, which resulted in his becoming in February, 1911, District Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, with headquarters in New York City. Here for seven years he worked with zeal and efficiency, stimulating missionary interest among the churches of his district and largely increasing their contributions to the cause. In June, 1918, he was called to the pastor-

ate of the United Baptist Church of Dover, N.H. He rendered here the same efficient service with the same results that had attended his ministry in previous years. Suddenly he was stricken with a fatal illness. The end came within a very few days. Such in brief outline is the record of service of our classmate, Arthur Lincoln Snell. His service was often honored by those with whom he was in constant coöperation. For many years he served on the Board of Trustees of Newton Theological Seminary and as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. At the time of his death he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention. Those who met him most must have been struck by the symmetry of his character. While he was above the average in ability and attainment, it is hard to say that in any one element of character he was decidedly superior. But there was a balance, a completeness to his nature which made men trust his judgment, and which brought to him many opportunities to occupy positions of responsibility and honor. Nurtured as he was in the atmosphere of a New England home which maintained the best traditions of religious life and training, he grew up into a well rounded manhood. In him was illustrated the Christian grace of charity to a remarkable degree. I think I never read Royce's "Problem of Christianity or Hope of the Great Community" without thinking of Snell as one who illustrated the best teaching of our Harvard philosopher. That "charity" was with him "the abiding consciousness of the whole." I think that in a most intimate acquaintance of forty years during which we were constantly discussing the problems of life both theoretical and personal, I never once detected that his own personality obtruded

itself to mar the symmetry of his character or to turn the discussion aside from the path that would lead to truth. It was this "charity" that made him the perfect husband and father that he was. It gave him moreover a genius for friendship. As our classmate, Jewett, wrote after his death, "It made no difference to Snell whether a friend was in trouble or in the zenith of his glory. It made no difference to Snell whether a friend had done right or wrong. Snell was just as ready to help a friend, down and out, as he was a friend in the greatest of prosperity." This never failing consciousness of the whole made him a safe adviser and confidant, a pastor so beloved that at his funeral people were present from every church he had served, and the grief deep and sincere was evident to all who came. This symmetry of character also inspired in him a purpose of social righteousness that was manifest in college days and that grew in intensity and power to the day of his death. Again quoting Jewett, "Snell was an Idealist of the Roycean type, and not only of the Roycean, but of the Energistic type. Snell not only had great purposes and tried to have other people have great purposes, but he endeavored to fulfill his noblest purposes in the largest way, and he also did all he could to get other people to fulfill their purposes to the fullest extent." We are all poorer for his untimely passing. But we are all infinitely richer because he has lived and we have known him. Seeking no glory for himself, he has shed luster on his denomination, his college, and the class of '86. — H. B. H.

1887

FREDERICK S. MEAD, Sec.,
Harvard University

Charles Eliot Loud was born Sept. 22, 1866, at Weymouth, and died at

Marblehead, June 11, 1921. His death was very sudden, the result of a heart attack, and came without warning, when he was sailing with his daughter and friends off Salem Willows. Loud came from New England stock on both sides of his family, and early in life gave promise of good ability. He was of the best type of New Englander, mentally and physically. His early training was at a private school in Quincy, within easy reach of his home, and afterwards at Adams Academy, Quincy, where he was prepared for college by the then master, Dr. William Everett. He showed capacity as a student, taking high rank throughout his school course; he also displayed ability in both baseball and football. In the autumn of 1883 he entered Harvard with some seventeen fellow members from Adams Academy, and at the first meeting of the Class was elected captain of the freshman ball nine; he continued his interest in baseball throughout the four years. He belonged to the Institute of 1770, the D.K.E., and the Hasty Pudding; as well as some smaller societies, including associate membership in the Harvard Glee Club and Pierian Sodality — both purely social. After graduating, he passed a year with his most intimate friend and college room-mate, Archibald Coolidge, in travel abroad, which period also included a semester at Heidelberg, where he and Coolidge lived in the family of the late Professor Von Holst. Returning to America he attended the Harvard Law School for a year, and later went into the office of William Minot, where he received his training in the real estate business. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Mr. S. Parkman Blake, with whom he was associated after leaving the Minot office, under the name of Blake & Loud, which firm was dissolved on Mr. Blake's death; as successor he carried on the

Real Estate and Insurance business until his sudden death. Mention should be made of Loud's great interest and loyalty to the First Corps of Cadets dating from 1891, in which he was long an officer. He also assisted in organizing, and was an officer in, the First Motor Corps, giving valuable service both at the time of the Boston policemen's strike, and during its activities when, as the Massachusetts 101st Engineer regiment, younger members volunteered for duty abroad in the European war, and those too old for active service maintained the organization at home. In this service he was treasurer, handling large funds in an efficient way. Shortly before his death, and greatly to his satisfaction, arrangements were made for the continuation of the First Corps of Cadets, with its former status. In June, 1898, he married Miss Ellen Stanwood Cowperthwaite of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who died in December, 1917. They are survived by an only daughter, Mary Frances Loud, still at school. His relations with his immediate family were of a close and most intimate nature; besides his daughter he leaves a brother, Joseph Prince Loud, of Boston and West Medford. — *L. A. J.*

1888

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,

412-418 Barristers Hall, Boston

G. W. Cram has resigned the post of recorder at the College. He will continue as secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and will be in charge of the University Publications and of the Students' Employment Bureau. — E. C. Mason has formed a partnership for the practice of law with Harold E. Storke with offices at 150 Congress Street, Boston. — Edward Sturges Hosmer died at New York City on Aug. 9, 1921. Of recent years he had been ir

bad health. — A. W. Rantoul's address (residence) 23 Coolidge Hill Road, Cambridge. — C. A. Porter has been elected president of the New England Surgical Society.

1889

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

New Addresses (Home): H. B. Crowl, 2884 West Grant Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; R. C. Curran, Clinton Road, West Caldwell, N.J.; A. Dorr, 192 Beacon Street, Boston; A. Goadby, Lawrence, N.Y.; G. H. Gray, Union Club, New York City; B. G. Gunther, East Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.; E. L. Jellinek, Hotel Lenox, North St., Buffalo, N.Y.; G. S. Macpherson, 75 Spruce St., Asheville, N.C.; G. H. Mairs, St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.; G. H. Maynadier, 10 Ware Hall, Cambridge; E. W. McClellan, 196 South St., Red Bank, N.J.; J. W. Merrill, 16 Marlborough St., Boston; H. W. Packard, 18 Symonds St., Salem; R. Salisbury, 402 Hillside Ave., Orange, N.J.; E. E. Shumaker, 40 Park St., Adams; J. S. Stone, 286 Marlborough St., Boston; G. Wentworth, 1688 Beacon St., Brookline. (Business): M. A. Kilvert, 300 Law Exchange, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. W. Lee, Boston Public Library, Boston; C. S. Martin, 115 Broad St., New York City; C. C. McGehee, 726 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Smith, 35 Nassau St., New York City; E. Wardman, 280 Broadway, New York City; C. Warren, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.; T. Woodbury, Care Equitable Trust Company, 23 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. — At the informal Class Dinner given at the University Club, June 22, 1921, the following twenty-nine men were present: Brewster, Bunker, Burdett, Caner, Coulson, Crocker, Durfee, Grew, Hebard, A. D. Hodges, Hunneman, Jen-

nings, Joline, King, Maynadier, Oimstead, Perry, Prescott, Reynolds, Richards, Richardson, Slattery, Stone, Townsend, Trafford, C. Warren, B. C. Weld, G. F. Weld, and Wentworth. — C. C. Batchelder was Resident Trade Commissioner of the United States at Calcutta, India. He has published various articles on Siberia, China, and Manchuria in the reports of the Department of Commerce. He is now in Washington, detailed as an expert at the Conference on limitation of armament and Far-Eastern questions. — A. Burr has been in Europe all summer. — R. C. Cabot had an interesting article in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* May 5, 1921, on Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, N.Y., the benefactor of the Department of Social Ethics, of which Cabot is Professor. — D. H. Clark made a trip to the Philippines, China, Manchuria and Japan during the past year. — R. C. Curran, who has been listed as "lost" for many years, writes to the Secretary that he was married July 7, 1916, at New York, to Miss Edith Waterman; that he is interested in the optical instrument line of work and is living in West Caldwell, N.J. — C. B. Davenport has written "Army Anthropology" in the Medical Department, U.S. Army, in the World War, Part I (with Maj. A. G. Love); also "Defects Found in Drafted Men" (War Dept., 1920). — C. B. Dunlap has been made Professor of Neuropathology in University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and has become a member of the Harvey Society and the American Medico-Psychological Society. — R. N. Durfee has been elected President of the Fall River Historical Society (recently incorporated). — W. S. Ellis has been appointed by the Governor as a member of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission. — F. Green gave a course

on Carriers at the Leland Stanford University Law School this summer. — Prescott Farnsworth Hall died at Brookline, May 28, 1921. He was born Sept. 27, 1868, at Boston, the son of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Hall. He prepared for college at G. W. Noble's School in Boston. In College, he attained high rank as a scholar, and was a member of the Hasty Pudding, O. K., Signet, Finance Club, Philosophical Club, Deutscher Verein, and St. Paul's Society. After graduating from the Law School in 1892, he practised law with R. M. Morse and with Ball & Tower in Boston, until 1894; from 1894 to 1907 he was a member of the firm of Adler & Hall, and from 1907 he practised alone. In 1894 he was one of the founders (with Ward and C. Warren) of the Immigration Restriction League, of which he was its secretary for many years. His thorough research, his book and numerous articles on immigration made him a leading authority on the subject; to his persistent work is due much of the improvement in the legislation of the United States on immigration; and he may be justly regarded as the chief factor in the enactment of the educational test for immigrants. He was chairman of the committee on immigration of the eugenics section of the American Genetic Association for many years. He also took a great interest in psychical research and occult matters, as to which he wrote many articles. He took an active part in politics at one time, being secretary in 1901 and chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts from 1902 to 1904; and he served on the Brookline Town Committee in 1903. He was a member of the Bostonian Society, the Rosicrucian Society, the American Society for Psychical Research; he was vice-president of the Economic Club of

Boston in 1914; president of the Brookline Education Society in 1903. His legal writings are considered as standard authority; see "Massachusetts Wills Construed" (1898); "Massachusetts Business Corporations" (1903, 1908, 1917); "Examination of Land Titles in Massachusetts" (1902); "Massachusetts Law of Landlord and Tenant" (1899, 1908). For the past five years he suffered greatly from ill health and withdrew himself largely from participation in Class reunions. He was married at North East Harbor, Maine, to Florence Gardiner, Sept. 24, 1895, from whom he was divorced in 1904; he married at Denver, Col., Oct. 17, 1908, Eva Lucyle Irby, who survives him. The following fine tribute by Joseph Lee, '83, was published in the *Boston Herald*, June, 1921: "Although Prescott F. Hall was practically unknown to the public, he had when he died probably done more to affect for the better the future of this country than almost any man of his generation. He saw nearly thirty years ago what others began to see during the war, that the most important question for this country was the kind of human material of which its future citizenship should be composed, and that its mission was not to be an asylum and a breeding ground for the defective and the oppressed — the beaten members of the beaten races — but to be an example of successful democracy and of the attainment to a high standard of character and happiness. He saw that it would benefit a nation very little if it gained a wide reputation for philanthropy and lost its own soul. Mr. Hall, accordingly, initiated the agitation for restricting immigration that was to occupy the greater part of his time and all of his heart during the rest of his life. The final success of the literacy test in 1917 marked the close of what must have been, I think, the longest legis-

lative fight on record. The adoption of the present more satisfactory percentage bill came just in time for him to hear of the victory before he died. During all these years Mr. Hall kept track of immigration laws and of their administration and their results in a most able and painstaking manner, and was the backbone of the agitation for restriction on the technical and legal side. Without him the gates would have still been unguarded and the deterioration of our human standard would still be at the flood. Mr. Hall's work was unknown, unpaid, unrecognized. It was a sheer labor of love, the love of country and consideration for the future of mankind. But it achieved success, and that was, after all, the only recompense that he desired." — T. S. Hathaway has been elected president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, president of St. Luke's Hospital. — E. W. Hawley has been elected again as alderman in Minneapolis, Minn. — M. D. Hull is a vice-president of the National Municipal League, and a director of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. — R. Isham is president of the University Club of Santa Barbara, Cal. — E. L. Jellinek has dissolved his law partnership in Buffalo, but will continue his law practice under the name of Shire & Jellinek. — M. A. Kilvert was in Mexico this summer. — G. D. Latimer is passing the year in France. — P. M. Lydig is now in France; he has deposited with the Class Secretary for the benefit of the Class and for such future use or publication as it may deem wise his diary as liaison officer, A.E.F., with the French Ministry of War, Jan. 1, 1918, to March 9, 1919. — W. M. Magee was reelected last fall a member of Congress from Syracuse, N.Y.; he is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. — G. H. Mairs has returned from France, and his address is St.

Paul's School, Concord, N.H. — E. W. McClellan, who has been listed among the "lost men," writes to the Secretary: "Please note that I am still alive. The report that I was missing was greatly exaggerated." He is living at Red Bank, N.Y. — C. C. McGehee has retired from the management of the Southern Department of the Home Life Insurance Co. in Atlanta, to devote his time to personal affairs. — C. H. Moore is president of the board of trustees of the Brimmer School, Boston, and of the board of trustees of the New Ipswich Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H. As president of the American Philological Association, he delivered the address at its annual meeting in Baltimore Dec. 28, 1920, on "Prophecy and the Ancient Epic." — J. H. Morse is a trustee and member of the board of investment of the Essex Savings Bank in Lawrence. — W. W. Naumburg was in Spain this summer. — William Butler Ogden died Oct. 13, 1921. He was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1865, the son of Mahlon Dickerson and Frances (Sheldon) Ogden of New York. After preparing at the Berkeley School in New York, he entered College with the Class of 1889, but left at the end of the Freshman year. He has resided in Baltimore, and had interests in Florida. He was married at Portsmouth, N.H., on Dec. 28, 1886, to Eleanora Bartlett, who with his two children, William (born Jan. 29, 1890) and Eleanora (born Nov. 21, 1892) survives him. — W. H. Pear has been appointed one of the special lecturers in the Department of Social Ethics at Harvard for the year 1921-22. — O. Prescott was elected a director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. in February, 1921, and a vice-president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. — C. H. Palmer has been awarded the Medaille de la

Reconnaissance Française with citation by the French Government for work in France with the American Red Cross during the war. — W. F. Pillsbury has been elected a member of the New York and of the Boston stock exchanges. — E. E. Shumaker has been pastor of the First Congregational Church of Adams, since Feb. 1, 1921. — J. W. Smith is practising law in the firm of Lowther & Smith in New York. — L. F. Snow is professor of English at the University of Chattanooga, Tennessee. — Arthur Trail died at Frederick, Md., May 23, 1921. He was born at Frederick, Aug. 10, 1867, the son of Charles Edward and Ariana Theresa (McElfresh) Trail. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. All details of his life since graduation are unknown to the Class, as he never communicated with the Class Secretary. — G. F. Weld is president of the Harvard Club and of the Cosmopolitan Club at Santa Barbara, Cal.; he was elected also representative from the diocese of Los Angeles to the Province of the Pacific. — George Wentworth died on Aug. 26, 1921, from a heart attack while bathing at a camp near the Belgrade Lakes in Maine. He was born at Exeter, N.H., Jan. 8, 1868, the son of George Albert and Emily Johnson (Hatch) Wentworth. After preparing at Phillips Exeter Academy, he entered College, Oct. 2, 1886, remaining with the Class of 1889 only through Sophomore year. He then went into the employ of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Minnehaha R.R. at St. Paul, Minn. About 1904, he returned to the East, and devoted his time to the editing and superintendence of the sale of the books on mathematics by his distinguished father, Prof. George A. Wentworth. He married on May 25, 1904, Alice Maude Simpson, who with a daughter, Emily Howe (born Feb. 27, 1905), survives him, re-

siding in Brookline. — T. Woodbury is now living in Paris, France.

1891

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
14 Ashburton Place, Boston

F. G. Caffey (lately United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York) has joined the law firm of Bouvier, Caffey & Beall at 165 Broadway, New York City. — W. J. Farquhar has changed his address to care of Holmes Electric Protective Co., 139 Centre St., New York City. — J. O. Hall is head of the English Department at St. Paul's School, Garden City, N.Y. — T. J. Stead's address is 517 14th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. — Justus Sheffield's address is 1425 Broadway, New York City.

1892

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover

S. P. Cabot, headmaster of St. George's School, Newport, R.I., received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University last June. — E. J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan University, June 20. — T. W. Lamont received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., June 13. — The address of Edgar Pierce is 180 Brattle St., Cambridge. — The address of E. H. Jackson is 20 Pleasant St., Great Barrington. — The address of L. M. Scheuer is Care of Legal Department, Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, 469 Fifth Ave., New York City. — The address of E. D. Whitford is care of the Harvard Trust Company, Harvard Square, Cambridge 38. — The address of W. E. Philips is P.O. Box 138, Durham, N.C. — A. B. Webber, who was superintendent of the public schools of Stoneham

for eleven years, has become principal of the Bedford High School and superintendent of schools in that town. — Ingersoll Amory died Aug. 31, 1921. A memorial of his life will appear in a later issue of the magazine, as well as in the forthcoming class report. — The death of John Henry Crowley is reported to have occurred Sept. 30, 1918. Although not closely identified with the class of 1892, he received his degree of A.B. in 1893 "as of the class of 1892." Later he was a real estate broker and attorney at law in Washington, D.C., but he was not heard from by the Secretary for many years preceding his death. — John Grant Moulton died July 8, 1921, after an illness of about a year. He was born at Boston, Jan. 26, 1869, the son of John Hudson and Frances Marion (Weld) Moulton. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and entered Harvard in 1888, graduating in 1892. He spent the next two years in fitting himself for his profession by study at the New York State Library School. He was successively librarian at Quincy, Ill., and at Brockton, before entering upon the position of librarian at Haverhill. Though quiet and unobtrusive, he was a forceful leader in many fields of library work. He was secretary, vice-president, and president of the Massachusetts Library Club, and was largely responsible for its Bulletin; he helped to organize the Camp Devens library, and was later prominent in war library work, first in the South and then in France. The Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library place the following on record: "Mr. Moulton gave to the Library twenty-one years of faithful, intelligent service. By temperament and training he was particularly well equipped for the position of librarian. He brought the library to a very high standard and established himself firmly in the respect and affec-

tion of those most closely associated with him and of the community at large, as well. We feel that by his death we have not only lost the services of an exceptionally fine librarian but we have lost also a valued personal friend." An intimate personal appreciation of Moulton as a man and as a friend, written by our classmate, Dr. Mosher, appeared in the *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, July 28, 1921. — Reverend George Gunnell died at Toledo, O., May 31, 1921. He was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 18, 1868, the son of George and Sophia (Cowling) Gunnell. He prepared for college at Beaver High School, Beaver, Pa., entering Harvard for our senior year, at the end of which he received the degree of A.B. He had already received the same degree from Hobart College in 1891; and he received the degree of A.M. from Hobart in 1895. In 1895 he graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York. His first charge was at a small mission at Leechburg, Pa. Then he was assistant rector at Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, and later rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Bellevue, Pa. He resigned to become rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on March 1, 1903. In 1909 he became rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, O., which position he held up to the day of his death. He was apparently enjoying the best of health until within an hour before his death, when he expired from apoplexy, in the office of his family physician in Toledo. The tributes paid to him by the Toledo papers are evidence of the high affection and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was married Sept. 12, 1900, at Brownsville, Pa., to Caroline Hogg Sibbett. She, with two children, survives him. — Leverett Thompson was born at Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 11, 1869, and died at Lake Forest, Ill., on Aug.

14, 1921. He was the son of General John Leverett and Laura (Chandler) Thompson. His father was a graduate of Dartmouth, and of Harvard Law School in 1858, and became a leader of the Chicago Bar. On both sides of the house his forbears were thoughtful, cultivated, and sturdy New Englanders, one of his ancestors being John Leverett, President of Harvard College. Thompson prepared at the Harvard School in Chicago and spent four happy and profitable years in college. Quiet and uncompromising in his standards, he found friends of his liking and tastes to his desire. He belonged to the Institute of 1770 and other undergraduate organizations, and early became a loyal and devoted son of Harvard, regular in his attendance at all graduate activities, true to its teachings, and generous in his thought and gifts. After graduation and a year of travel and study on the Continent, he attended Northwestern University Law School, at Chicago, and, in course, was admitted to the Bar. Never attracted to court work he became, after some years, Secretary of the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company (now the Chicago Trust Company), and later gave up his office as Secretary, continuing as a director, and becoming a partner in the firm of Poole & Thompson, dealers in farm loans. He so continued until his sudden death. His wide interests, his personal fortune, and necessary care for his health were such that he always found a way from his daily work to do many things. He fished in Canada with Newell and other classmates. With his family he traveled here and abroad. His home at Lake Forest, with its charm and quiet restfulness, was the resort of his friends. Though never robust he played games well. Few were so devoted to quiet enthusiasm. He spent long years of hard work with the

Municipal Voters' League, which tries to get better aldermen for Chicago. For twenty-five years he was the most active trustee and a generous donor to Allendale Association, a farm to help city boys. For the same length of time he had been a trustee of the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago, for twelve years being treasurer. For a like period he was trustee of the Y.M.C.A. College. During the War he served as Director of Military Relief in the Western Branch of the Red Cross, an executive position of great toil and difficulty. He had been Mayor of Lake Forest. He knew the limits of his energy and wasted nothing in gesture. He thought straight and acted directly. He liked his classmates. To some their last sight of him was at the June meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Milwaukee. On Oct. 1, 1901, he was married to Alice W. Poole, daughter of Abram and Mary (Howe) Poole, of Chicago. She and one daughter, Laura, aged eighteen, survive him. — Lyman Gorham Smith, A.M. '07, son of Lyman Augustus and Caroline Jameson (Symonds) Smith, died at his home in Cambridge, July 11, 1921. For eleven years he fought off Bright's disease, and engaged in a variety of interests as if he were perfectly well. He was born at Salem, Dec. 28, 1869, and there he fitted for college. He did his first teaching at Phillips Academy, Andover (1892-93), afterward became principal of the high school in Ansonia, Conn., and after 1896 taught in Boston — first in the West Roxbury High School, and for the last twenty-five years in the High School of Commerce. His equipment as a teacher of chemistry was unusual. For two periods of three years each he was a member of the Harvard Graduate School, he studied chemistry in Berlin University in 1909, he was an assistant in the chemistry department at Harvard in 1918, and

did valuable work that year as a gas chemist for the war department of the United States. He was a member of several teachers' associations and the leading founder of the Boston Educational Society; an enthusiastic member of the Harvard Alumni Chorus; an extensive traveler in Europe; a teacher for one year in some of the higher schools of Prussia; and during his later years, a devoted member of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston. For eight years he served as chief usher, and he led in the movement to establish the Naval Service Club on Bromfield Street, which the Cathedral conducted during the war. Evidence of appreciation of his character and service has poured in upon his widow and the daughter, Carol, who are living in New York City. A true gentleman, he impressed all who knew him well with his consideration for others. His intimate friends were charmed by his cheer, his courtesy, and his unflinching humor. His capacity for service was substantial, and his devotion to the general good undying. — *C. L. H.*

1894

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge

The first of the Informal Dinners, under the able management of L. I. Prouty, was held on the evening of Oct. 27 at the Harvard Club of Boston. Nearly forty men were present. The dinner was in honor of E. P. Saltonstall, recently appointed by Gov. Cox as District Attorney for the County of Middlesex to fill the position made vacant by the action of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. In the course of his interesting remarks, Saltonstall said that he had accepted the office as a duty, believing that too many are ready to criticize the conduct of public affairs but not to help improve them.

The speaker was introduced, with customary charm, by S. M. Williams. — Clement Lloyd Brumbaugh died at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 28, from a complication of heart and kidney diseases. He had been under treatment at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan. He was born at Greenville, O., Feb. 28, 1863. He was elected United States Congressman from the 12th Ohio district in 1912, and continued to represent it until March 4 of the present year. Before coming to Harvard, where he joined the Class in its senior year, Brumbaugh's educational experience had been various. Left an orphan at an early age, he spent his youth as a farm-hand and attended a district school in the winter. In 1887 he graduated with the degree of B.S. from the National Normal University, Lebanon, O.; and founded and conducted for the next four years the Van Buren Academy. He took a special course in ancient languages at the Ohio Wesleyan University from 1891 to 1893. From 1896 to 1900 he was superintendent of schools at Greenville, O., and a member and the minority leader of the Ohio Legislature from 1900 to 1904. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1900, having studied law in connection with his various college courses, and began the practice of his profession at Columbus, O. In 1915 he travelled with the Insular Affairs Committee through the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, China, Korea, and Japan. — From his Colorado mine C. M. Carter wrote the Secretary last August: "This Sunday morning I took down the Supplementary Volume describing our Twenty-fifth, to read again Stetson's sermon. We are many miles from a church and the class of labor obtainable is largely of the floating I.W.W. kind and I was therefore much impressed with the main point of Stet-

son's sermon, namely that Christianity is what is needed for the industrial situation and world problems in general. He perhaps lays too much stress on the evil influences of foreigners. There are foreigners and foreigners. Those from Russia and southern Europe no doubt bring with them the evils of which he complains, but the Germans (despite the perfidy of the German Government during the war), English, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Dutch show, so far as my experience has gone, a much higher degree of personal honesty and integrity than the average American workman that reaches this part of the country. If there is any remedy, other than Christianity, for the dishonesty, inefficiency and violence of labor and for the grasping tendencies of some foolish employers, I certainly do not know what it is — it seems to me Stetson hit the nail squarely on the head." — On Oct. 21, Stetson was elected rector of Trinity Church, New York City to succeed the Right Reverend W. T. Manning, now Bishop of the Diocese of New York. — J. C. Sharp has recovered in large part from his illness of last year. He is Rector of the Episcopal Church of Rockport. — J. D. Logan is lecturer at Acadia University; he is giving courses this year on Canadian literature. He has recently published "Scott and Haliburton, an Essay in the Psychology of Creative Satirical Humor"; Halifax, T. C. Allen and Co. — Changes of addresses: H. A. Barnes, 20 Court St., Dedham; H. C. Greene, 14 Kirkland Place, Cambridge; R. R. Truitt, 36 Saxon Road, Newton Highlands.

1895

F. H. NASH, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston

Paul Crocker died May 12, 1921, at Marblehead Neck, of heart disease. He

was born Sept. 21, 1872, at Fitchburg. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High School and St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. After graduating from Harvard, he went into the railroad business with the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine, making his headquarters in Boston. About ten or twelve years ago he gave up his connection with the railroad and built a house at Marblehead Neck where he continued to live until his death. His health was not good and he spent most of the winters in the South. During the war he was active in looking after the naval men at Marblehead. Some three years ago he had a stroke and had been an invalid ever since. In the fall of 1919 he was married to Miss Mary Curran. — E. H. Goodwin was in Paris during October attending the International Commerce Conference. — G. L. Hamilton has been attending the Dante celebration at Ravenna. He is professor of Romance Languages and Literature at Cornell University. — Harvey Officer, since leaving the Order of the Holy Cross, has devoted himself to furthering community musical movements, aiding particularly in neighborhood choral concerts. He sailed for Europe early in September to study music. — F. H. Nash returned to Boston the latter part of October from Oxford, Eng., where he was visiting his son who is a student at Lincoln College.

1896

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston

G. L. Paine is associate rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, and is Student Pastor for Episcopalian students in the University. His address is 6 Channing Place, Cambridge. — J. C. Ward was consecrated as Bishop of Erie in Grace Church, Buffalo, on Sept. 22, 1921. — Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., is

Equidating agent of the Hanover Trust Co. of Boston. — Andrew R. Sheriff has changed his name to Andrew R. Sherriff. — J. C. S. Andrew has been appointed associate Professor of History at Colby College, Waterville, Me. — A Class Dinner under the auspices of the New York men was held Nov. 4th at the Harvard Club of New York on the evening before the Princeton game. — If by this time any member of the Class has not received the 25th Anniversary Report will he please report the fact to the Secretary?

1897

EDGAR H. WELLS, *Sec.*,
27 West 44th St., New York

The Class has already received circulars in anticipation of the 25th anniversary report. All members are urged to fill out the blanks promptly, to have their photographs taken and to return both to the editor of the report, Roger L. Scaife, 4 Park St., Boston. Scaife has generously assumed the editorship of the report, and the Secretary gladly takes this occasion to make a public acknowledgment of the large debt which he personally and the Class generally owe to Scaife for this contribution to the 25th anniversary celebration. It will be a great help to Scaife if the members will promptly return to him their blanks properly filled out and the shiny prints of their photographs. In fact, owing to difficulties caused by the printers' strike, it is highly important that these returns should be made at once. At this date (Nov. 1) the Class Committee have not completed the make-up of the various subcommittees to handle the celebration. A few chairmen have been chosen, as follows: Edgar Crocker, Committee on Transportation; H. W. Foote, Committee on the Exercises in Appleton Chapel, Sunday, June 18; T. B. Gan-

nett, Committee on the Field Day, Monday, June 19; A. H. Parker, Dinner Committee; S. W. Sleeper, Committee on Hotels and Other Accommodations. — The Committee on counting the ballots for the nomination of candidates for chief marshal is composed of E. H. Wells, *Chairman*, E. L. Rantoul and P. B. Thompson. In accordance with the usual custom, the Secretary has despatched to all members of the Class a circular asking for a list of three candidates for this office. It is not always understood that the chief marshal on Commencement Day is an officer of the Alumni Association and is therefore necessarily selected by the Directors of that Association. It has been the custom to select the chief marshal from the class celebrating its 25th anniversary and accordingly the Directors of the Association wish to appoint the man most acceptable to the class in question. — The problem of the anniversary gift of \$100,000 is receiving the careful attention of the Class Committee, which long before these lines reach the subscribers to the *MAGAZINE* will doubtless have published its plans. — Horace Binney has been elected a member of the New England Surgical Society. — B. T. Burley is at 19 High St., Worcester, where he has practised medicine since 1904. — T. B. Gannett and Mrs. Gannett have been abroad for a few weeks, sailing from New York in September. — George Gleason has returned to his work in Japan. On his way thither he spent a few weeks in California. His permanent address is in care of Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Ave., N.Y. — N. P. Hollowell attended a bankers convention at New Orleans in November. He has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of Milton Academy, to succeed George Wigglesworth, '74, the recently elected President of the

Board of Overseers. — A. F. Hess has published through Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1920, a book entitled "Scurvy; Past and Present." — F. K. Kernan, Jr., is a member of the University football squad. He is one of the substitute centres. — F. H. Kinnicutt took the part of John Harvard in the English Section of the pageant "America's Making," which was given in the 71st Regiment Armory, New York, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 12, under the auspices of the Board of Education of New York City and the societies of the various racial groups represented. Kinnicutt was also largely responsible for the organization of this section. — A. H. Ladd, Jr., is on the University football squad. He is one of the substitute tackles. — Theodore Lyman has been made Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, being the ninth incumbent of this famous foundation. It is the second professorship at Harvard in point of seniority, having been established by Thomas Hollis in 1727. The senior professorship is the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, established also by Thomas Hollis in 1721. Lyman's three immediate predecessors were Joseph Lovering, '33, 1838-88, and Lyman's teachers and friends, B. O. Peirce, '76, 1888-1914, and Wallace C. Sabine, A.M. '88, 1914-19. In addition to the professorship, Lyman continues as Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. — W. B. Parker is at present in England, where his headquarters are The Hispanic Society of America, 67, Great Russell St., London. The Hispanic Society has just announced the publication of "South Americans of To-day," a series of books on the representative living men of the South American Republics, which Parker has been engaged in writing for the past year or more, and "Casual

Letters from South America," — pictures by pen and camera, — also by Parker. — Lendall Pitts is a landscape artist in Paris. Mrs. Pitts is the daughter of the late George McCord, of New York, a distinguished landscape painter, and is herself a landscape painter. — A. Z. Reed is the author of "Training for the Public Profession of the Law," published for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1921. — M. T. Smith's address is 162 Oakland Ave., Pasadena, Calif. — A. F. Street, of Sydney, N.S.W., paid a short visit to the United States this autumn. He sailed for Australia in November. — A. G. Thacher has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reserve Corps and assigned to the command of the 306th Infantry in the 77th Division, Organized Reserves. — Rt. Rev. F. H. Touret, Bishop of Idaho, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at the June Commencement of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. — Howard Waterman has resumed the general practice of law at 1209 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash. — E. E. Whiting has been appointed assistant secretary to Mayor Peters of Boston. Whiting has taken over practically all of the correspondence work of the office. He is also conducting a column, entitled "Talk of the Town," in the *Boston Herald*. Whiting resigned from the *Boston Record* in January of this year. — The address of W. T. B. Williams is now Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — C. S. Wilson has recently been made Minister to Bulgaria, where he has been *chargé d'affaires* since 1918. He has been connected with the diplomatic service for the last twenty years, having served in Greece, Cuba, Argentina, Italy, Russia and Spain. Wilson paid a short visit to the United States this autumn, returning

to his post in November. He not infrequently visits Bucharest by airplane, to visit P. A. Jay, '00, Minister to Roumania.

1899

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston

The Annual Reunion was held on June 20 at the Lexington Golf Club. After lunching at the Harvard Club in Boston the party motored to Lexington, the home of Henry Fish, Harry Wheeler, Winsor Tyler, C. L. Slocum *et al.* Golf and soft base ball were the chief activities of the afternoon though our special photographer, Eliot Remick, was fairly busy. The 2d annual "One Club, 99 stroke" golf competition was won by Harry Wheeler, whose 99th stroke was his drive from the 18th tee. Supper was served at 7 and almost all made an early getaway for home, just as it was getting dark. Hollis Shaw and Harry Wheeler have now qualified for the golf finals in 1924. On June 22, the day of the Harvard-Yale baseball game in Cambridge, an experiment was attempted. A luncheon was held at the Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, to which "the whole family was invited." Almost 60 men and their wives and a good many children attended and subsequently motored to Soldiers Field and sat together at the game, the result of which was unusually satisfactory. So much interest and enthusiasm was expressed by many of those present that the idea was considered a success and it was determined that similar gatherings should be held not infrequently, not only by way of preparation for 1924, but also for the enjoyment and sociability they provide for those who attend. Carrying out this idea a "mingle" was arranged for October 29 at the Harvard-Centre College football game. Seats were

obtained together for '99ers and their families and requests for over 175 seats were received. Some of those who were most skeptical over the success of the original suggestion came and the same interest was shown. After the game there was a tea for the Class and their families at the Varsity Club in Cambridge. The Secretary was present with his wife for the first time and was given by the Class a beautiful old marine print for a wedding present. He was very much touched and pleased by this thought on the part of his classmates and takes this opportunity to thank the Class for thus expressing their interest in him. The thanks of the Class are due to the Harvard Athletic Association and Messrs. F. W. Moore and Frank Knapp of that organization for their courtesy in allotting to us, and arranging for the distribution of, the seats for the games on all occasions. The results of their kindness were appreciated by all. — W. L. Thompson is with Dillon Read & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia. — H. B. Dean is in charge of the Proof Department in the factory of Rand McNally & Co. at Ossining, N.Y. His address remains as before at 17 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N.Y. — C. S. Davis is Sec'y-Treasurer of Warner Gear Co., Muncie, Ind. — I. H. Derby is with Republic Creosoting Co., Indianapolis, Ind. — K. H. Kompfe is with Kay H. Kay Co., 4835 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. — Frank Hayden is President of Guaranty Bank and Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn. — H. M. Shafer is an Assistant Superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, Cal. — S. P. Freeling is Attorney-General of the state of Oklahoma. — E. R. Marion and E. H. Litchfield are directors of Compo Thrift Bond Corporation, 512 Fifth Ave., New York City. Marion's home address is 122 E. 34th St. — R. P. Cush-

ing's address is 23-31 West 43d St., New York City. — J. E. Rousmaniere is to be a partner in Lawrence & Co., drygoods commission merchants, New York, N. Y. — L. K. Conant is Vice-President of Edwin V. Mitchell Co., manufacturers of ladies' and children's hats, Medfield. — G. H. Breed is with Breed Howell Films Corporation, 220 W. 42d St., New York City. — C. W. Blood is 1st Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, Mass. — Dr. H. C. Parker has a stock farm at Lisbon, Iowa. — E. A. Young's address is 711 Gunter Building, San Antonio, Tex. — G. C. Arvedson is with National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 366 Madison Ave., New York City. — E. D. Harlow is Secretary of the State Street Trust Co., Boston. — Dr. W. C. Quimby is Assistant Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. — E. B. Brown is now a member of the advertising agency of Farnsworth, Brown and Shaefer at 2 W. 45th St., New York City. — E. A. Boardman is in the Insurance business with Patterson, Wyld and Windeler, 72 and 54 Kilby St., Boston. — Paul Burrage is with Wheelock and Serrat, managers of the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., at 107 Water St., Boston. — Willing Spencer has recently written from the U.S. Legation, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. — A. M. Nowell wrote from Honolulu, that he could not get to the spring reunion of 1921 but "here's hoping for better luck in 1924." — Horatio Bigelow, Jr., rowed on the Harvard combination crew in a race against Yale at New London last June. — P. M. Keene is in Chicago; address 1463 McCormick Building, 332 South Michigan Boulevard. — H. A. Wheeler has moved his Barta Press to 209 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — M. E. Nichols is Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston. — J. F. Curtis is a member of the

firm of Curtis, Fosdick and Belknap, Woolworth Building, New York City. — M. E. Leen has been appointed assistant clerk of Superior Civil Court at Boston. — G. S. Tiffany is President of G. S. Tiffany & Co., inc., cotton, with offices in St. Louis and Boston. — W. R. Dickinson is living in Santa Barbara, Cal. His address is 33 Spring Road, Montecito, Santa Barbara, Cal. — Roger Wolcott was elected an Overseer of Harvard College on Commencement Day, 1921. — W. R. Thayer, '81, for over 20 years Editor of this magazine, makes the following comment on the "Letters of William James" edited by his son Henry James, Jr. "... I cannot overpraise the manner in which William's son Henry has edited these letters. He had wonderful material to dispose of, as any one can see who reads these volumes. But the material alone was not enough. . . . Mr. Henry James possesses in high degree those two essentials of every artist — selection and taste. From what must be a large mass of his father's correspondence, he has chosen those letters and parts of letters, which when carefully joined in the mosaic of this work, result virtually in an autobiography. No episode, no trait is unduly emphasized; each part helps toward the unity of the whole. Mr. Henry James himself is a remarkable writer, so unobtrusive that the reader is scarcely aware of the self-repression required to furnish the passages which give the connecting links of biography. The notes are few and brief, but sufficient to supply the information needed in regard to persons, places or allusions. Mr. James carries into the third generation the literary distinction which he has inherited from his father and grandfather. He has introduced to the world a perpetually interesting, perpetually human, American of genius." [*North American Review*, May, 1921, p. 696.]

1900

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*,
993 Charles River Road, Cambridge

J. D. Barney has moved his home and office to 87 Marlboro St., Boston, where he will continue the practice of medicine. He is instructor in genito-urinary surgery at Harvard Medical School. — P. Blackwelder is Assistant Secretary, Home Building & Loan Association, Tulsa, Okla. His addresses are — Home: 1315 South Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.; business: Boston and 4th Sts., Tulsa, Okla. — R. F. Bolles's address for the winter is Cotuit. — H. K. Boutwell has been appointed Assistant in Bacteriology at Harvard Medical School. His home address is 15 Greene St., Brookline. — C. M. Brown's address is 4 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — F. F. Burr writes, "Member Winter Sports Committee, Augusta Chamber of Commerce. Cordially invite all interested 1900 men to come down to participate." Home: 20 Davenport St., Augusta, Me.; business: Central Maine Power Company, Augusta, Me. — K. K. Carrick's home address is 68 Chester St., Newton Highlands. — C. B. Curtis has been assigned to duty in the Department of State, Washington, D.C., and is living at 2134 Wyoming Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. — R. O. Dalton's home address is 4 Hancock Park, Cambridge; business, Room 279, State House, Boston. — F. H. Danker spent the summer in France where he worked on war memorials to the American dead. — M. Davis has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Logging Congress, an association comprising nearly the whole logging business in the Northwest. He is also Secretary of the Union Club of Tacoma, Wash. — H. T. Dougherty, librarian of the Newton Free Library, is President of the Massa-

chusetts Library Club. His home address is 75 Central Street, Auburndale. — C. D. Draper's home address is 416 Madison Ave., New York City; business, 15 Broad Street, New York City. — W. F. Ellis's home address is 159 Court St., Dedham; business, National Union Bank Bldg., Boston. He is a member of the firm of Whitney, Cox & Company, investment bankers. — O. D. Evans's address is the State Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; he is Director of the Department. — F. R. Greene's home address is 645 High St., Fall River; business, 22 Bedford St., Fall River. Mail for him should be sent to 96 Park Ave., Saranac Lake, N.Y. He writes, "Am much better and walk out a little." — J. B. Hawes, 2d, has moved his office to 11 Marlboro St., Boston, where he will continue to practice medicine. His home address is 39 West Cedar St., Boston. He has been appointed instructor of medicine at Harvard Medical School. — A. S. Hawks's home address is 3917 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — T. R. Hawley's home address is 40 Newhall St., Malden. — M. Hirsch is President of Sachs Shoe Mfg. Company, manufacturers of ladies' fine shoes, Cincinnati, Ohio. — R. S. Holland's home address is 1628 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. He has recently published through Geo. W. Jacobs & Co. a Mystery-Detective Story "The Panelled Room," October, 1921. — B. Hollings's home address is 140 Winsor Ave., Watertown. — W. L. Holt recently published in *School and Society* an article entitled, "Apparent Effects of Smoking in Freshmen." His home address is 1718 Cornell Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; business, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. — H. L. Hughes's home address is 559 Belvidere Ave., Plainfield, N.J. — J. P. Locke's business address is 49 Lafayette St.,

New York City. — K. McG. Martin's business address is 261 Franklin St., Boston. — W. C. Mendenhall's home address is 9 East Lenox St., Chevy Chase, Md. — H. Du B. B. Moore's business address is The Portland, Washington, D.C. He is attached to the Japanese Embassy in Washington. — C. H. Morrill's address is 4634 W. Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. — A. B. Myrick's business address is University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. He is a member of the Council of New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. — B. J. O'Neill, Jr., is a fellow of American College of Surgeons and President of the Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, Cal. — C. S. Oakman's home address is 1010 Seyburn Ave., Detroit, Mich.; business, 310 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich. In September he resigned from active work with the Digestive Ferments Company of Detroit and is now Sales Manager with Alonzo P. Ewing, Business Expansion, Detroit, Mich. — F. Rawle, Jr.'s home address is 2201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. — R. A. Sanborn is scenario editor of Sacred Films Inc., Burbank, Cal., a company formed to make moving pictures of Bible history. His home address is 30 Williston Rd., Brookline. — A. H. Shearer's home address is 297 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — The Roumanian Government has recently conferred the Order of the Star of Roumania with grade of officer on F. H. Simonds. His history of the Great War has been translated into Spanish and there is an eager demand for it throughout Latin America. — W. E. Skillings's business address is The Belmont Stores Corporation, 370 7th Ave., New York City. — S. B. Southworth's home address is 714 Washington St., South Braintree; business, Thayer Academy, South Braintree. He is principal of the Academy. — A. Sturgis's home address is 15

Oxford St., Chevy Chase, Md.; business address is 712 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. — M. Sullivan's home address is 2308 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D.C. — C. O. Swain's home address is The Crossways, Bedford Hills, N.Y. — W. B. Swinford's home address is 16 Cowper Court, Palo Alto, Cal. He received a degree of J.D. from Stanford University September, 1921. He has been admitted to the California Bar and is practising law in Palo Alto. — A. M. Tozzer has been appointed Professor of Anthropology at Harvard from Sept. 1, 1921. He has recently published "A Maya Grammar," the Peabody Museum of American Anthropology and Archaeology, Cambridge. The grammar is a study of the Maya language and literature, the material for which was gathered by Tozzer while he held the Traveling Fellowship in American Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America, and spent two winters in Yucatan, Chiapa and Tabasco, Mexico, and Northern Guatemala. — A. L. Washburn writes from Providence, R.I., "Living in a Brown Dormitory and very happy." — F. DeW. Washburn's home address is 65 Francis Ave., Cambridge. — I. G. Webster's home address is 246 West College St., Oberlin, Ohio. — C. F. Wellington is associate editor of *American Wool & Cotton Reporter*, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston. Home address is 98 Huntington Ave., Boston. — J. P. White's business address is 815 White Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y. — C. L. Wiener's business address is Calgary, Alberta, Canada. — A. J. Wile's address is care of Kanai High School, Lihue, Hawaii Islands, T.H.

1901

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., Sec.

84 State St., Boston

A Class dinner was held on the even-

ing before the Harvard-Yale football game at the Boston Art Club in Boston. — H. H. Flower, of Deerfield, has been appointed Chief Deputy by the United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. Flower, who is a lawyer, has been connected with the United States Income Tax Department at Springfield, and served through the war as captain and major in the United States Infantry. — Elmer Schlesinger, LL.B., 1903, of Chicago, Ill., is Chief Counsel for the United States Shipping Board at Washington. — R. H. Howe, Jr., at the request of the Harvard Graduate Rowing Committee, has been granted another year's leave of absence by the Trustees of the Middlesex School, and has been placed in charge of the Freshmen Rowing at Harvard. He will also continue his research work in entomology at the Bussey Institute. On Sept. 23rd, in Worcester, at the gathering of the New England Federation of the Natural History Societies, he gave a lecture on the subject of Dragon Flies — illustrated by lantern slides. — Major C. J. Swan has been reelected Commander of the Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War. — G. R. Bedinger is chairman of one of the General Sessions of the American Child Hygiene Association at its annual meeting to be held at New Haven in November. He is director of the Health Service of the American Red Cross in N.Y. City. He presented a paper at the 48th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Milwaukee recently; and an article entitled "Coöperative Health Plan of the New York County Chapter American Red Cross" was printed in the September issue of *The Nation's Health*, based on his paper. — Judge C. I. Pettingell, LL.B., 1904, Judge of the District Court at Amesbury, was the Democratic candidate

for Congress at an election held recently in the Sixth Massachusetts District. — J. W. Hallowell, member of the Massachusetts State Committee for the Relief of Unemployment, has recently been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, Chairman of that Committee. — C. C. Davis of Boston, the retiring American Red Cross Commissioner in Constantinople, where he has been located since December, 1920, and engaged in work mostly among Russian refugees, has recently had conferred upon him by the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Osmanli. — Major C. D. Daly of the United States Army is in charge of the coaching of the football team at the United States Military Academy at West Point. — J. S. Ames is the treasurer of the Corporation and the Standing Committee of the Trustees of Public Reservations in Massachusetts. — A. H. Kintner is vice-president of the Industrial Engineering Corporation of America, and his address is now in care of that corporation at the Engineering Building, 114 Liberty Street, New York City. — A. B. Edwards is now at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York City. — R. M. Walsh has changed his address to 911 New Albion Building, 1 Beacon Street, Boston. — F. R. Bryson is in Paris for the winter. His permanent address is 620 East Capital Avenue, Little Rock, Ark. — Dr. Richard Dexter has changed his address to 2417 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, O., — James F. Briggs is now at 7 Anthony Street, New Bedford. — David Daly's address is now P. O. Box 403, Keokuk, Iowa. — C. C. Batchelor's address is 803 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin. — G. E. Behr, Jr., has changed his address to 143 West School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. — J. R. Bertholf's address is now 511 Gasco Building, Portland, Oregon. — R. C. Boone's address is now 31 Church

Street, Winchester. — R. H. Branson has changed his address to 343 Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. — D. E. Brown's address is now West Washington Market, New York City. — J. D. Burns's address is 89 East Canton Street, Boston. — P. H. Carey's address is now Stirling, N.J. — H. P. Chandler's address is 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. — G. Q. Chase has changed his address to 37 Lincoln Avenue, Piedmont, Cal. — R. W. Cheney's address is now 293 Bridge Street, Springfield. — L. D. Christie's address is 252 Middle Street, Bridgeport, Conn. — J. D. Clark has changed his address to Abington, Conn. — E. W. Coburn's address is 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. — Sumner Crosby has changed his address to 65 Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge. — C. A. Crowell, Jr., has changed his address to 1422 Massachusetts Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. — E. L. Dickerman's address is now 535 Albany Street, Boston. — Lawrence Endicott's address is now 89 North Fifth Street, Portland, Oregon. — H. A. Flanders' address is now 35 Charles Street, Cambridge. — J. E. Falker's address is now 1419 E. Genesee Street, Syracuse, N.Y. — S. W. Forsman's address is Pasadena, Cal. — E. R. Greene's address is now 6 Sargent Street, Hanover, N.H. — E. E. Greenwood's address is now Asheville School, Asheville, N.C. — O. F. Hakes is now at 219 Central Avenue, Fredonia, N.Y. — W. T. Harris has changed his address to 510 No. Moffet Ave., Joplin, Mo. — J. H. Hewitt's address is now 1100 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash. — M. F. Hewitt's address is now 240 6th Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. — S. A. Holyoke's address is now 760 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. — G. M. Hosmer's address is now 31 Adams Street, Somerville. — R. H. Howe, Jr., is now at 33

Lexington Avenue, Cambridge. — Wilber Judson is now at 41 East 42nd Street, New York City. — C. S. Kelley, Jr., has changed his address to P. O. Box 909, New Bedford. — W. J. Kibby is now at 153 Brixton Road, Garden City, L.I. — A. C. Kimball is now at P. O. Box 2165, Boston. — H. B. Kirtland's address is now 1819 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio. — S. J. Kornhauser's address is now 11200 West Madison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. — R. E. Lee has changed his address to 701 Washington Street, New York City. — F. W. Lovejoy has changed his address to the New York office of the General Chemical Company at 25 Broad Street. — R. M. Mandell is now located at 210 Lincoln Street, Boston. — J. W. McFadon's address is now 609 No. D. Street, Tacoma, Washington. — H. W. Mead is now at 211 Park Place, East Aurora, N.Y. — F. H. Merrill is now at 512 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. — P. H. Moore is at 60 Larch Street, Halifax, N.S. — A. C. Morse has changed his address to 224 Dana Avenue, Hyde Park. — E. C. Peper is now Care of Christian Peper Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo. — J. L. Ransohoff's address is now Pearl Market Bank Building, Cincinnati, O. — J. K. Robinson has changed his address to 523 Avenue J, Bethlehem, Pa. — J. W. Scott has changed his address to 14 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. — F. R. Sears, Jr., is at 64 Ames Building, Boston. — W. D. Sterrett's address is now Corner 35th & Rodman Streets, Washington, D.C. — Wallace Stevens's address is now 210 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. — T. H. Sweetser is at 739 Boylston Street, Boston. — C. H. Trowbridge has changed his address to Brevard, N.C. — Rev. C. E. Waldron has changed his address to Olyphant, R.D. 1, Pa. — F. W. Wardwell, Jr., is now

Care of Wardwell Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O. — G. G. Whitney is at 59-63 East 4th Street, Winona, Minn. — F. C. Wormelle's address is now 161 Devonshire Street, Boston. — W. P. Jenkins's address is now 318 East Main Street, Washington, Pa. — Grosvenor Humphreys Kendall died July 24, 1921, at Worcester. He was born at Bergen Point, N.J., May 16, 1879, and was the son of Olindus F. and Lucia Grosvenor Humphreys Kendall. He lived in Cambridge most of his life. Before entering college he attended the Cambridge Latin School and Browne & Nichols School in Cambridge. He left college at the end of his Sophomore year and shortly after became a civil engineer and an agriculturalist at Port-hill, Idaho. He lived there until a few years ago when he returned to Massachusetts, where he has lived since. — N. H. Batchelder, S. L. Beals and M. A. Sullivan attended the meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Newport, R.I., on July 16 and 17, 1921. — W. T. Reid, 3rd, son of W. T. Reid, Jr., is Captain of the Country Day School football eleven of Newton.

1903

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston

R. A. Dean, formerly General Counsel to the United States Shipping Board, in September, 1921, opened an office at 920-921 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C., and resumed his general practice of law. — Chauncey Hackett, whose law office was closed in 1917, resumed general practice Oct. 1, at his office in the Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. — G. L. Kobbé, a partner in the law firm of Roosevelt & Kobbé, is practicing law at 46 Cedar St., New York City. — G. H. Russell, who in 1918 entered the service of the

Bethlehem Ship Building Company and went out to one of their ship yards in California, is now with the Master Welding Company, 1261 Massachusetts Ave., South Boston. (Home address, 885 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.) — G. S. Stevenson in June, 1921, was elected Treasurer of the Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn., and was elected a Trustee of Smith College, Northampton, and a Trustee of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. — H. R. Ward, Mining Engineer, is now at 10 East 44th St., New York City. He has associated himself with a group of Western mining engineers who are engaged in developing and operating mining properties.

1904

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,
1010 Barristers Hall, Boston

Charles Galwey is now living at the Prince George Hotel, Fifth Avenue, New York City. — The address of W. M. Gregory is 458 Queenston Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

1906

FISHER H. NESMITH, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston

R. F. Gowen and Mrs. Gowen are making an extended trip to the Orient. They expect to reside for a few months in Canton, China, and later continue their trip around the world.

1907

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*,
15 Exchange St., Boston

E. J. David is with Leslie-Judge Company, West 43rd St. & 11th Ave., New York City. His home address is 119 Lincoln St., Passaic, N.J. — H. S. Ashton is conducting a private tutoring school at Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, N.Y. — B. E. Estes's address is in care of Timberlake & Co., 97 Ex-

change St., Portland, Maine. — W. R. Fay is president and chairman of the board of directors of G. Schirmer, Inc., music publishers, 3 East 43rd St., New York City. — Edward Ballantine's address is 312 Marlborough St., Boston. He is an instructor in music at Harvard. — The address of Capt. George Blaney is now 55th Artillery (C.A.C.) Fort Kameliamelia, Honolulu, Hawaii. — R. R. Bradford, formerly of Omaha, Neb., is in the U.S. Consular Service and is stationed at Catania, Sicily. — W. M. Canaday is president of the United States Advertising Corporation, 1415 Madison Ave., Toledo, O. — C. C. Stetson is a special assistant to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce. Stetson is located permanently in Washington, D.C. — George Whitney has been elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. in New York City. — I. L. Sharfman, Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan, has recently published "The American Railroad Problem," The Century Co. — J. M. Dully's address is Box 115, South Duxbury.

1908

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,
31 Nassau St., New York

Professor Rudolph Altrocchi has received the decoration of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy for his notable work during the war. He was in charge of the American Speakers' Bureau operating in Italy. — J. B. Chevalier is now in the Paris Office of the Bankers Trust Company at the Place Vendome. — Candler Cobb is now at the office of the American Embassy in London, having recently been appointed United States Trade Commissioner to England. — Gordon Glass has changed his residence to Greenwich, Conn., where he joins a very pleasant Harvard colony. — A. L. Jackson is with the Trust Department of the Guaranty Trust Co. — S. E.

Morison, lecturer on history in Harvard University, has been elected to the Harold Vyoyan Hannsworth professorship of American history at Oxford University. — E. B. Sheldon has written a play entitled "The Lonely Heart," which will be presented in New York by Messrs. Shubert this winter. It should be of especial interest to Harvard men as the play is about life in a Harvard dormitory. — J. H. Wheelock's fourth book of verse, "Dust and Light" has gone into its second edition. Wheelock has also collected a bibliography on Theodore Roosevelt. The work was so thorough that up to this time diligent investigation has failed to reveal a single work by or about Roosevelt that was not covered in the bibliography.

1909

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,
52 Fulton St., Boston

L. M. Arrowsmith's address is 8 Fletcher St., New York City. — R. W. Byerly is living at 113 E. 31st St., New York City and is practicing law (alone) at 141 Broadway. — N. B. Cole, M.D., is practicing medicine with offices at 1035 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. He lives at 1419 Park Ave., Baltimore. — E. P. Currier became a member of the firm of Marshall Field, Gore, Ward & Co., on June 1, 1921. His office is at 14 Wall St., New York City. — Shaun Kelly is practicing law at 2 Rector St., New York City. — S. P. Lemon's address is 3721 Cole Ave., Dallas, Tex. — S. B. Luce's address is 267 Clarendon St., Boston. — R. D. Lyman's address is 9927 Kercheval Ave., Detroit, Mich. — A. S. Olmstead's address is 1835 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. — A. D. Piper is in the oil business at Bolivar, N.Y. — E. J. Prendergast can usually be reached at the University Club, Chicago. — W. R. Post, Jr., is with bond department of Otis & Co., bankers, 200 Majestic Building, De-

troit, Mich. — J. P. Reynolds is now at 139 Calhoun St., Battle Creek, Mich. — Lee Simonson is at Midland Parkway, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. — A. A. Stone (M.D.), is at 2936 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights, O. — W. C. Strauss lives at 31 West 69th St., New York City. — E. T. P. Walker, architect, has offices in the Little Building, Boston. — Elliott Daland is with Huff Daland & Co., Ogdensburg, N.Y., manufacturers of planes, flying boats, etc. — A. R. A. Y. G. De Mendoza is a member of the firm of Arellano & Mendoza, Amargura 23, Havana, Cuba. — W. H. Emens's address is 30 Linden Place, New Rochelle, N.Y. — G. J. Esselen, Jr., is a member of the firm of Skinner, Sherman & Esselen, chemical engineers, 248 Boylston St., Boston. — A. C. Frost is U.S. Consul at Guatemala City, Guatemala. — Louis Grandgent is architectural director at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. — J. P. S. Harrison's home address is 39 West 82nd St., New York City. His permanent address is care Union Club, 1 E. 51st St., New York City. — A. R. Heath is vice-president of the N.Y. Service Co., consulting and operating engineers, 141 East 29th St., New York City. Home address, Woodmere, L.I., N.Y. — Rev. H. W. Hines is now minister of the First Baptist Church of Kankakee, Ill. — Dr. W. G. Webber's home address is 14 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Office, No. 1069 Boylston St., Boston. — G. A. Wood is care Price, Waterhouse Co., 54 William St., New York City. — B. W. Wooley is with the Argentine American Chamber of Commerce, 64 Broad St., New York City.

1911

ALEXANDER WHEELER, *Sec.*,

511 Sears Bldg., Boston

Hanford MacNider has been elected commander of the American Legion.

He served on the Mexican border as a first lieutenant with the Second Iowa Infantry. After this country went into the war he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling and was commissioned second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1917. He arrived in France Sept. 20, 1917, as an officer in the Ninth U.S. Infantry. He was promoted until he finally attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of infantry. He was wounded at St. Mihiel. He holds the following decorations: Distinguished Service Cross and one cluster, Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre — five citations, five palmas, one gold and one silver star — Fourragère, and the Italian War Cross. He received three citations in general orders.

1913

WALTER TUFTS, JR., *Sec.*,

50 State St., Boston

R. B. Batchelder has been transferred from the New York City office of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation to their Chicago branch, 111 West Washington St. — F. C. Bubier is assistant sales manager of Lockwood, Brackett & Company, importers of castile soap and olive oil, Boston. — H. R. Carey has resigned from the Diplomatic Service and is now living at 420 West 116th Street, New York City. — J. L. Jones has had a book published by Duffield & Company — "Mid Light and Shade"; poems on many subjects and according to many moods. — Douglas Lawson assisted P. L. Wendell in coaching the football squad at Williams College, Williamstown. — H. F. Leahy has been elected president of the La Salle Paper Co., 171 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. — R. P. Lewis assisted P. L. Wendell in coaching at Williams College, Williamstown. — H. D. Minot is with Minot, Kendall & Co.,

Inc., 13 Congress St., Boston. — John Munroe has been admitted to partnership in the banking firm of Munroe & Co., Paris, and John Munroe & Company, New York City. — H. T. Nickerson is with Haskins & Sella, Certified Public Accountants, 3 Park St., Boston. — F. E. Richter is head of the economic studies section of chief statistician's division of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City. — Frank Brookes Waller died July 31, 1921, at Colorado Springs, Colo., after a long illness. He had been successively in the wholesale cotton business in New York; with Clover Farms, milk distributors; in the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.; during the war with the U.S. Employment Service at Washington; and was part owner of the Record Tire & Mfg. Co. of New Jersey. Illness had forced him to spend considerable time in Asheville, Saranac Lake and Colorado Springs. He was unmarried.

1914

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Sec.*,
Chestnut Hill

A. L. Dunham's address is 7 Rue de Mézières, Paris VI, France. — C. F. Merriam is now an instructor in mechanical engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. — N. F. Silberling is in the Department of Economics at Dartmouth. — Frank Storms's address is 10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. — R. L. West is at 247 Hillcrest Ave., Trenton, N.J. — T. O. Freeman is at 143 Grove St., Bristol, Conn. — A. L. Jackson, 3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill., is on the editorial department of the *Chicago Defender*. — G. L. Aspinwall is now with the Atlantic Radio Co., Boylston St., Boston. — Gordon Grant is an agent at the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, So. Carolina.

1918

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, Jr., *Sec.*,
B-32 Standish Hall, Cambridge

E. A. Bigelow is with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Newark, N.J. His address is Y.M.C.A., 107 Halsey St., Newark. — H. D. Crowell has been appointed supervising principal of The Angier District of the Newton public school system. His address is 19 Shaw St., West Newton. — Lawrence Higgins has entered the Graduate School of the University to study for a Ph.D. in history. — B. W. Knowlton is the New England representative for the Krauss Bros. Lumber Co. of New Orleans and Seattle. His address is Room 317, 77 Bedford St., Boston. — F. S. MacGregor is a sales representative for the educational department of Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. His address is 21 Lovell St., Somerville. — D. W. Rich's address is 2 Hyatt St., St. George, Staten Island, N.Y. — T. A. West is with George H. Burr & Co., bankers and brokers. His address is 11 Everett St., Cambridge. — W. T. Murray and W. B. Snow, Jr., are both assistant coaches of the Harvard 1925, Freshman, football team. — C. L. Poor, Jr.'s address is Deering Harbor, Greenport, N.Y. — H. G. Killam is an assistant engineer with the United States Finishing Co., Providence, R.I. — Erving Pruyn's address is 30 East 60th Street, New York, N.Y. — E. F. Rowse is teaching history at the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn. — T. N. Beisinger is advertising representative of the Chilton Co., publishers, of New York City. His address is 57 Pearsall St., Jersey City, N.J. — R. F. Boyce's address is Elgin College, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. — W. C. Plunkett is secretary to Joseph D. Taylor of the Boston Legal Aid Society, 39 Court St., Boston. Plunkett has recently been admitted to the

Massachusetts Bar, having graduated from the Law School last June and successfully passed his bar examinations. — R. S. Milton's address is Box 175, Trona, California. — W. S. Burrage, who for the past two years has been in the leather business, is now taking pre-medical courses at the University so as to enter the Medical School next fall. — D. S. Hoffer's address is Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.

NON-ACADEMIC

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

A.M. 1907. **Frank Victor Thompson**, superintendent of Boston public schools since 1918, died at Brighton, Oct. 23, 1921, from peritonitis resulting from ptomaine poisoning. He was born at Batesville, Ark., on July 28, 1874, a descendant of an old Massachusetts family, the Thompsons of Plymouth Colony. His grandfather, Abner Bourne Thompson of Brunswick, Me., was a lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican War, and his father, Edward Williams Thompson, was a graduate of Bowdoin College and served as a captain in the Civil War. He had a military record, having been a sergeant in H Company, First New Hampshire Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Portland, Me. He graduated from St. Anselm's College, at Manchester, N.H., in 1895. Soon after his graduation from college he became principal of the North Walpole, N.H., grammar school, remaining there two years. He then took a position as instructor in the Lawrence high school for the year 1897-98 and from 1898-1901 served as principal of the Wetherbee grammar school, Lawrence. In 1901 he came to Boston to accept a junior mastership in the South Boston High School, remaining there through the year 1906, and then was promoted to headmaster of the High

School of Commerce, where he served until 1910. At that time he was elected assistant superintendent of schools, and specialized in technical training. While assistant superintendent he did a great deal of writing and gained a national reputation among educators. In this period he wrote "Commercial Education in Public Secondary Schools," a standard work on the subject. He served also as instructor in commercial subjects in the Central Evening School, principal of the South Boston Educational Centre, and the principal of the Bigelow Evening School, South Boston, where he developed a school of salesmanship. In 1917 he originated the plan of placing high school boys on farms, and this was so successful that it was adopted throughout the United States. As a forum speaker he had appeared in most of the large cities in New England. He served on the New York Survey in 1912 and the Hampton Institute Survey in 1917. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defence and also of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. He had lectured at Columbia University in the summer school, and had been instructor in the administration of commercial education to secondary schools in the summer course at Teachers' College, and had undertaken work with the board making a study of Americanization methods for the Carnegie Foundation in cooperation with the United States Government. Besides these matters he found time to be president of the National Vocational Guidance Association, and vice-president of the National Society for Vocational Education. After the war began, he took charge of all war activities in the Boston schools. When he devised the plan for sending schoolboys to work on the farms, this movement secured the indorsement of the State, which appropriated \$60,000. He conducted the Junior Red Cross, the War Savings Stamp cam-

paign in the schools, besides much other war work. He was a director of the Boston City Club and for some time chairman of the membership committee. He was a member of the Harvard Teachers' Association, of which he was president in 1915; Sons of the American Revolution, Legion of Spanish War Veterans, Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, Catholic Alumni Sodality, Knights of Columbus, Puddingstone Club, Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and the National Educational Association. He married Miss Blanche Pitman Wingate of Lawrence in 1903. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Law School

LL.B. 1900. W. A. Burns of Pittsfield has been appointed a justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

LITERARY NOTES

* * To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Lucien Edward Taylor, A.M. '96, a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library, has compiled two catalogues, one a list of books in the Library on Dante, the other, a list of books in the Library on Modern Ireland. The lists are examples of careful research and serious scholarship and must be of the greatest value to anyone who is pursuing studies in either of the fields that they so admirably cover. Mr. Taylor is one of the founders and editors of *Library Life*, the staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library, the first number of which was published on October 15.

Richard Cornell, '15, who was President

of the *Lampoon* and editorial chairman of the *Crimson* and who during the war edited a weekly magazine at the front called *The Gas Attack*, is the author of some entertaining stories that have appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*. A collection of his stories in book form is announced for publication in the spring.

The Masque of Morning and other Poems, by Edward Viets, '11 (The Four Seas Co., Boston), is a small volume in which there is a good deal of charm. The themes with which Mr. Viets deals are somewhat conventional, but his verse has delicacy and an airy equality that is engaging.

SHORT REVIEWS

The New World of Islam, by Lothrop Stoddard, '05, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (\$3.00)

Everything one reads nowadays is disconcerting, not to say alarming. Nothing that we used to take for granted seems any longer stable. The latest disturber and unsettle of our ideas is Mr. Lothrop Stoddard. He presents to our view the East, long provided with the faithful adjective "changeless," long supposed to be bound fast in the fetters of tradition and of caste, in a perfect turmoil of change economic, social, and political. The impact of Western ideas, the introduction of Western industrialism, the inevitable effects, for good and for evil of Western political control, have turned the East upside down, says Mr. Stoddard; and he does not believe that anyone can tell what is going to happen.

The book concerns itself mainly with the stirrings of the new spirit among the Mohammedans of Africa, India and Western Asia; the spirit to which the author gives the name of Pan-Islamism. That movement is complex, enigmatic, confusing. It includes persons who aim at a return to the old simple faith and the old free life of the early Saracen ages, and also

persons who are so modern in their ideas that they use Western philosophy to explain their convictions and would use Western methods to accomplish their aims. But both classes are restive under Western control, assert the right of Islam to manage its own affairs, and await only the proper moment to throw off the yoke. Industrialism has created in many Eastern cities a proletariat far more wretched than any that Karl Marx ever dreamed of, and has helped to break down the restraints that religion and caste used to impose. Good government, when it exists, as in Egypt and British India, has only aggravated the situation, for it has, by organization and sanitation gone far to remove the checks on population that war and famine and pestilence used to supply. Over-population is everywhere the curse of the East. Bolshevism is no longer a menace so far as the intelligent leaders of the movement are concerned. They see in it the destruction of the religion they profess and the kind of order they would like to establish. But it is still a danger among the ignorant and downtrodden, for it urges them to arise and crush at once the foreigner who rules them and the rich native who exploits them. If that fire once runs through the crowded millions of Asia, the ancient Eastern civilizations will be consumed in a hotter flame than that which has charred Russia.

Mr. Stoddard, who writes with the manner of one who is thoroughly at home with his material, does not see all red. He is careful not to predict either destruction or glorious rebirth for the East. We get from his book the impression of an uneasy, fermenting, protesting mass of humanity, ready after centuries of stagnation for change. The West has for a long time treated the East as it pleased. It can do so with safety no longer. That is the warning that Mr. Stoddard gives.

The book raises questions that statesmen must answer, but that fascinate and

perplex the general reader too. The contacts of America with Islam are few and alight, but the new Islam is only one element in the new Asia, and with that new Asia our country will have continual and critical association. Mr. Stoddard's book will be helpful to anyone who is trying to form intelligent opinions about the absorbing problem of the future relations between the Orient and the Occident.

John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, 1767-1775, by Lawrence Shaw Mayo, '10. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press.

The Loyalists, who, when the shock of revolution came, followed the old allegiance rather than the new urge toward national independence, fell for more than a century into strange obscurity. In New England they numbered in their company many of the most eminent and distinguished citizens, but they awakened among the ardent patriots who established the new republic so much animosity that their very names came in many cases to be buried beneath the burden of scorn that was laid upon them. More recently historians have taken to excavating among the débris of party spirit that overwhelmed them, and they are bringing some very interesting and admirable public characters to light.

One of these is the subject of this biography. John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire, was a man of good birth, good abilities and a devoted public spirit. He made an excellent governor, and a faithful controller of His Majesty's forests in America. He had energy, ambition, tact and integrity. Until the moment when he had to choose between the cause of the King and that of the revolting colonies, he was one of the most widely respected men in North America. He chose wrongly for his own reputation with posterity and probably for his own worldly good, but there was

nothing unworthy in the motives of his choice. He never bore any malice to the neighbors who had driven him into exile. Only fifteen years thereafter, he wrote that he "cordially wished the most great and permanent blessings to the United States . . . and that New Hampshire, my native country, may arise to be one of the most brilliant members of the confederation." From King George he received knighthood and the governorship of Nova Scotia, and for many years he administered that province with the same good sense and good feeling that he had shown in New Hampshire.

Mr. Mayo has told the story of Sir John Wentworth's life well. The man lives in his pages, and discloses himself as worthy of respect and affection. The book well repays reading, particularly if the reader has any special interest in the history of New Hampshire or in that of the stormy years that preceded the outbreak of the Revolution. Incidentally the volume is a notable example of taste and care in book-making.

Learning and Living: Academic Essays, by Ephraim Emerton, '71. Harvard University Press.

Nowadays to term a book academic is usually to convey some slightly disparaging impression of it — as of a work that is dry and untouched by humor or imagination. It is to be hoped that the sub-title which Professor Emerton has given to his volume will not carry to anyone such a misleading suggestion. The essays are academic because they deal with subjects and problems of the academic life, but they are more than academic, for the writer brings to them a breadth of view, a shrewdness of understanding, and a quiet humor that should make them interesting even to one who has no remote connection with academic affairs. "What To Do With a Boy," "Gentleman and Scholar," and "Travel as Educa-

tion" are subjects of general human interest; Professor Emerton's conclusions appear so sane, so well fortified by copious illustration and sound argument, that it is hard to see how they can be successfully attacked.

Although the book is one for the general reader, it must make a special appeal to the college man, who out of his own recollections of his college days and out of his subsequent experience will be interested in checking up Professor Emerton's criticisms and comments on college methods, and suggestions for reform. And he will be likely to feel that few college professors could retain after so many years of teaching the freshness and alertness of perception that Professor Emerton reveals in this volume.

Poems of the English Race, Selected and edited by Raymond MacDonald Alden, A.M. '96. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Professor Alden's aim in making this anthology has been to bring together poems illustrating the principal types, forms, and themes of poetry, and to meet all ordinary needs of readers from the ages of fifteen to twenty. The contents are divided into Narrative Poems and Lyrical and Reflective Poems; and the poems in each of these two divisions are printed in chronological order, the date of each poem being given. British and American poems are intermingled, and the proportion of American poetry to British in the collection is no greater than it should be. Excellent and not too numerous or extensive footnotes have been provided to make clear expressions that are obscure or obsolete, and allusions that are puzzling. The collection will hardly satisfy the votaries of free verse; the only prophet of theirs whom it recognizes is Walt Whitman. But to all other readers it is likely to prove satisfactory. The reviewer regrets that Mr. Alden resisted

the temptation to include poems relating to the Great War; the plea that it is too early to distinguish those of lasting from those of merely temporary significance seems to apply no more to war poems than to others of equally recent date which do not relate to the war and which receive representation. The editor might safely have risked his judgment on "The Spires of Oxford" and "In Flanders Fields," for example. In a collection addressed to young readers who, as Mr. Alden rightly says, value the ethically didactic more than do older readers, it is curious that "If" should not have been one of the selections from Mr. Kipling's work. And one regrets the omission of what to many people is the finest of all American poems, William Vaughn Moody's "Ode in Time of Hesitation." But of course no anthology was ever compiled that did not give cause for complaint to some reader by reason of its sins of omission. Mr. Alden's sins of omission seem reasonably few, and his sins of commission none whatever. Moreover, he has prefixed to his work not only an interesting preface setting forth the aims and principles which governed him in making his selections, but also a really valuable and enlightening essay, "About Poetry."

Roosevelt, the Happy Warrior, by Bradley Gilman, '80. Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

Of all the biographies of Roosevelt that have appeared Mr. Gilman's is probably the most personal — the most chatty and informal. It is written frankly in a tone of hero-worship that can hardly be displeasing to any reader and that to many will have distinct charm. As Mr. Gilman says, it does not attempt "to express a coldly judicial attitude," and in fact it gives pretty clear evidence that Mr. Gilman is unfitted to assume that attitude, whether with regard to Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Wilson, whom he somewhat unnecessarily

castigates. As a sketch of Roosevelt's public career the work is superficial; its merit lies in its presentation of Roosevelt's personality by means of memories and of anecdotes that the author has evidently been at great pains to collect from a variety of sources.

The Hermit of Turkey Hollow, by Arthur Train, '96. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Train's chronicles of the adventures of the sagacious Mr. Tutt will be glad to have another volume in which that worthy lawyer is the principal figure. Possibly some readers will feel slightly disappointed in *The Hermit of Turkey Hollow*, for although the story is very readable and Mr. Tutt conducts himself in a characteristic manner throughout, the plot is rather flimsy — and a murder mystery which is finally cleared up by the discovery that the real criminal is a person who has not figured in the pages of the story at all must seem somewhat tame in its conclusion. But Mr. Train is a skilful story-teller, and anyone who picks up this book is not likely to put it down unfinished.

The Romance of Business, by W. Cameron Forbes, '92. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The chapters in this volume first appeared in *The Open Road*: the series was written "to explain the nature of business, in the hope that it would remove some of the prejudices that many people wrongly hold against business." The talent for exposition that was one of the qualities which made Mr. Forbes a successful football coach many years ago serves him equally well when applied to a larger field and to even more complicated subjects. Textiles, steel, transportation, electricity, finance and banking, capital and labor, all receive treatment that is admirably clear; the knowledge that Mr.

Forbes displays is almost encyclopedic, yet he writes with vitality and picturesqueness and he is never so preoccupied with exposition as to lose sight of the fact that the romance of business is his theme. Although the book is addressed to a comparatively youthful audience it does not condescend in language; it might broaden the horizon of many a mature reader.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri: Volume III: The Paradiso. The Italian Text with a Translation in English blank verse and a commentary by Courtney Langdon. Harvard University Press: Cambridge.

It is a monumental task that Professor Langdon, as translator and commentator, has completed in the year of Dante's sixth centenary. The *Paradiso*, though the least read of the three books of the *Divine Comedy*, contains some of Dante's noblest poetry; and in Professor Langdon those fine passages have found a sympathetic interpreter. It is true that English blank verse can never convey to the reader the rhythmical charm and cadence of Dante's *terza rima*; and when the message of the poet is transmitted to us without the melody it is inevitable that much of it will seem fatiguing and unprofitable. Take away the music of Dante's verse and a great deal that remains is prose. Hence the inadequacy of all the efforts of all the translators. But Professor Langdon is skilful, understanding, and reverent; he has great erudition, he has provided an admirable text and an interpretative analysis of the poem which is most complete; his translation and his commentary are a labor of love wrought with painstaking care. His work must be immensely valuable to every student and lover of Dante.

Three Soldiers, by John Dos Passos, '16.
New York: George H. Doran Co.
In this novel of the war Mr. Dos Passos

has not presented a single decent, likable, or respectable character. His three soldiers are three privates in the American army. One of them, Fuselli, an American of alien parentage, is mentally undeveloped, a poor-spirited creature, unconcerned with any of the issues of the war except so far as they affect him personally. The second, Chrisfield, is actuated throughout by the motive of revenge for a personal grievance; he succeeds finally in murdering the sergeant who, far more than the Germans, was the object of his animosity. The third, Andrews, may be taken to represent the educated man in the army; a more undesirable representative of that class it would be impossible to find. He is as indifferent as Fuselli and Chrisfield to the issues at stake and is constantly resentful of the restraint under which as a private soldier he suffers; he ends his army career as a deserter. Had there been any subordinate characters who took a right view of the war and of their duties in it, Mr. Dos Passos might not have seemed the traducer of the American soldier that he has here written himself down. If the American troops had been in any measure composed of such men as Fuselli, Chrisfield, and Andrews, their arrival in France would have been a calamity to the Allies.

Mr. Dos Passos is a realist of the school that believes that truth to fact is truth to life. By collecting a certain number of unimpeachable facts, grouping them with some literary art and skill, and suppressing equally unimpeachable facts of far greater significance, an author can achieve an effect of realism with a picture that is essentially false. It is realism of this sort that Mr. Dos Passos has achieved. He has native power, he has an excellent command of the novelist's technique, but his work is essentially false and essentially base.

Recent History of the United States (1877-1920), by Frederic L. Paxson, A.M

'02, Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. (\$5.)

In this book, Professor Paxson has endeavored to draw a real picture of the times through which we and our fathers have lived. It picks up the tale where Mr. James Ford Rhodes leaves it, and brings it down to the day before yesterday — or rather to yesterday itself — the election of Harding to the Presidency. Such a task is the most difficult one for an historian to perform. He can hardly avoid becoming just a chronicler; for, buried in a mass of detail, and confused by the noise of controversy, he can hardly arrive at the detachment, or enjoy the perspective that historians love. Yet, let us remember, a Greek named Thucydides did find it possible to write a very remarkable history about events of which he was more or less an eye witness.

Professor Paxson is not a Thucydides, but he has done a very thorough and interesting piece of work nevertheless. He writes clearly and at times vivaciously; he selects well, has a good sense of proportion, and without falling into the mistake of "interpreting" events that are too recent and too enigmatic to be wisely interpreted, comments judiciously and sensibly on the moving stream of activity that he describes. His is more than a record of political or economic change. He tries to show us the American people, in their habit, as they are. Literature and education get far more said about them than in most works of this sort, and he does not scorn to allude to the achievements of P. T. Barnum, of Buffalo Bill and of John L. Sullivan or to comment on the rise and fall of croquet, and roller-skating and bicycle-riding. Hardly anything of even momentary importance, that was done not only by statesmen and captains of industry, but by Tom, Dick, and Harry and their wives is forgotten.

Of course that means that the narrative

must be brisk, concise, and transparent; and so it is. The book is eminently readable and it can safely be recommended, either to the school teacher or the general reader, who is looking for a treatment of recent American history that is complete, well balanced and decidedly not prosy.

Principles of National Economy, by Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Economics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn and Company.

This volume, intended to serve as a text-book in schools and colleges, is written from a national point of view, and, as the author confesses, "it is frankly a theory of national prosperity." Having, as he phrases it, "a preference for national prosperity as against national poverty," Professor Carver lays stress throughout his book upon those methods, policies and institutions which in his opinion render some tangible help toward making the nation prosperous, that is to say, those things which increase production and contribute towards a fair distribution of the products among all classes of the people.

In its general arrangement, as distinct from its general point of view, Professor Carver's volume does not depart radically from the plan used by the orthodox writers of elementary text-books in economics. There are the usual divisions, — production, exchange, distribution and consumption. A concluding section on "Reform" deals with various reconstruction policies, radical and otherwise, including what the author calls "Constructive Liberalism." The publishers, in their announcement, vouchsafe the rather cryptic assurance that "economists know what kind of text-book to expect from Professor Carver." If their expectations are highly favorable, as doubtless they are, neither economists nor teachers will find reason for disappointment in this volume. It is a seasoned, well-balanced, teachable book,

comprehensive in its scope as a text-book ought to be, written from a fresh point of view in simple English. If anyone asks more, he asks too much.

The American Railroad Problem, by I. Leo Sharfman, '07, Professor of Economics in the University of Michigan. New York: The Century Company.

The object of Mr. Sharfman's volume is to portray the American railroad problem as it exists to-day. Hence he indulges in no elaborate colloquy on the history of transportation, the evolution of railroad corporations, the mergers, the holding companies, and the other topics which usually find a large place in books relating to this general subject. He begins with the railroads in the year 1914, shows the heavy burden placed upon them even before the United States entered the war, reaches the point at which they passed under federal control, and then devotes the major portion of his volume to the period between the inauguration of government operation and the passage of the Transportation Act. Particular attention is devoted to the methods and results of federal control, to questions of rates and service, and to the railway labor problem. An admirable exposition of the salient features of the Esch-Cummins law is given in short compass. The book is clearly written, free from superfluous details, and characterized throughout by an attitude of fairness.

Freedom of Speech, by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., LL.B. '18, Professor of Law in Harvard University. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. 1920.

No great war was ever fought without a certain tightening of the Government's control of the people at home; without a certain militarization of method, and the substitution of more or less summary legal procedure for the leisurely and careful judicature of the

years of peace. Our brief war with Germany presented very characteristic phenomena of this kind, and though the nation at large, ready to make any sacrifice — even that of its political principles — to win the war, submitted with docility to whatever measures Congress and the Executive thought necessary, there was, from the first, a spirited opposition to all the legislation that pretended to interfere with the right of a citizen to express his political opinions wherever and whenever he pleased. Of course the Socialists and the pro-Germans and the pacifists made up a great part of this opposition, for it was the expression of their views that the sedition laws interfered with. But there was another body of public sentiment, not very strong numerically, but strong intellectually and morally, that stood out against almost all the repressive legislation passed by Congress, not because it wanted to say what that legislation forbade, but because it believed that the principles of American liberty and of English law were threatened by it. Of this sort of public sentiment Professor Chafee is an admirable representative. His book is a dignified plea in behalf of that freedom of speech and of the press that our fathers proclaimed and that our Constitution guarantees, even in time of war. His argument is dignified always, yet sometimes it is warm with sincere feeling. It is buttressed with much legal learning and with apt and frequent reference to authority, but it is made alive too by the author's deep conviction of the righteousness of his cause. Professor Chafee is a political philosopher and a lover of liberty as well as a lawyer.

The book deals with the character and the justification of the espionage laws of 1917 and 1918, and the statutes of deportation, and it contains a care-

ful review of several of the most important court proceedings taken under those acts — particularly of the Abrams case which Judge Clayton heard in New York. Professor Chafee considers this the most disquieting symptom of the war period, for he sees in it the conviction and imprisonment of men and women, not for their conduct, but for their creed.

In an interesting chapter Professor Chafee draws a parallel — not to be too closely insisted on — between John Wilkes and Victor Berger, and he regards the expulsion of the Socialist members from the New York legislature as at once the high-water mark of intolerance and the exhibition that recalled the wandering wits of America to the path of sanity and moderation.

The book is worth reading even by those — or perhaps chiefly by those — who disagree with it. It is a closely knit argument and a good-tempered argument in defence of some of our most cherished traditions social and political. The American Government, like those of other countries, has drifted away, during the last generation, from the principles of individual freedom on which it was founded. The power of the State, the will of the State, are matters of which even men who call themselves Jeffersonian Democrats speak with excessive awe. It will do no one any harm to read this restatement of a philosophy that our grandfathers thought was established on this continent at least beyond the power of circumstance to shake. It has been shaken, nevertheless; and it is fortunate to have so prompt and firm a hand as that of Professor Chafee offered to steady it.

BOOKS RECEIVED

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri: The Italian Text with a Translation in English Blank Verse and a Commentary, by Courtney Langdon, '82. Vol. III. Paradiso. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Cloth, 395 pp. \$5.

John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire 1767-1776, by Lawrence Shaw Mayo, '10. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Boards, illustrated, 208 pp. \$5.

The New World of Islam, by Lothrop Stoddard, '05, A.M., Ph.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. Cloth, with map, 362 pp. \$3.

The Masque of Morning, and other Poems, by Edward Viets, '11. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1921. Boards, 45 pp. \$1.

Learning and Living: Academic Essays, by Ephraim Emerton, '71, Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University (Emeritus). Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Cloth, 325 pp. \$3.

The American Railroad Problem: a Study in War and Reconstruction, by I. Leo Sharfman, '07, Professor of Economics in the University of Michigan. New York: The Century Co., 1921. Cloth, 474 pp. \$3.

History of the Class of '70, University of Michigan, edited by Charles S. Carter, Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., 1921.

Recent History of the United States, by Frederic L. Paxson, A.M. 1902, Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 603 pp. \$5.

Virginia Public Schools, a Survey of a Southern State Public School System, by the Virginia Education Commission, Harris Hart, President, and the Virginia Survey Staff, Alexander J. Inglis, Director. Part Two: Educational Tests. Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1921. Cloth, 235 pp. \$1.80.

Problems in Business Finance, by Edmond Earle Lincoln, Ph.D., 1917. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co., 1921. Cloth, 525 pp.

The Hermit of Turkey Hollow, by Arthur Train, '06. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. Cloth, 207 pp. \$1.65.

Principles of National Economy, by Thomas Nixon Carver. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1921. Cloth, 773 pp. \$3.

Roosevelt, the Happy Warrior, by Bradley Gilman, '80. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 376 pp. \$3.50.

Daniel H. Burnham: Architect, Planner of Cities, by Charles Moore, '78. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921. Two volumes, illustrated. \$20.

The Romance of Business, by W. Cameron Forbes, '92. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921. Cloth, illustrated. 258 pp. \$1.65.

MARRIAGES

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATE MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1871. William Elwood Byerly to Mrs. Anne Carter Wickham Renshaw, July 23, 1921.

1877. Charles Edwin Prior to Alice A. Braley, at Melrose, Aug. 6, 1921.
- [1889.] Maximilian Agassiz to Mrs. Laura M. Boyd, at Concord, N.H., Sept. 16, 1921.
- [1894.] Harry Aldrich Barnes to Helen Copeland, at Dedham, Sept. 20, 1921.
1897. Benjamin Thomas Burley to Angelyn Jefferds, at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1921.
1897. Lendall Pitts to Elizabeth Stevens McCord, at Paris, France, June 21, 1921.
1898. Roger Sherman Boardman to Ida Florence Price, at East Orange, N.J., Oct. 1, 1921.
1899. Arthur Adams to Mrs. Margery Lee Sargent, at Beverly Farms, Oct. 5, 1921.
- [1899.] Donald Tucker to Sadie Lee Horton, at Mansfield, Oct. 29, 1921.
1900. Jacob Warshaw to Hazel Marie Williams, August 3, 1920.
- [1900.] William Woolsey Bellamy to Elsie M. Stark, at Roslindale, Sept. 14, 1921.
1900. Frank Spalding Lewin to Mrs. Clara E. Clarke, February 24, 1921.
- [1900.] Clive Runnells to Mary Pierce Withers, at Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 24, 1921.
1900. Edward Corydon Wheeler, Jr., to Anne Swann Hubbard, Nov. 5, 1921, at Weston.
- [1902.] Ralph Henshaw Keller to Charlotte Rebecca Rose, at Newton, Sept. 15, 1921.
1902. George Woodman Pratt to Helen Krogmann Horton, at Orleans, Sept. 24, 1921.
1903. George Gilman Davis to Mildred Ann Albee, at Waterford, Wis., June 28, 1921.
1903. Daniel Waldo Knowlton to Josephine Gibson, at Bristol, R.I., Oct. 12, 1921.
1903. George Hicks McDermott to Honora Elizabeth Sullivan, at Manchester, Oct. 26, 1921.
1903. Dallas Dayton Lore McGrew to Elizabeth Wright Barber, at New York, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1921.
1904. Thomas Prince Beal, Jr., to May Lefferts Morgan, at Shelburne, Vt., Aug. 11, 1921.
1906. Robert Fellows Gower to Grace Marie Chadeayne, at Chappaqua, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1921.
1906. Charles Pratt Harrington to Eva Prescott Marion, at Weston, Oct. 17, 1921.
1907. Robert Vincent Cram to Gertrude Bender Schill, at Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1921.
1907. John Chilton Scammell to Mrs. Jessie Minerva Estes, at Randolph, Aug. 24, 1921.
1908. Marcus Boruck Whitney to Vera Marion Crawford, at New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 14, 1921.
1909. Charles Pagelsen Howard to Katherine Montague Graham, at Winston-Salem, N.C., Sept. 15, 1921.
1909. Arthur Wallace Sampson to Laura Elizabeth Robinson, at Arlington Heights, Sept. 17, 1921.
1910. Fred Cammeyer Alexander to Grace Louise Somers, at Newtonville, June 25, 1921.
1911. Thomas Harrington McKittrick, Jr., to Marjorie Benson, at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 9, 1921.
1911. Alfred Irving Moriarty to Elizabeth Richards, at Pompton Plains, N.J., Sept. 10, 1921.
- [1911.] John Marquand Walker to Marie Antoinette Barthelmy, at Paris, France, Sept. 6, 1921.
1911. Alexander Williams to Margaret Lincoln, at Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 24, 1921.
1912. John Augustine Di Pesa to Anna Soracco, at Boston, Oct. 12, 1921.
1912. Henry Knox Hardon to Antoinette

- Nott Dorr, at New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 24, 1921.
- [1912.] Carlyle Huntington Holt to Constance Lewis, at Swampscott, Sept. 29, 1921.
1912. Franklin Patterson Lowry to Edith A. Rae, at Newton, Sept. 15, 1921.
1913. James Jackson Minot, Jr., to Miriam Sears, at Beverly Farms, Oct. 12, 1921.
1913. Upton Supple Sullivan to Hannah Chapman Wright, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1921.
1913. Alexander Hadden Tomes to Elizabeth St. John Whiting, at Boston, Oct. 22, 1921.
1914. Robert Dudley Curtis to Margaret Adams, at Boston, Aug. 4, 1921.
1914. Clay Judson to Sylvia Shaw, at Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 3, 1921.
1914. Arthur James Mannix to Helene F. Elwood, at Winthrop, Sept. 21, 1921.
1914. Thorndike Saville to Edith Stedman Wilson, at Chapel Hill, N.C., Sept. 10, 1921.
1915. Robert Vincent Cleary to Madrid Loretta Collette, at Fisherville, Sept. 10, 1921.
1915. Joseph Garland to Mira Wellman Crowell, at Concord, N.H., Sept. 21, 1921.
1915. Frederick Sherman Hopkins to Mary Isabel West, at Newton, Sept. 13, 1921.
1915. John Macoun Kingman to Ruth Mathews, at Litchfield, Conn.
1915. Henry Williams Dwight Rudd to Eugenia Gardiner, at Boston, Oct. 29, 1921.
1915. Dana Newcomb Trimble to Barbara Campbell, at Boston, Sept. 17, 1921.
1916. John Lawrence Bigelow to Audrey T. Sherman, at Rye, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1921.
1916. Robert Frederick Herrick, Jr., to Thelma A. Hall, at Boston, Sept. 6, 1921.
1916. Roscoe Winthrop Nelson to Mabel King, at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 15, 1921.
1916. Arthur Sylvester Peabody to Mildred Louise Sargent, at Brookline, Oct. 8, 1921.
- [1916.] Lucius Manlius Sargent to Elizabeth Bradlee Williams, at Dedham, Sept. 24, 1921.
1916. William Wales Tuttle to Ruth Anderton, at Melrose, Oct. 1, 1921.
1917. Raymond Elliot Ashley to Hilda Fletcher Brazer, at Brookline, Sept. 24, 1921.
1917. Joseph Milton French to Elva L. Plunkett, at Boston, Aug. 13, 1921.
- [1917.] William Donnison Swan, Jr., to Ellamae McKee, at Cambridge, Sept. 20, 1921.
1917. Edward Augustus Teschner to Pauline Carver, at Lawrence, Sept. 20, 1921.
1918. Richard Fyfe Boyce to Katherine Randall, at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24, 1921.
- [1918.] John Freeman Brown, Jr., to Gladys Geraldine Pascoe, at North Conway, N.H., Sept. 27, 1921.
- [1918.] Randolph Kunhardt Byers to Margaret Pinckney Cooke, at Milton, June 7, 1921.
1918. John Soper Dole to Margaret Fernald, at Boston, Oct. 8, 1921.
1918. Sewell Nightingale Dunton to Katherine McLellan Jennison, at Lowell, Sept. 24, 1921.
1918. John Merrill Hanley to Helene Caroline Pearce, at Milton, Oct. 20, 1921.
1918. George de Lancey Harris to Susan Katherine Lovejoy, at New York City, Oct. 22, 1921.
1918. John Farwell Howe to Jessie Lawrence Cordingley, at Chestnut Hill, Sept. 24, 1921.
1918. Thomas Turlay Mackie to Caro-

- lyn Bleecker Van Cortlandt, at New York, N.Y., May 31, 1921.
1918. Kenneth Long MacLachlan to Olga Clark, at Cambridge, Sept. 17, 1921.
- [1918.] William James McCarthy to Hazel M. Hannigan, at Brockton, Sept. 5, 1921.
1918. William Preston Palmer to Marjorie Boynton Piper, at Milton, Sept. 24, 1921.
1918. William Brackett Snow, Jr., to Anna Upton Wheeler, at Boston, Sept. 8, 1921.
1918. David Oakes Woodbury to Margaret Lee, at Brookline, Sept. 10, 1921.
1919. William Forrester Almy, Jr., to Margaret Lee Moore, at New York City, Oct. 6, 1921.
1919. William John Caner to Elizabeth Strubing, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Oct. 19, 1921.
1919. Edward Lawrence Casey to Anna Louise Cusick, at Winthrop, Sept. 14, 1921.
1919. Carlton Perry Fuller to Dorothy Choate Mason, at Cambridge, Oct. 1, 1921.
1919. Donald Stuart Guild to Edith C. Pottinger, at West Roxbury, Sept. 19, 1921.
1919. Lawrence Percival Hall to Blanche W. Milliken, at Watertown, Sept. 20, 1921.
1919. Charles Pond Kimball to Honor E. Case, at Rochester, N.Y., June 29, 1921.
1919. John Larkin Lincoln to Frances Ranlet, at Boston, Oct. 1, 1921.
1919. Robert McAllister Lloyd, Jr., to Isabel Goodwin, at Boston, Oct. 8, 1921.
1919. Foster Meredith Trainer to Priscilla Bigelow, at Brookline, Sept. 17, 1921.
1919. Lewis Edes Ward to Mary Caroline Ball, at Crown Point, Ind., April 19, 1921.
1919. Philip Zach to Kathryn McGee, at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 29, 1921.
- [1920.] Robert Burnett Choate to Katherine Schuyler Crosby, at Beverly Farms, Oct. 15, 1921.
1920. Frederick Philipp Muhlhauser to Lucille Einstein, at Brookline, Sept. 7, 1921.
1920. Frederic Lincoln Reynolds to Eunice Taylor Davis, at Cambridge, Sept. 24, 1921.
1920. Snelling Salter Robinson to Evelyn Hope Flanders, at Belfast, Me., Aug. 20, 1921.
1920. Henry Rosenfield Silberman to Dorothy Conrad, at Clifton, Oct. 19, 1921.
1920. Norcross Teal to Charlotte Fisk Ramsay, at Winchester, July 12, 1921.
1921. Henry Whiteley Patterson to Elizabeth Humphrey Nichols, at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1921.
- LL.B. 1891. Milton Burrage Warner to Florence M. Teot, at Pittsfield, Aug. 20, 1921.
- LL.B. 1911. Arthur Lincoln Robinson to Priscilla Kimball, at Bath, Me., Aug. 20, 1921.
- LL.B. 1914. Parker McCollester to Dorothea de Forest Baldwin, at New York City, Sept. 7, 1921.
- LL.B. 1920. William Alexander Barber, Jr., to Gertrude Pults, at New York City, Oct. 19, 1921.
- LL.B. 1920. Louis Shepard Herrink to Virginia Christine Wardwell, at Brookline, Sept. 21, 1921.
- A.M. 1909. Eugene Fred Parker to Olivia Waddell, at Goldsboro, N.C., July 6, 1921.
- A.M. 1917. Richard Orland Atkinson to Dorothy Elizabeth Worcester, at Boston, Aug. 19, 1921.
- M.S. 1915-17. Hugh Grant Rowell to Sara Miller Dennis, at Halifax, N.S., Sept. 17, 1921.
- M.S. 1916-17. Maurice Winthrop O'Con-

nell to Maude M. Pehrson, at Boston, Oct. 19, 1921.

G.B.A. 1915-16. Frederick Le Roy Par-chert to Ruth Pilling, at Lowell, Oct. 15, 1921.

M.B.A. 1920. Joe Kenton Billingsley to Georgiana Brown, at Winchester, Sept. 9, 1921.

D.M.D. 1916. Max Harold Summerfield to Etta Daniels, at Allerton, Sept. 25, 1921.

NECROLOGY

Graduates

The College

1856. Carleton Hunt, A.M., d. at New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1921.

1856. Jeremiah Smith, A.M., LL.D., d. at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 3, 1921.

1858. James Danforth Thurber, d. at Plymouth, Sept. 12, 1921.

1859. Henry Parker Hoppin, LL.B., A.M., d. at Staten Island, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1921.

1861. James Kent Stone, A.M., d. at San Mateo, Cal., Oct. 14, 1921.

1862. Charles Pickard Ware, d. at Catau-met, Aug. 29, 1921.

1863. Edgar Adelbert Hutchins, A.M., d. at Brookline, Sept. 22, 1921.

1865. Albro Elmore Chase, d. at Port-land, Me., Sept. 8, 1921.

1865. Walter Hunnewell, d. at Wellesley, Sept. 30, 1921.

1866. James Emerson Carpenter, d. at New York City, Oct. 25, 1921.

1866. Amos Kidder Fiske, A.M., d. at Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1921.

1868. John Tilton Busiel, d. at Laconia, N.H., Oct. 7, 1921.

1870. John White Sanger, d. at Medford, Sept. 23, 1921.

1871. George Stedman, M.D., d. at Bos-ton, Aug. 16, 1921.

1874. Charles Sherburne Penhallow, d. at Magnolia, July 3, 1921.

1877. Lindsay Swift, d. at Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1921.

1878. Lawrence Jacob, d. at Darien, Conn., Oct. 9, 1921.

1878. Rosewell Bigelow Lawrence, LL.B. d. at Medford, Nov. 2, 1921.

1878. George Miller Pinney, LL.B., d. at Dongan Hills, S.I., N.Y., July 18, 1921.

1879. Henry Oliver Underwood, d. at Nantucket, Aug. 22, 1921.

1880. James Louis Lester, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13, 1920.

1880. David Mould, d. at Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1921.

1880. Charles Everett Warren, M.D., d. Feb. 23, 1916.

1886. Arthur Lincoln Snell, d. at Dover, N.H., Sept. 16, 1921.

1888. Edward Sturges Hosmer, d. at New York City, Aug. 9, 1921.

1889. Arthur Trail, d. at Frederick, Md., May 23, 1921.

1892. Ingersoll Amory, d. at Boston, Aug. 31, 1921.

1892. George Gunnell, d. at Toledo, O., May 31, 1921.

1892. John Grant Moulton, d. at Haver-hill, July 8, 1921.

1892. Lyman Gorham Smith, A.M., d. at Cambridge, July 11, 1921.

1892. Leverett Thompson, d. at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 14, 1921.

1893. Charles Walter Keyes, d. at East Pepperell, Aug. 14, 1921.

1894. Clement Lloyd Brumbaugh, d. at Columbus, O., Sept. 28, 1921.

1904. George Euart Cole, LL.B., d. at Boston, Oct. 24, 1921.

1904. James Willis Johnson Marion, M.D., d. at Enfield Centre, N.H., Aug. 10, 1921.

1905. Michael Stanislaus O'Riorden, d. at Brookline, Aug. 13, 1921.

1909. George Maurice Grady, d. at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1921.

1910. Edmund Neville Bennett, d. at Weston, Oct. 9, 1921.

1913. Elwyn Lee Barron, d. at New York City, Oct. 18, 1921.
 1914. Schuyler Adams, d. at Portland, Me., Aug. 10, 1921.
 1915. Herbert William Schlaffhorst, LL.B., d. Sept. 6, 1921.

Scientific School

1865. Willard Atherton Nichols, d. at Redlands, Cal., Aug. 22, 1921.
 1867. Regis Chauvenet, d. at Denver, Colo., Dec. 5, 1920.
 1868. Thomas Smith Howland, d. at Boston, Aug. 8, 1921.
 1906. James Bradford Lewis, Jr., d. at Walpole, Oct. 20, 1921.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1898. Alfred Monroe Kenyon, A.M., d. in Indiana, July 27, 1921.
 1899. Prentiss Cheney Hoyt, A.M., Ph.D., d. at West Boylston, June 11, 1920.
 1902. William Hyde Price, A.M., Ph.D. 1905, d. at Karnizawa, Japan, Aug. 9, 1921.
 1907. Frank Victor Thompson, A.M., d. at Brighton, Oct. 23, 1921.
 1908. John Kester Bonnell, A.M., d. at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30, 1921.

Medical School

1857. Francis Peleg Sprague, d. at Boston, Oct. 6, 1921.
 1871. James McGregor Baxter, d. at Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada, Jan. 12, 1921.
 1871. Whitfield Winsey, d. at Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1919.
 1872. David Richards Ginn, d. at Dennisport, Oct. 2, 1921.
 1893. John Henry Murphy, d. at Boston, Oct. 6, 1921.
 1898. Joseph Emmanuel Ingoldsby, d. at Boston, Aug. 8, 1921.
 1903. Wilfred Bernard Cunningham, d. at Mamaroneck, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1921.

Law School

1861. Oliver Bronson, d. at New York City, June 29, 1918.
 1861. Thomas Fry Tobey, d. at Sea Isle City, N.J., June 7, 1920.
 1863. Lemuel Skidmore, d. at Summit, N.J., July 23, 1921.
 1866. Jonathan Columbus Latimer, d. at Tioga Centre, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1921.
 1877. Walter Bond Douglas, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1920.
 1878. Oliver Griswold Fessenden, d. at Stamford, Conn., July 20, 1921.
 1899. Charles Frederick Williams, d. at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 11, 1921.
 1904. George Arnold Welch, d. at Cleveland, O., Dec. 15, 1916.
 1908. Seth Sheppard, Jr., d. at Noank, Conn., July 7, 1921.
 1911. Arthur Herman Mann, d. at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1918.

Dental School

1890. Elbridge Abbott Shorey, d. Feb. 27, 1920.

Temporary Members

The College

1863. John Allyn, d. at Magnolia, Sept. 2, 1921.
 1871. Cornelius Chenery, d. at Boston, March 24, 1920.
 1874. David Stubert Stephens, d. at Kansas City, Kans., Sept. 1, 1921.
 1875. Edward Pike Watson, d. at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 15, 1920.
 1887. Charles Carroll, d. at Mentone, France, Oct. 6, 1921.
 1888. Stiles Parsons Jones, d. at Minneapolis, Minn., June 23, 1920.
 1890. John Willard Lapsley, d. at Bedford, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1921.
 1890. George Wentworth, d. at Belgrade Lakes, Me., Aug. 26, 1921.
 1901. Grosvenor Humphreys Kendall, d. at Worcester, July 24, 1921.

1909. William Norman Johnstone, d. at Boston, Sept. 20, 1921.
 1909. Howard Potter Swift, d. at Boston, July 21, 1921.
 1913. Frank Brookes Waller, d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 31, 1921.
 1917. Charles Gray Little, d. at Hull, England, Aug. 24, 1921.
 1917. Lowell Starr, d. at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1921.
 1922. Richard Perkins Parker, d. at Le Bourget, France, Sept. 6, 1921.
 1923. Lindsay Crawford, d. at Cambridge, Oct. 14, 1921.

Scientific School

- 1862-66, 68-70. Joel Asaph Allen, d. at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., August, 1921.
 1863-66. Orestes Hawley St. John, d. at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 10, 1921.
 1866-68. Arthur Clarence Walworth, d. at Newton Centre, June 28, 1921.
 1876-78. Charles Barney Cory, d. at Ashland, Wis., July 29, 1921.
 1893-97. Burton Judson Berry, d. at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 27, 1921.
 1897-99. George Francis Field, d. at Providence, R.I., Aug. 13, 1921.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

- 1906-07. Ambrose Porter Settle, d. at Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 8, 1917.
 1920-21. Larned Linn Smith, d. Aug. 9, 1921.

Medical School

- 1847-48. John Newton Murdoch, d. at Leicester, June 13, 1919.
 1861-62, 67-69. Charles Henry Newhall, d. at Newton Highlands, May 11, 1920.
 1896-98. Samuel Andrew Johnston, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1921.
 1903-04. Daniel Bernard McIntire, d. at Worcester, Dec. 28, 1920.

Law School

- 1860-61. Samuel Davis Page, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1921.
 1862-63. Joseph Van Clief Karnes, d. at Kansas City, Mo., July 22, 1911.
 1865-66. Henry Oliver Smith, d. at Leicester, July 20, 1921.
 1870-71. Marion Hezekiah Turner, d. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1913.
 1873-74. Clarence Hervey Cooper, d. at Nantucket, Sept. 8, 1921.
 1879-81. Robert Morris Cheshire, d. at Columbus, Kans., Oct. 10, 1919.
 1880-81. Amos Lawrence Hathaway, d. July, 1921.
 1882-84. Everett Sawyer Chandler, d. at North Judson, Ind., April 10, 1917.
 1888-89. John Vincent Sloan, d. Aug. 25, 1921.
 1890-92. Lewis Eleazar Carr, Jr., d. at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1921.
 1906-09. Timothy Daly, d. at New York City, Oct. 17, 1920.
Bussey Institution
 1901-02. Henry Cushing Seaver, d. at Taft, Cal., Oct. 27, 1918.
Honorary Degrees
 1889. Hiram Francis Mills, A.M., d. at Hingham, Oct. 4, 1921.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed \$1,785,000 to the establishment of a School of Public Health at Harvard University. The new school will provide opportunities for research, will unify existing courses, and will offer new or extended teaching facilities in public health administration and kindred subjects.

The interior of Grays Hall has been remodelled to provide suites of rooms for Seniors. Each suite has a private bath and is supplied with electricity and steam heat.

Prof. A. C. Coolidge is a member of the Hoover relief expedition to Russia.

Prof. E. H. Warren is acting Dean of the Law School in the absence of Dean Pound, who is one of the four exchange professors to France. The three others are Ralph B. Perry, Professor of Philosophy, J. D. M. Ford, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, and Arthur E. Kennelly, Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Prof. Reginald A. Daly and Prof. Charles Palache are members of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South Africa.

Arnaud Cerulus and Jean Lekeu, of Belgium, hold fellowships at Harvard awarded by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. M. Cerulus, a graduate of the University of Ghent, who holds the degree of architect-engineer *magna cum laude*, is studying architecture. M. Lekeu is continuing at the Bussey Institute his study of genetics, begun at the University of Louvain. Both Belgian students had a distinguished war record.

Theodore F. T. Plucknett, a graduate of the University of London and a research student at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, holds the Joseph Hodges Choate Fellowship founded in 1919 by members of the Harvard Club of New York. He is studying in the Law School.

Guy Envin who was blinded while serving in the French Army is the first holder of the Victor Chapman Scholarship. He was selected from many applicants on the basis of his scholarly attainments. He is studying international law. He has received for his gallant war record virtually every decoration awarded by the French Army.

On October 17 Prof. Charles H. Grandgent gave an address on Dante in Sanders Theatre, and the Harvard Glee Club sang two of the pieces that they sang at Dante's tomb in Ravenna.

George Wigglesworth, '74, has been elected President of the Board of Overseers to succeed Robert Grant, '73, whose term as Overseer has expired.

Terry, who has been for many years a clerk in the College office, has left the staff at University Hall to take charge of the cigar counter at the Union.

The Hemenway Fellowship in Archaeology and Ethnology has been awarded to Biraja Sauker Guha, of Calcutta, India.

The John W. Brown Fellowship at the Medical School has been awarded to Hilding Berglund, of Stockholm, Sweden.

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Corrections in Massachusetts, will deliver during the year a series of lectures on social service.

Under the terms of the will of Hiram Francis Mills, A.M. (Hon.) '89, of Hingham, \$200,000 has been left to Harvard University for the study of the origin and cure of cancer. The fund is to be known as the Elizabeth Worcester Mills Fund in honor of Mr. Mills's wife.

For the first time in forty years Harvard will offer a course in the Chinese language. It will be given by Dr. Yuen Ren Chao, Ph.D. '18, during the second half of this year.

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund has reported to the Harvard Alumni Association the state of the Fund as of June 30, 1921. The total of subscriptions at that date was \$13,789,746.74. Of that amount, \$5,038,245.63 is still to be paid. The total number of subscriptions was 23,390; among the undergraduates 1868 subscribed for a total amount of \$66,244.66. Among the classes, that of 1898 led in the amount subscribed — \$691,406.17. Eight classes of which the latest was that of 1865 recorded 100 per cent subscriptions from their members. Of the classes since 1865, that of 1889 stands highest in a percentage ranking, with subscriptions from 97.5 per cent of its members. In the divisions, Hawaii with 59 Harvard men and 71 subscriptions ranks first, having a percentage of 120.3. Western New York comes second with a percentage of 94.3. There were four gifts

of more than \$100,000, and six gifts of \$100,000.

VARIA

THE CRIMSON BANNER OF HARVARD

HANG out our Banner on the outward wall
Where all who come may see!
Its crimson folds enshrine the call
That spells Eternity.
Truth, living Truth, the mystic word
That fires the heart and soul;
Truth, endless Truth, the mystic chain
That binds the path and goal.

Whether on dizzy heights we stand,
Or delve within the mine;
Whether we wander sea or land,
Or twine the climbing vine,
Whether we seek the soldier's death,
Or wear the martyr's crown;
Whether we strive with panting breath,
Or dare the earth-born frown,
Deep in our souls we sense the spell
That Truth alone can bring: —
Mindless of Heaven and Earth and Hell,
Those beads that mortals string —
Mindless of all that Time and Space,
Or Man, or Earth can do,
Our Banner wears our Mother's face,
Our Mother's prayer, "Be True!"

Hail Holy Truth: Hail Crimson Fold,
Hail Mother, most adored!
Thy kneeling sons crave boon untold,
Not fame, not riches stored,
But only this, with loving hearts,
With child-like faith to be
Of thine unending Truth, a part,
To bind us close to Thee!

Henry M. Rogers, '08

At the reception to new students in the Law School, held in the Union on Oct. 3, Acting Dean E. H. Warren, in introducing Professor Samuel Williston as one of the speakers, said:

"One of the perquisites of membership

in the Harvard Law School Faculty is the opportunity to know intimately Professor Williston. You will find, on the one hand, that he is master of his subjects, holding them in the hollow of his hand, and that his mind moves with swift certainty; and, on the other hand, that he never lacks a sense of humor, is tolerant of the opinions and failings of others, and always genial. The climate of his mind is equable. He is the Riviera of the Law School."

[Harvard Alumni Bulletin]

TERRY

For twenty years an oval, jovial face
Has lighted up that shiver-shaken place
— The home of cuts, called *University*
Where striplings suffer for perversity.

The little minds of Deans cast feebler light
Than Terry, who, with never-erring sight,
By feats of memory reached the Hall of Fame;
— He even knew our ancestors by name!

He gave the useful hints that set us straight,
He was the friend who never made us wait,
— The shining lining of each Judgment Day,
The smiling spirit that was *really* Gay!

And yet the quibbling Potentates-That-Be
Ignore the mortal needs of Memory,
And spurn the precious goose that justly begs
A little silver for its golden eggs!

Dethroned, he's picked the Union for his shrine;
And now, instead of memory, his line
Is cigarettes, and Hershey's almond bars,
And reminiscent puffs of old cigars!

ENVOI

Maliciously we scan the days to come:
— We see marks mixed by maids with faces dumb!
And there, 'mid muddled Deans who sit and grieve,
The ghost of Terry laughing in its sleeve!

[Harvard Lampoon]

New York Life Insurance Co.

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Income, 1920

Premiums	\$142,672,244
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Total Income	<u>\$193,790,133</u>

Paid Policy-Holders, 1920

Death Claims	\$35,036,558
Endowments	24,399,171
Dividends	31,981,555
Surrender Values, etc.	23,432,313
Total to Policy-holders	<u>\$114,849,597</u>

New Paid Insurance, \$693,979,400

Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1921, \$3,537,298,756

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1921

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$8,407,481.00	Policy Reserve	\$759,017,764.00
Loans on Mortgages	164,796,225.60	Other Policy Liabilities	26,552,728.77
Loans on Policies	147,499,247.07	Premiums, Interest & Rentals prepaid	4,233,320.03
Loans on Collateral	6,565,500.00	Taxes, Salaries, Rentals, Ac- counts, etc.	7,270,905.89
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes	109,722,115.37	Additional Reserves	6,733,983.67
Government, State, County and Municipal Bonds	141,539,552.50	Dividends payable in 1921 ..	37,446,654.87
Railroad Bonds	343,293,117.30	Reserve for Deferred Divi- dends	76,176,646.00
Miscellaneous Bonds & Stock	8,416,460.10	Reserves, special or surplus funds not included above ..	49,232,393.96
Cash	10,574,203.04		
Uncollected and Deferred Pre- miums	13,711,710.24		
Interest and Rents due and accrued	12,087,598.25		
Other Assets	51,186.72		
Total	<u>\$966,664,397.19</u>	Total	<u>\$966,664,397.19</u>

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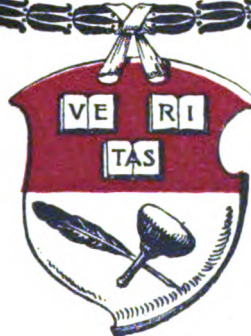
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THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

VOLUME XXX. — MARCH, 1922. — NUMBER CXIX

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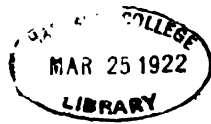
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THE 24-INCH REFLECTOR OF HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY



THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

VOL. XXX. — MARCH, 1922. — No. CXIX

REFLECTIONS ON RETIRING FROM OFFICE

By ANDREW J. PETERS, '95

THE term of office of the Mayor of Boston and that of the college undergraduate are identical in time, and not entirely dissimilar in some other characteristics. You enter both after a struggle, at least I did, and find yourself confronted with a number of problems concerning which you are singularly uninformed. While the four years' course of instruction at college differs in methods of teaching, four years in the Mayor's chair are far from being without educational value. In power of development the two are not so dissimilar as one might imagine.

In his "American Commonwealth," Lord Bryce gives his opinion that our municipal governments are the least successful of our governments of democracy. In this he is undoubtedly correct. City administration has been the least satisfactory of our forms of democracy but it also has been faced with the most difficult problems.

After ten years in Congress and in the Treasury Department in Washington, I stepped almost immediately into municipal work. Washington is sufficiently far from the people directly concerned to enable administrative work to be handled in a somewhat detached manner. On that account, and also because the problems themselves are not so intimately connected with the daily life of the people, a better opportunity is presented for their consideration. Municipal work means direct personal service, and such close contact between service and the daily life of the people renders it important that the work be well done, but makes accomplishment difficult.

Cities vary somewhat in the manner in which the problems are presented, but as a whole the problems which they face are much the same. When I took office I found that the administration of the city of Boston had been run as a personal and political machine for

the Mayor's own benefit. Contracts held by favorites had been looked on with especial consideration, and the service of the city to the ordinary citizen had been made, whenever possible, to appear as a personal service from the Mayor. A department head would take up a matter with a citizen, and then send him to the Mayor's office to obtain approval before going ahead. In as many instances as possible the citizen was caused to feel that such approval placed him under personal obligation to the Mayor.

The heads of departments whom I obtained were independent men on whom I impressed the fact that the city was giving its services to its citizens as a matter of right, not as a matter of favor, and that every citizen was entitled to equal consideration from the city. They kept that idea before them. This principle is the fundamental of proper municipal service. A Mayor cannot follow the administration of departments, but he can outline a policy and demand adherence to it.

The city appropriations show the importance of municipal government, and the many ways in which municipal expenditures and municipal service come in direct contact with the people. The total appropriations for the city of Boston last year were \$52,686,432.93.

The problem of municipal government is not only to give a government fairly and administer to the people without favor, but it is also to try and help the people in their various problems. With so many persons interested in political government, it is a difficult but important task for a non-political administration to get itself before the mass of the people. The newspapers do a great deal, but much of the publicity, of course, becomes the duty of the Mayor himself. The Mayor's office is at all times pressed with problems. The ordinary correspondence, if properly handled, is a heavy task, and while some of it can be done by assistants, there is still much to which the Mayor himself should attend. The question of seeing visitors is a puzzling one. Theoretically, the Mayor should be available to any citizen at any time. Practically, any such programme would entirely destroy any possibility of doing administrative work or of giving thought to any problem, so that it is necessary to limit the hours when the Mayor can be seen. The Mayor is obliged to decline the requests of many of those who see him, because the city cannot do the things for which they ask. This adds to the difficulty.

In addition to the work in the office, there are numerous demands upon the Mayor for his presence at various outside activities, many

of which it is not possible for him to attend. However, to many of them he does go, recognizing that the people in the city expect, and properly expect, that the Mayor should be a real personality to them, and not a distant and seldom-seen figurehead.

The problem which the executive of a city must keep foremost in mind, at all times and under all conditions, can be stated in simple terms, though its translation into action and results is not simple. In brief, it is to save the public money, and, at the same time, to secure for the public a maximum of service. One of the commonest obstacles to the solution of this problem in municipal government is the presence of what may be called political considerations. This is the obstacle commonly met in all departments of democratic government, whether municipal, county, state, or federal. It is this consideration of political exigencies and necessities which so often leads students of our public affairs to comment unfavorably upon the difference in the conduct of public business and private business. The temptation or the pressure which interferes with the business-like management of public affairs at all times makes difficult such management in the public interest. I endeavored to provide in the conduct of the affairs of the city of Boston a non-political administration. Considerations of political strategy and the claims of political prejudices were eliminated. City affairs, so far as they came within my control, were based on this requirement.

It is not possible to make a precise comparison between the government of a city and a private business. It is possible, however, and it is necessary if the best results are to be obtained, for those directing a city government to keep ever in mind the essential principles which promise the best results in any business undertaking. If a private business should be conducted with a constant yielding to the importunities of personal advantage, or if it allows itself to be influenced by demands of favoritism, it must encounter difficulties and invite failure. So we find in direction of public affairs that the pressure of political favoritism operates as a brake on municipal progress.

Recognizing these facts, and recognizing the difficulties of my office in this regard, I tried always to keep the public interest uppermost and to eradicate pernicious politics from the city administrative affairs.

This policy was successful. I believe that during my administration city employees in all departments and of all grades felt that their

work was judged on the simple basis of faithfulness and efficiency. The value of this policy is apparent in all departments of city administration, and particularly in the important work of street construction and maintenance.

One of the most important problems which we faced in the city at the beginning of my administration was the street problem. Years of inefficient service, insufficient appropriations, and ill-advised expenditures had brought the streets of the city into a disgraceful condition. It was further found that street improvements had been made in a haphazard manner to meet the importunities of some local community, or as a favor to some politician or political influence. This situation was met by the appointment of a committee, in which the firm of Stone & Webster, in a very public-spirited manner, took membership. A study was made by engineers of essential street improvements in the city. A plan was made which called for the improvements of streets in the downtown section, and then the construction of thirteen radial highways. This plan was followed out and completed. It removed the street construction problem from the embarrassment of local politics. Of course, we met the antagonism of local interests, who very often thought that their section of highway should be improved immediately without regard to the problem of streets as a whole. The result of adhering to the plan has added to Boston 313 miles of newly surfaced streets of model construction.

No problem is of more importance to the people of a city than their health. The Health Department should be in intimate association with the life of the people. It should seek to help all landlords who are trying to keep their buildings clean and healthy, and should seek to protect the tenants from the greed of landlords who prefer increases in rent to increases in health, and who devote their efforts to crowding their tenants into conditions which inevitably result in disease and in lowering the standards of living. An inefficient or lax health inspector can do a tremendous amount of harm in any section of the city, and I have found that those who for political reasons are indifferent to their charges soon have a district where refuse is piled up and where unhealthy conditions prevail. In the crowded sections of the city children must spend the greater part of their time either in the house or in the streets, so that an efficient Health Department is necessary for proper city administration.

A third important factor in conserving public welfare is the Fire

Department, which has to do with the lives of the citizens, as well as with the protection of the city's property, and it is essential that political influence should not enter into its administration. Promotions in the Fire Department should be made on the ground of efficiency and merit, and the officers in charge should be made to feel that they have behind them the support of the Mayor in all proper efforts to maintain efficiency and discipline in the department.

In attempting to bring the Fire Department up to its proper standard, I was confronted by the necessity of developing a system for the purchase of motor apparatus. The apparatus used by the Fire Department should be uniform, in order to permit transfers of men from one piece of apparatus to another with which they are familiar, and, further, in order that the department always may have spare parts to enable it to do repair work with dispatch. This means that the apparatus should be purchased from one company, with all the dangers that this method suggests. I appointed a committee consisting of an engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the engineer of the Boston Finance Commission, and the Chief of Motor Apparatus of the Fire Department. This committee made a thorough investigation of various types of motor apparatus and recommended to me that type which it considered the best. This apparatus was purchased by the city. In addition to the apparatus necessary to supplant all horse-drawn apparatus in the department, all the apparatus then in use by the department had to be replaced.

The great responsibilities which the citizens have toward their dependents must be kept ever present in the mind of city administration. To the hospitals for the sick, and to other agencies of relief where unfortunates find a home, must be given constant care and to the inmates helpful treatment. To the soldiers, those reminders of our national obligations, must be shown a willingness to help them when in trouble. Of all who turn to the city for aid, the children must be ever present in our thoughts as offering the greatest opportunity for help. The children of to-day are the nation's rulers of to-morrow; and a nation will advance only so long as it is able to place one generation of its children on a plane slightly higher than that occupied by their fathers and mothers. No responsibility of the city should be placed above its responsibility of helping to develop its children. To our schools democracy will ever turn for a strengthening and renewing of the forces on which it rests, and no increased

appropriation in the budget of the city is more willingly met by the taxpayers than that for schools. No parent fails to feel the desire to give his children a better opportunity than he had. The appropriations for playgrounds, for beaches, for gymnasiums, for libraries, must be so used as to give the most help to the children. No reluctant or narrow mind must hamper the city's determination to help these citizens.

Any city administration must plan for to-morrow as well as to-day. In planning for a city, we should appreciate that we must plan for the social and physical well-being of future citizens. While we cannot determine definitely the directions in which all tendencies are leading us, some developments are so marked as to indicate plainly that we should take them into consideration in planning for the future.

For one thing, we shall witness a growth in area and an immense expansion of population. In 1915 seventy per cent of the people of Massachusetts were living in the thirty-five cities. Before the century is out, Boston will probably include all of what we now call greater Boston and will count its population by the millions. It will absorb and combine its neighbors just as New York awhile ago revised its boundaries so as to bring the surrounding cities and towns under one administrative system.

But this development in size in all our cities is inevitably accompanied by a congestion which the perverse ingenuity of architects favors and accentuates. The sky-scraper is built to accommodate ten thousand workers. Business is concentrated at favored points, residential areas are crowded almost to suffocation, traffic is deadlocked in the principal thoroughfares, and the freedom and speed of movement which city life requires are hopelessly impeded. This is the stage which we have reached to-day in New York and Boston and in many of the other large cities. There is no doubt that we have passed beyond the saturation point and that there must be an overflow in some direction to afford relief.

The key to such relief is distribution and the key to distribution is transportation. Transportation in the American cities will have to quicken its pace so as not only to meet, but to anticipate, the needs of the population. At present it lags far behind. There will have to be a great slashing of broad avenues so as to provide not only ingress and egress, but cross-currents of circulation. There will be tunnels and more tunnels. There may be arcades and depressed streets and other devices. There will certainly be a great increase

of motor travel, necessitating new methods of regulation. It is not impossible that we shall see passenger airships.

A system of zoning has been worked out for the city of Boston which I sent to the City Council with my recommendation. A city to be developed now should group its component parts, by zones or otherwise, so as not to interfere one with another. The city of the future will not permit the prevailing winds to deluge a residential section with factory or railroad smoke as happens in large cities to-day. We do not desire to obtain a standardized city, but certain functions of our cities should be developed along similar lines and we should profit by the general experiences of others.

The future city will be a democracy that recognizes the value of knowledge and the need of skilled guidance. The expert is already filling a large place in city affairs. There is the city planner himself, a new kind of expert, besides the engineer, the sanitarian, the bacteriologist, the gardener, the accountant, the lawyer, the educator, the specialist of many sorts. My own policy was to place an expert at the head of every department. The merit system even undertakes to make the whole city force, if not a body of experts, at least as capable as may be. A transformation from days of an older and happily vanishing school.

Party politics, in the old sense, will probably disappear. Whether the citizens will divide on strict lines of social or economic cleavage is hard to say. It is practically certain that the methods of taxation will change. They are different now in almost every country and there is nothing final or authoritative anywhere. The trend, however, is toward an attempt to make the burdens more just and equal by disclosing the incidence of indirect taxation and recognizing the indirect taxpayer.

The scientific budget, with moneys all accounted for in detail and contracts awarded on merit and not by favor, is well installed and will be improved and extended.

More important, however, than any other development in our city should be the development and strengthening of the moral and political fibre of the people. You cannot legislate a good government upon a people. Neither a constitution nor a code of laws will produce it. Good government must rest on the ideals and standards of the people themselves. The stream of political life can never rise above the spring which is its source, and the source of political strength is in the standards and ideals of the people.

Children in our schools should be taught what our government means, and in what its strength lies. They should be brought up to realize that democracy is not a form of government from which simply benefits can be taken, such as freedom of action, freedom of religion, protection of property, and those other great advantages which we have; but that it can survive only if the citizens recognize that they owe duties as well.

No group in our whole country should more fully appreciate this than the college graduate. To us has been given a special opportunity, a special training and start in life, and we should realize that as we have been given an education through the bounty of others, we should make some special effort to help our country. In the time of great need, college men have always sprung to the front. The sacrifices made by our college men in every war fill us with pride. In the everyday experiences of peace, however, there is just as great a need for college men to help our country. In that everyday service to democracy, it seems to me that the college men are not doing their full part. Every one in the community owes a certain amount of service, and each college man should especially see to it that he pays his portion. If our system of government ever comes to grief, and I do not believe it will, it will be on account of the political inaptitude of the educated masses, and this political inaptitude is due to the lack of interest in the general problems of democracy. Too many of the college men become centred on their own scientific, educational, or professional work and do not appreciate the vital importance of their relation to public affairs.

No one can have been for four years in the office of Mayor without appreciating the great spirit of the American people, or without grasping the struggle that is going on to better conditions. To help the masses of the people make life better worth living is one of the great services which can be rendered in municipal government, and to which that branch of the government, more than any other, lends itself. It is the feeling that one is taking part in this and trying to help that makes all the work seem well worth while. While the Mayor's office brings one in contact, among others, with that class of people who are known as politicians, I do not believe that the standards differ so widely from those of business life as people whose political experience has been gathered from newspaper and magazine articles are led to believe. The world is full of clean, honest, kindly people who desire to be met in a straightforward, direct manner, and who will respond;

and a reputation for straight dealing and uprightness is as much an asset in political work as in any other work.

It may seem discouraging to realize that after years of work in getting a city organization running, a successor can wipe out that organization with a few strokes of a pen. I don't believe, however, that improvement is ever entirely lost. Something remains. Whenever a better administration is given, it will make its impression and help develop a still better standard in the future, and it will be harder to go back to the old customs.

Of the future of our country I am perfectly confident. Progress is made by swings, and we are seeing a steady rise of our ideals of public service. The work of the Mayor's office is limitless in amount and doing it is like attempting to bail the ocean. It has been a great privilege to administer the affairs of the city as Mayor, and one which has made the last four years the most satisfactory ones of my life. No one can do public work without faith in the people and without confidence that the people at heart are really true and are as a mass striving toward better and higher ideals. I firmly believe this. Money is a poor standard of measure of satisfaction. The solution of public problems brings more enduring rewards. None except those with confidence in human motives can successfully give public administration, or ought to try, and it would be impossible for one to carry on successfully public administration under a democracy without coming to a firm belief in the uprightness and general honesty of the people. I have had that faith — twenty years of public service has made it more solid. The permanent satisfaction a man gets out of public life is the feeling that he has created something that will strengthen democracy.

THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS

By J. L. COOLIDGE, '95

ONE of those uncritical historians to whom we owe the Book of Genesis, avers, in his description of the World before the Deluge; "There were giants in the earth in those days."

It would be tedious to try to establish a connection between these antediluvians and any form of giant discovered by the means of modern scientific research; the important point about them is that they conveyed to their biographer an impression of stature commensurate with their reputed longevity. Surely this is the point of view which we should always take, when reading about the great men of the past. The critical historian may have his doubts as to the basis in fact for the great praise accorded to this or that character, but if he have an intelligent and responsible eulogist, that is one point in his favor. Let us try to maintain this kindly attitude through the present discussion.

I want to talk about Harvard teachers past and present. It is impossible to read accounts of the race of former Harvard professors without the impression that they were men who loomed like mountain peaks above the intellectual plain of their contemporaries, or at least that their contemporaries so regarded them. You do not have to descend to the level of funeral orations to find this opinion; it appears continually in serious biographies and essays. I take as a preëminent example the "Reminiscences" of dear old Andrew Peabody, in which he describes the Harvard Faculty of one hundred years ago. It is true that Dr. Peabody never spoke ill of any man, living or dead, but he did mix with many men of education, and some of real learning, and his opinions should not be too lightly cast aside. He writes:

"Dr. Popkin was undoubtedly the best Greek scholar of his time."

Joseph Story: "I suppose that on the Supreme Bench there has not been his superior, unless it were Chief Justice Marshall; and it used to be said that he was of essential service to his chief's paramount reputation by his unsurpassed legal learning."

John Farrar, Professor of Natural Philosophy: "His lectures were poems — I wish that he had left in print some fitting memorial of his surpassing genius."

Jacob Bigelow: "His lectures as Rumford Professor were second only to Professor Farrar's for attractiveness, and could the World have

made no progress for sixty years, the full notes which we took of them would not and could not have been surpassed as a text book."

Edward Tyrrel Channing, Professor of Rhetoric: "The appointment was perhaps the most important ever made in the interest of American literature."

Charles Follen: "Dr. Follen was the best of teachers—also first introduced gymnastics as a system into Harvard. He lectured on civil law in Boston to an audience composed principally of lawyers, who found him an adept in a branch of legal science which had been but little studied in this country. He was subsequently appointed instructor in Ecclesiastical History and Ethics in the Divinity School and his lectures on ethics were of unsurpassed excellence both on the score of his scientific knowledge of the ground which they covered and for the tone of feeling which pervaded them."

It is not given to many to have as kind and enthusiastic a biographer as Dr. Peabody, but he is by no means alone in this attitude of awe before Harvard's great teachers of bygone ages. Quincy's History is not sparing in its praise of those who brought renown to the University. Any study of the development of Harvard in the nineteenth century rings with the achievements of the great men of that day. The name of Benjamin Peirce inspired almost as much dread as Attila the Hun. Louis Agassiz was popularly believed to have invented the science of geology. Asa Gray knew all that was knowable about botany. Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes (professor of anatomy) gave unrivaled preëminence to Harvard in the field of letters. When we come to still more recent times, what graduate of the older generation does not remember some Harvard teacher who stood above his horizon as a being cast in the heroic mould? Is it the unrivaled taste and delicacy of Norton, is it Shaler with the leonine appearance of John Brown of Ossawatimie and the imagination of Tartarin de Tarascon, is it the learning of Lane who could never finish his Latin grammar for perfecting its details, is it the incomparable brilliance of James? The list might be continued without end.

Now after we have craned our necks until we are tired admiring these mountain peaks, we are met by the very prosaic question: "Are the Harvard Faculties of to-day building up a similar tradition, are they impressing their contemporaries as forcibly as did the scholars of an earlier age?" On this point I shall with full conviction, maintain the negative. It is not merely a question of externals, of whether the present Faculties contain as large a number of quaint figures as caused

the delight and astonishment of the youth of the past; the question is simply this, "Do many Harvard teachers make a deep and lasting impression on many students, or on the community in which they live?" I think they do not. You can impress a small part of the student body all of the time, and a large part of them for a small season, but it is given to few Harvard teachers to-day to have a lasting intellectual or spiritual influence over a great number of undergraduates. There are exceptions to this rule. I can think of at least four men in the English Department whose influence is wide and deep; individual teachers in many different fields are sincerely admired; yet even of this select few, fewer still will be among the University immortals.

What are the reasons for this deplorable change? Is the essential change in the quality of the teaching body, or in the estimate of values on the part of the students and the general public? A change there has been in the Faculties; in almost all respects it is for the better. To begin with, the standard of teaching has risen markedly. There have always been at Harvard a certain number of great individual teachers, and the greatest teachers will always be individual teachers, but the average of didactic skill and educational standard has risen markedly, even in a generation. This is owing in part to improved organization and method, and enormous increase in efficiency in the Dean's office; it is also true that Faculty opinion would no longer tolerate a quality of instruction which formerly it was no one's business to correct. I have in mind an elderly Harvard teacher, deceased a few years ago, whose case was curious. He specialized in classics while at Harvard, but owing to disturbed conditions arising out of the Civil War, obtained a position as teacher of a certain science in another institution. He was called to Harvard as instructor in that same science, the Corporation not taking the trouble to consult the professors of the subject as to his fitness. He remained for twenty-five years, reaching the grade of professor, although his knowledge never advanced beyond the point attained in undergraduate days. As for teaching, he never tried to do that, his idea being that it was the student's business to study the text-book and learn. *Laus Deo*, we shall not see his like again.

But it is not merely in pedagogics that the present faculties outrank their predecessors; they do so most notably in scholarship. Of course it is not hard to find individual cases where some past professor stood higher than his present lineal successor, and, abstractly considered, it is not quite fair to compare a present or recent professor with a

whole long line of predecessors. Fair or not, let us do just that. An easy way is to pick up the Quinquennial Catalogue and run through the list of "Named professorships," at least those of tolerably early foundation. For obvious reasons we omit the professors of divinity.

Hollis professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The first incumbent, Isaac Greenwood, came to Harvard with a bad reputation. He was appointed in flat contradiction of the donor's expressed wish, because the other available candidate was a Baptist. Dismissed for drunkenness. His immediate successor, John Winthrop, cannot be said to have been recognized by later generations as one of Harvard's famous men, for Shaler tells us somewhere, I think in "The Individual," that he could not find a single one of his contemporaries who had ever heard of him. Yet Winthrop was the first American astronomer, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Happily his portrait now hangs in the Faculty room. Beneath it stands the little reflecting telescope, represented in the picture, with which he studied comets. The present Hollis professor, Lyman, is not an F.R.S. but is a member of the National Academy of Science, and has received the (American) Rumford medal for his work in light of short wave-lengths.

Hersey professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic. Did Benjamin Waterhouse, the first holder, or his successor James Jackson, make any contribution to medical science superior to that of Reginald Heber Fitz, recently deceased, who first diagnosed appendicitis?

Alford professorship of Moral Philosophy, etc. Do Levi Frisbie and Levi Hedge count as greater philosophers than the late Josiah Royce?

Boylston professorship of Rhetoric. Had John Quincy Adams, the first incumbent, a more delicate literary perception than the present professor, LeBaron Briggs?

Erving professorship of Chemistry. Aaron Dexter, the first holder, fills few lines in the Quinquennial; about John White Webster, the less said the better. Josiah Parsons Cooke, remembered and beloved by many Harvard men, had the pleasant distinction of applause after each of his elementary lectures and was a Cambridge LL.D. But the present professor is Richards.

Eliot professorship of Greek. We must compare that silver-tongued orator Edward Everett and the good Dr. Popkin, so much admired, with William Watson Goodwin, and Smyth, whom Gilbert Murray has placed above any man in Germany for the fineness of his classical sense.

Royall professorship of Law. Do the first professors, Isaac Parker, and John Hooker Ashmun, about whom even Dr. Peabody cannot find much to say, sustain comparison with two of the last three, James Bradley Thayer, and John Chipman Gray?

Rumford professorship of the Applications of Science. The list contains Jacob Bigelow who would have been so great if only the World had not progressed for sixty years, and Eben Horsford whose acid phosphate delights the thirsty and whose Norumbega tower impresses the credulous. The last Rumford professor was Hall whose discovery of the "Hall effect" brought him fame with the Ph.D.

McLean professorship of History. The list is headed by Jared Sparks, no mean historian. One wonders whether that learned scholar, Edward Channing, who now holds the position, will ever find a kindly biographer who will praise him as Dr. Peabody praised his much less learned great uncle and namesake.

Perkins professorship of Mathematics. The first professor was the great Benjamin Peirce, a man of remarkable originality who towered above his contemporaries in America; but was not far from a nature faker in his failure to distinguish between rigorous mathematical demonstration, and a mass of formulae which looked as if they proved something. The present holder, Osgood, has done more substantial work than he, and an "unnamed" professor, Birkhoff, has done what Peirce never did, proved a theorem which the greatest mathematician of his time had enunciated, and abandoned because he could not find the demonstration.

Dane professorship of Law. We have read the eulogy of the first professor, Joseph Story, above. The names of the last four, Langdell, Ames, Ezra Thayer, and Williston do not suggest any marked decline.

Jackson professorship of Clinical Medicine. It is hard to find a basis of comparison for the work of George Cheyne Shattuck under the conditions of sixty years ago, with that of Edsall to-day.

Phillips professorship of Astronomy. Neither William C. nor George P. Bond made any contribution to the science comparable to the life work of Edward Pickering; the present Director of the Observatory, Shapley, may well eclipse them all.

It would be tedious to carry the list of "named" professorships any further. It would also be unfair, for much of the best work to-day is done by "unnamed" professors. Did any of the earlier Harvard scientists who so dazzled their contemporaries, make contributions to

knowledge outranking the work of Castle in genetics, of Pierce in radio-telegraphy, of Bridgnian in high pressure phenomena, of Davis in geography, or Rotch in meteorology, or Cannon in physiology? The name of Asa Gray is still supreme in botany. Perhaps the fact that the University indulges in four distinct botanical establishments may have some connection with this phenomenon. Was any of those learned divines who "theologised" in the Divinity school, and spilled over into philosophy, a greater philosopher than Royce or James, or a more erudite scholar than George Moore? Had any early Harvard historian a keener insight than Haskins, or Lawrence Lowell? Was any early English scholar comparable to Kittredge? The list might be continued indefinitely. Moreover it must be remembered that whereas formerly the professor in any branch stood alone, and his understudies if he had any, were merely Tutor This, or the Revd. That, to-day, in all of the larger departments there are a number of sound scholars, and the youngest instructor, in line for promotion, has a scholarly ambition and depth of knowledge of his special field which would make all but the best men of earlier times look singularly ignorant in comparison. And lastly it is undeniable that the position which Harvard holds to-day in the world of scholarship is immeasurably higher than formerly. She is recognized in all lands as a seat of learning; before President Eliot's day she was a local academy, whose great men were generally much better known in Boston than in Oxford, or Paris, or Berlin or Rome.

It would be pleasant for the writer, if monotonous for the reader, to continue indefinitely in this strain of eulogy of scholarship of the present Harvard faculties. It is, however, time to return to the lugubrious thesis that these same learned professors do not hold that position of general influence which their predecessors enjoyed. During the war, it is true, many Harvard professors showed to a somewhat astonished public that they had the capacity to serve the State in the great emergency. But the public scarcely imputed it to them for righteousness and seemed to feel that they were useful in spite of being college professors, not because of it. Gay might have lectured brilliantly on the history of economics all of his life without attaining the general recognition which he got in the administrative position of Dean of the Business School, and no amount of "deanship" would have made the same appeal as his work in the Shipping Board. A public worried by the submarine menace were delighted to learn that

reputed cave-dwellers like Pierce and Bridgman could devise means for discovering the hidden enemy. Haskins's knowledge of the history of the Normans was little appreciated by the profane, but his work on the knotty problem of the Sarre Basin was loudly acclaimed.

The American of to-day does not look for leadership to any body of Intelligentsia. Certain writers in journals devoted to science and the cult thereof, maintain that the scientist of to-day inherits Elijah's mantle of authority from the pastor of a previous generation; the man in the street has no such belief. He may accept domination in politics; that is because he instinctively recognizes an undeniable capacity for leadership in the practical politician. He will never bind himself to the chariot wheels of any aristocracy of intellect. The undergraduate, in spite of his exposure to such influence as the professor may possess, has pretty much the same point of view. He may respect the professor's learning, he frequently has a beautiful and kindly charity towards his eccentricities and petty vanities, he does not find in his teacher leadership in those things which lie nearest to his heart.

The plain fact is that the leadership simply is not there. We have spent plenty of time looking at the scholarship of the professors of to-day; it would be indecorous to speak of their moral quality. What they, like most of their fellow beings lack, is spiritual preëminence, individual distinction. If their voices carry less far in the community than was the case with their predecessors, that is not merely because the community is less ready to hear; they do not seem to have any clear message for their day and generation. I turn to the appendix of the first volume of the late Senator Hoar's Autobiography, where is printed the list of the Saturday Morning Club as he knew it fifty years ago. Seventy names are given there. I pick the following as connected with the Harvard teaching force:

Louis Agassiz	Wolcott Gibbs
Benjamin Peirce	Asa Gray
James Russell Lowell	William James
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	Jeffries Wyman
Cornelius Conway Felton	Ephraim Whitman Gurney
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Charles William Eliot
Charles Eliot Norton	John Chipman Gray
Alexander Agassiz	Edward Charles Pickering

What proportion of the total teaching strength these names may represent I certainly do not know; the staff of that day was small indeed compared with that of the present time. But could we to-day

find a body of men constituting an equal proportion of the various faculties who would naturally take the same ascendancy in any body of educated people which these men occupied? Indeed I doubt it exceedingly. We could surpass their learning without difficulty, we could not match their capacity for leadership or influence; their fine distinctive quality is simply lacking.

This lack is more or less clearly perceived by a good many critics of the management of the University, who consequently take exception to the choice of the personnel. It is evident that, ideally, a teacher should be a natural leader of those under his charge; he is uniquely placed to influence the rising generation on whose shoulders rest the responsibility for the future of the Republic. Why, then, are the members of the faculties, for the most part, men who took no leading place among their fellows while in College, who are in no sense notable for their power to sympathize with the undergraduate point of view, or to feed the spiritual hunger of young lives? Why not eliminate a few of the Dryasdusts, replacing them by men capable of firing enthusiasm, and arousing the imagination of the surging young life about them? Before undertaking to answer these questions, let us inquire into the present method for recruiting the University staff. And first of all it must not be imagined that there is anything casual or light-hearted in the way that appointments are made. An attitude of prayer and fasting is more characteristic of those responsible. The *modus operandi*, as far as I have been able to observe it, is as follows:

There is a vacancy in the Department of Eschatology, which must be filled. This is a point on which all the remaining members of the Department are agreed. Heart and soul they are devoted to the task of making Harvard the centre for the study of Eschatology in all America; that aim binds them together. Moreover, it is poor policy to reduce the departmental budget, even temporarily, for there is no guarantee that when you want to return to the former figure you will be allowed to do so. For months the members of the Department in twos or threes go over the merits of various possible candidates and speculate as to whether the Corporation will give them a new full professor, or restrict them to a junior appointment. In the former case the younger members are hesitant to give their advice. When it comes to the actual decision what name to send in, all have the enormous advantage that every one knows a good deal about every available candidate. That is because all teachers of Eschatology of any consequence belong to "One Big Union," the American Eschatological Society.

They spoil their Christmas vacations by attending meetings of this fraternity, listening to papers which interest them moderately, hobnobbing with brethren of the craft, exchanging gossip and opinions, and sizing up the rising generation.

A candidate for appointment must qualify in three different matters. First as a scholar. Scholarship is so specialized to-day that most of the professors of Eschatology on the ground are only superficially acquainted with the particular branch of the science where any one candidate is likely to be preëminent, but probably one at least can speak with authority, and all have more or less clear ideas as to the importance of the work that a candidate may have done, or the esteem in which he may be held by those most competent to judge. There will be no absolute unanimity of opinion on this or any other point, but a general consensus is possible.

The second point is a candidate's teaching ability. Here it is hard to get the facts. It appears, however, that candidate A has created a very favorable impression as a teacher where he now is; about B less is known, but he has once or twice shown such remarkable skill in presenting papers at the meetings of the Eschatological Society, that it is *prima facie* likely that he has a teacher's instinct; as for C he was a Harvard man, and has had a good chance to observe how the science should be taught. The third qualification is adaptability. Will this or that candidate show himself selfish, or will he take hold and do his full share of the necessary drudgery? Will he do his part of the routine teaching, and do it well? Will he work in season and out? "For God, for Country, and for Yale" or their Harvard equivalents?

If a man qualify in these three respects, and if there be nothing serious against his moral character and if his personal idiosyncracies be not too intolerable, he is looked upon as available. Long will be the discussions over the relative excellence of the different candidates; — where one man is weakest, another is strongest; — but the members of the Department are reasonable men, and by a process of discussion and compromise they arrive at a decision.

The Chairman of the Department next goes to the President and presents his case. He explains with such eloquence as he can command that unless such and such a man is appointed Professor, Assistant Professor or Instructor as the case may be, the Department will go to the dogs, and the University lose the proud preëminence which it has so long held in this field. The Department are a unit in wanting this particular man, and his appointment will bring untold lustre to the

fair name of Harvard. The Chairman knows that, in a literal sense, all that he says is not true; the President knows the same thing by long experience, and each is dimly aware that the other knows that it is not so. But there is no deception, and none intended. The President would be very glad to maintain Harvard's preëminence in the field of Eschatology, but he realizes that, in view of the deficit, either the Department of Eschatology or that of Coptic must content itself with a Junior appointment. Everybody understands this, but the Chairman of the Department of Eschatology rightly refuses to burden himself with the woes of his Coptic brethren, or to moderate his demands on their account. All are content to leave the matter to the President's judgment and impartiality.

Now whether this be the best possible system of finding spiritual guides for our students, or recruiting a body of men who shall stand forth as leaders in the community, I do not know. But I do think that it is, on the whole, the best system yet devised for recruiting a university faculty. Should we do better to copy those State universities where political influence is valuable to a candidate? Should we do better if all depended on a *Ministre de l'Instruction Publique* like Numa Roumestan, or a Herr Kultus minister? Do we wish to copy the English method where a candidate for a professorship offers himself with letters from his former pupils as credentials? Listen to our most kindly visitor George Birkbeck Hill as he expresses himself in that delightful book, "Harvard by an Oxonian," p. 315:

"In the method which is followed when a vacant Chair has to be filled up or a new Chair created, Harvard, in common I believe with American Universities in general, sets us an excellent example. No application is made for the post by a crowd of eager candidates, no testimonials are sent. The members of the Faculty have made themselves acquainted with the merits of the most eminent teachers in other seats of learning; should Harvard herself not furnish the right man, they know where he may be found."

So are the Harvard faculties recruited for better or for worse. They are not composed of supermen, for the most part they are not men of marked capacity for leadership or influence, or of dominant though subtle personal distinction.

On the other hand, the burden of the complaint against them is not new either in time or substance, nor is it confined to the teaching profession, much less to any one institution. Why are three quarters of the pews vacant in yonder large church? Why don't they appoint

some minister like the late Phillips Brooks, he would fill the place up quickly enough? Indeed he would, and when he appears the committee on pulpit supply will be only too glad to be one of a score of competitors for his services. When the young men who, while in College, show the greatest capacity for leadership, the class marshals and officers of the Union, the men of broadest vision and warmest human sympathies and greatest capacity for inspiring their fellows, when such men show themselves ready to climb the steep steps leading to scholarly success, to make the sacrifices demanded of a scholar and teacher, they will find no artificial obstacles in their way. But where do we find any large number of student leaders who are willing to seek self-expression or serve their kind in the teacher's life? Whether it be that these undergraduate leaders are incapable of the abnegation necessary for success as a scholar or that they are capable of what men usually class as greater usefulness, whether it be that their imagination has been stimulated to the point where they see more clearly than others the pettiness and narrowness so common in a professor's life, or that their vision has been dimmed by the cares of this World and the deceitfulness of riches, certain it is that they do not throng into the teaching profession. We have to recruit our faculties with such material as is available.

There is no force in the contention that by reducing now and then the scholarly requirement we might get more inspiring leaders. We should not; we should not even get better teachers in the technical sense. The popular idea that the more a man knows, the less he is able to teach, has no basis in fact. A fine scholar may overcome his lack of skill in teaching, if he be conscientious. On the other hand a bad scholar may begin by being a good teacher, but he will eventually lose even that quality, for his interest in the subject he teaches will stagnate. Any reduction in the standard of scholarship to be required of the members of the different faculties will spell certain degeneration for the University. Never again can we compete with the great State universities in point of size, the only *raison d'être* for Harvard is supremacy in quality. A lowering of faculty scholarship will mean the abandonment of our present ideal, to be the greatest seat of learning in the Western Hemisphere, a return to the status of a "Schoole or Colledge" where we began.

Let us hear the conclusion of the matter. As long as university professors pursue their present ideals, so different from what you will call the aspirations of the common people or the idols of the market place,

according to your point of view, so long will they be a class apart, of restricted influence in the community and recruited from a small clientele. Are they right in this attitude? Are they, as they suppose, conserving and amassing a precious treasure of infinite worth to posterity, or are they, as the World supposes, idling in a backwater, while the great stream of life flows by? Ah, this secret is securely locked in the breast of the Future; we must be content to let it lie.

STATISTICS

By SAMUEL M. SCOTT, '86

THE majority of mankind, for whom the livelong day and what strength of mind and body nature has given them barely suffice for the journey of life, look upon tables, charts, and statistics generally as milestones along the road, useful but uninspiring; the idle saunterer, on the other hand, often discovers them to be the signposts of neglected bypaths leading to strange vistas or mounting to eminences that command an unexpected horizon. I hope to show you as we proceed that some of these pathways are worth exploring.

President Lowell, addressing the Alumni, spoke of certain charts he had made to show by lines and curves and dots and dashes, how and when Harvard had advanced, stood still or receded during her long career, and how these phenomena are related to the growth of the country itself. He said: "From 1800 to 1850 the proportion of students who went to Harvard College was actually diminishing in proportion to the population because the population was increasing rapidly."

He was needlessly disappointed. During that period and subsequently, other colleges and schools were springing up, and if we were told in what proportion Harvard graduates helped to make up the teaching staffs of these new institutions of light and learning, we should be able to estimate with more accuracy, and I have no doubt with more satisfaction, Harvard's contribution to education.

The population was undoubtedly increasing rapidly, but by a natural increase from without, not by an abnormal one from within. This was due to the arrival of immigrants of a class from which recruits for the College could hardly be expected. It is in a large measure their descendants and the descendants of even more recent immigrants who are flocking in embarrassing numbers to our colleges to-day.

It is interesting to see in a recent English report that only fifteen per cent of the children in the Board Schools show any capacity for mental study, although the majority of them manifest a great aptitude for manual and mechanical occupations. This is what might have been expected, for these children are mainly the offspring of an artisan class which is and always has been artisan, not for political or capitalistic reasons, but because the capabilities bestowed upon it by nature only qualified it for such work. Tests made by Messrs. Abbott and Trabue seem to show that among American school-children, "not until college classes are reached do more than half the class arrive at judgments that discriminate intelligently between good poetry and bad"; while an examination of the drafted men of America during the late war leads to the conclusion that "most of the population is of the mental age and capacity of a pupil in the upper grade of a grammar school."

There is one point upon which evolutionists are fairly in agreement — "acquired characters" or "modifications" are not transmitted; a scientific phrase which may be explained by saying that if a man lose an arm or an eye, the defect will not reappear in his progeny. The same law applies to the brain; a man's innate mental qualities will probably descend to his children, but nothing he has done "to improve his mind" will form part of their inheritance. In other words, education is not cumulative; the process must be repeated in each generation, and the only advance mankind makes is through the interplay of those variations and selections that are the essential factors of his progress.

Statisticians would render us an interesting and profitable service were they to estimate the percentage of so-called Americans only one or two degrees removed from peasant ancestors who knew little of education and nothing whatever of culture. Taking that table in connection with the conclusions of science we have just been considering, we might discover why education has become what President Lowell unintentionally but correctly called an "expensive luxury." In America it is to a very large extent a luxury, and it is expensive because so much of it goes to waste. Everybody is ready to proclaim its priceless blessings, but the taxpayer has his moments of skeptical depression, and the father of the family often wonders when that College investment will begin to pay a dividend.

The average young American has neither the imagination nor the intellectual curiosity to appreciate or even to be interested in the

higher Humanities that form the backbone of a college education. His attitude toward them is very much that of Tom Tulliver, of "The Mill on the Floss" (whom he greatly resembles in character and intelligence), and for the same reason; like his prototype he springs from a stock unaccustomed to intellectual pursuits and is reared in a mercantile community where only material values are understood. However, while this young American may "vilipend the study of the Classics," he has a certain amount of crude worldly wisdom. He has a feeling that self-advertisement pays and that there is a difference in the social value of one's acquaintances. He understands that if he goes to college and "makes a good team," his nickname and his photograph will be "featured" in all the papers and his prowess be discussed throughout the land; or if he is below the athletic standard, election to a "good club" may be turned to a different kind of use and enable him to put in four years very pleasantly with a congenial (if no longer convivial) "crowd" that may prove valuable hereafter. The educational advantages offered him by one college or another only concern him as far as they may affect the examinations; he wants to know what the nine, the crew, and the eleven have been doing or what may be expected of the clubs, and makes his choice accordingly. His parents, who are probably incapable of forming an opinion, let him have his own way.

The poor lad is not to be blamed; the fault lies with those who, in spite of the teachings of science, expect him to do that for which nature and inheritance have given him no equipment. The great creator of his prototype held the opinion that "For getting a fine flourishing growth of stupidity there is nothing like pouring out on the mind a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest." If the fetishism of tradition were abandoned and his real potentialities, mental and temperamental, appraised and developed — if he were taught to do what he really can do — he and the state alike would be enduringly benefited.

This must not be taken as a plea for technical or "vocational" narrowness; he needs the widest culture compatible with his limitations. One distinguished institution recently discovered that candidates for a degree would be the better for a nodding acquaintance with at least two of the principal authors of the world's classics outside the usual course, and also with the English Bible, — this last not because America is reputed to be a Christian nation but because the translation is esteemed a creditable piece of English Literature; it is not considered

necessary, however, to make this demand of those who specialize in Mathematics and Science. We must in charity assume that the dignitaries responsible for this exemption have at heart the intellectual and spiritual uplifting of the people; but have they reflected that these poor stunted specialists are prospective fathers of families, and have they pictured to themselves the intellectual and spiritual atmosphere of the homes they will establish, or if they are to become teachers, the stimulating example of scholarly refinement they will present to their privileged disciples? Emerson looked forward complacently to the "revolution" to be effected in American life by "the gradual domestication of the idea of Culture," a worthy if not a very exalted aspiration, but something better than the blighting materialism which pins its faith to soulless efficiency.

"How busy we are on Tom Tiddler's Ground
Looking for Gold and Silver!"

This view of Young America in the rough is not very flattering, but it is offered in no censorious spirit, and I believe it to be essentially true. Most of us, if we must suffer, would prefer to have some strange recondite disorder with a resonant cabalistic name and a complicated treatment that would cause our acquaintances to look serious and wag their heads; but the conscientious physician does not consider our susceptibilities and preferences — if it is liver and only liver, he says so openly, and we must put up with public indifference as well as we can and resign ourselves to take the commonplace stuff that may be bought by the box at any corner.

Nevertheless, it is no exaggeration to say that one of the greatest problems before the world to-day is the proper education of that strange and almost omnipotent medley known as the American people; but it will never be solved by wholesale and indiscriminate methods, if by education we mean something more than mere rudimentary instruction. Any prophylactic to be of service must be administered with caution, not distributed at random in unmeasured doses.

And what a devastating amount of false doctrine is preached to the people on this subject! The sale of indulgences was a trifling evil in comparison. They have begun to regard it as a thing in itself, as something talismanic that must bring them fortune. "Knowledge is Power!" It is the ability to apply knowledge that is power, and that ability is given to a comparatively limited number. Merely bookish men have an abundance of knowledge, but they are notoriously

ineffectual. The self-made man, who has risen by his own unaided talents, often fancies he would have accomplished more had he enjoyed more "schooling." This can never be ascertained, but it is quite as probable that injudicious or inappropriate instruction would have diverted him from his true path and brought him to disaster.

If you insist that every man is entitled to an education and compel the State to give him something that goes by that name, what is to prevent him when he has received it from demanding that the State shall place him in a position where he can use it? You awaken hopes and ambitions that can never be satisfied; and disappointment, which always brings some feeling of injustice with it, soon propagates discontent and rebellion. J. Holland Rose, in "The Rise of Democracy," acknowledges that "perhaps there is one mental state that is rather more mischievous than complete ignorance, viz., the first glimmer of knowledge which in shallow natures begets conceit; for then the mind, newly awakened by newspaper articles on heated club rhetoric, clings to its shred of truth as if it were the whole truth."

In another direction you are only giving added strength and powerful weapons to the congenitally unmoral and unsocial. "Education, though it enables one to make the most of his powers, never actually increases the inherent capacity of the mind"—nor, we might add, alters its proclivities, though properly conceived it may control them.

The word "medley" in the connection in which I have just used it suggests a wayside reflection. In no country is the common speech treated with such scant respect as in America. Elsewhere the native language is held in veneration. It is the ambition of educated men to use it faultlessly and even the uneducated often have a surprising gift of correct expression. The language grows to keep pace with advancing thought, but innovations or departures from the canon are not encouraged. Neologisms rarely enliven state documents. The best newspapers are of high literary quality; even those that appeal to the lower orders are well written, however subversive their doctrine; indeed the common people would resent being addressed in undignified language written or spoken, and to them the artistry of irony, satire, and humor is more pleasing than the crudity of verbal distortions.

I am not sufficiently versed in psychology to say to what extent the native language impresses itself upon the mentality of a race; it obviously has a physiological effect, for many individuals are never able to overcome their racial accent and pronunciation even when they have been born in a strange land and have neither heard nor spoken their mother tongue.

As America is constituted to-day, the English speech is far from being the mother tongue of a large proportion of the population; it is rather that of a stepmother or a step-grandmother, it has none of the sacred associations of consanguinity — perhaps that is why they regard it so unfeelingly.

The age in which we live is more productive of fantastic theories, strange heresies, and bizarre extravagances than even the most eccentric periods of which we have any knowledge. Politics and religion especially, the most serious and important subjects that can engage the mind and heart of man, are discussed with the unblushing freedom of indisputable competence by those who never studied a constitution or read a creed. Europe, not quite fairly, looks upon America as the starting point of most of these outbursts of folly; nevertheless, while this country seems to be amazingly susceptible to irrational and almost inexplicable influences, fads find a ready foothold everywhere and particularly in those countries where the rage for popular education is most prevalent.

In the old unlettered days, those who manifested slight mental divergencies or deficiencies were charitably regarded as eccentric, soft, a little queer, or a little wanting; if their peculiarities were more marked, they were looked upon as dreamers, enthusiasts, or fanatics, but the conditions of life were such that their abnormality rarely made itself felt beyond the circle of their afflicted relatives.

It is a fact requiring no demonstration that under the influence of certain stimulants, such as alcohol, hashish, and the like, mental and moral peculiarities normally kept in abeyance become active and reveal themselves in many unexpected ways. The phenomenon is epitomized in the proverb: *in vino veritas*. The action of the stimulant is, however, transitory and normal conditions are soon reestablished. The hypothesis that education may be a similar stimulant, only permanent in its action like an engrafted gland, is not unwarrantable inasmuch as it seems to explain many things. What tarantula has bitten all those who make life so wearisome or so alarming to-day, the Rechabites and the Sybarites, the pros and the antis, those who would impose an eugenic exclusiveness and those who abolish all creeds that refuse and restrain, the Leaguers of world-wide peace and love and the Bolsheviks of universal war and hate? Who will say that they are not the "little queer," the "little wanting" ones of less enlightened times, raving from an overdose of this potent education, of which unfortunately the effects will not pass away in the morning? With an

unscrupulous and sensational press to aid them is it astonishing to see the influence they exert over people taught to read but unable to reason, *without other guidance*, and made restless and reckless by the surcharged atmosphere in which they live? A riot-worried world has only itself to blame for giving an ungovernable child a very hollow but a noisy drum to play with.

Those who are happy and contented — and mercifully they are many — do not like to take long views. If they are told the world is out of joint, they reply that they have faith in the common sense of mankind, that the majority are sane, and, as the majority rule, nothing very serious can happen. What is this majority and how does it rule? The bulk of mankind is by nature and temperament divided into two great classes, the one cautious and conservative, the other eager and enterprising, but both alike averse to sudden or violent alterations in things as they are. In political life they compose the two great parties which always develop and to which they are unalterably faithful. Between these there is a *tertium quid* made up of the unsettled, the dissatisfied, and the vague who are ever seeking they know not what. It is the ceaseless endeavor of those who are ambitious of place and power to lure this element by false flatteries and specious promises to one or other of the stable groups, and as this one or that succeeds in outdoing his rival, the majority is established. It is the *tertium quid* that rules; the depths of the sea know nothing of the storms that destroy.

The wisest of us is not above cherishing a grievance, and nothing is easier than to convince a man that the world does not esteem him according to his merit or reward him in proportion to his service. A few decades ago "the full dinner pail" was dangled before the eyes of the voting masses. To-day, in the name of a process quaintly called progress, a venerable leader declares that every working-man is entitled "to have ice-cream for lunch and to own a Ford car." Tastes may differ with regard to the first item, and in view of the shortage of houses, the second might prove an embarrassment unless Mr. Ford could give us something of a collapsible nature like a patent perambulator that might conveniently be slipped under the bed. It does not seem to be a very perilous doctrine, yet it is no caricature of the times to say that such a cry or a bolder one expressing a preference for aldermanic turtle may determine an election upon which the future of the nation hinges. Womankind as a whole took neither interest nor part in the Suffragette movement; nevertheless "Votes for Women"

succeeded in upsetting the political balance of the two countries least prone to constitutional changes. And what was the "majority" which imposed Prohibition?

It would seem as if Nature (to confine ourselves to the less awesome ranges of speculation) were a sentient personality, a stern, inflexible magistrate sitting in judgment upon all violation of her own laws, moral, social, and material. Whether myth or history, the story of the Deluge conveys to us man's early conviction that the moral law will not be gainsaid, however slowly the catastrophe may follow. Nothing is more certain than that man needs to be governed; since the Reformation which proclaimed the new gospel of liberty, authority has progressively weakened, religion has become a sentiment rather than a force, and government is an affair of compromises. In what was this great liberty to consist? Man was to acknowledge no master but his conscience, his Bible, and his God. But conscience proved a sorry guide, so difficult is it for him to distinguish between his duty and his desire. He read his Bible only to add sect to sect, creed to creed, and heresy to heresy. Then doubt crept in; liberal inspiration was abandoned; the dawn of science made the miracles untenable; criticism growing bolder and bolder left not a page unchallenged; until now the Book itself is rejected and its very God denied. Politically the English Revolution abrogated the divine right of kings; the American Revolution questioned their right to exist at all; then the French opened the glorious gates of equality upon the road to democracy, Karl Marx, political trades-unions, Russia, the Soviet and the triumph of the myriads who know neither good nor evil.

As far as man's material life is concerned, Nature had ordained that he should develop slowly, that by minute and infinite changes and eliminations he might grow into harmony with his varying surroundings and provide for the needs they occasioned. But man of the liberated mind became impatient of restraint, he would defy these lumbering laws that withheld him, he would accomplish his own destiny and create his own world. It cannot be denied that he has borne himself valiantly in his rebellion, but he seems to be struggling in a valley of enchantment against vague phantoms that elude and mock him. The more he achieves the less he gains. He has sought out many inventions that break in his hands, shatter his nerves, and torment his soul; the steam and the machinery in which he so gloried only multiply his wants and throw a pall of smoke between him and the blue of heaven; the cunning engines that scurry beneath the sea, race across

the earth, and rumble through the air seek in vain to find for him the happy Land of Cockaigne; his science, stultifying herself, rescues the unfit only to enfeeble the race; and the very chemistry that promised to make him the equal of his Maker now threatens to destroy him.

*"Veggio le mure e gli archi...
... Ma la gloria non vedo."*

What second Deluge is that implacable Magistrate preparing for these transgressions? Will some mighty spiritual upheaval restore us to law and discipline, reverence and submission, or will some seething tidal wave of blood obliterate all?

I am regretfully conscious that the point of view to which I have led you is uncomfortable and rather exposed to draughts as an Italian friend expressed it, and I am not quite sure that I have described the landscape accurately. Personally I enjoy these breezy heights for their own sake, but if you find them intolerable, almost any one can conduct you to a more delectable outlook and give you a much more interesting account of the prospect.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

By HANFORD MACNIDER, '11, NATIONAL COMMANDER

FROM every Harvard graduate who served in the armed forces of the United States during the World War there is expected, both by the University and by the Nation, continued service in constructive citizenship. It is only natural that any man who has offered his life to his country should be interested in that country's welfare and zealous for its future integrity and prosperity. The patriotic record of Harvard graduates and undergraduates in dangerous days does not need repetition here. The recent publication of Harvard's war record was an inspiration to every Harvard man who has seen it. And one who has faith in Harvard cannot help but feel that these men are peculiarly well equipped, not only by their recent experiences, but by education, environment, and opportunity, to be in these troublous post-war days leaders in their communities. It has been Harvard's history that it turns out useful American citizens and it is every Harvard man's ambition to represent the interests best serving the country.

A tremendous force for good or for evil has been created in the

organization of the American Legion by the returned service men. It represents to the American public the expression of all the veterans — four and one half million young citizens — a whole generation — roughly from twenty to forty years of age.

The importance of having the right kind of men in the American Legion to guide it, to make it the real force for good in our communities, States and Nation, that every American wants it to be, must be apparent. When one remembers the tremendous power of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans through half a century, and realizes that up to ten years after the Civil War the Grand Army of the Republic had only twenty thousand odd members, whereas three years after the World War the Legion has a million, one gets some idea of how important it is that it should be guided aright. Any man who disapproves of any part of the Legion's present programme should join the Legion if he is eligible, because it is the BIG GOING organization, and no man can change it or stop it from the outside. A man who is sincere and right can make himself felt in any gathering of the American Legion. If one doubts that fact, one has little faith in the future of our country and in the integrity of our citizenship. If that man is persistent as well as right, his post will be right, and the strength of the Legion is entirely in the posts.

Every American citizen wants the disabled veteran taken care of. In the well-meaning endeavors of many societies and individuals to help the man who gave the best that life had to his country, there has been more or less success in arousing interest in his cause; but it is the men who fought with him — organized into this American Legion — who have the task of showing the way and really putting through the proper measures.

The American Legion, with the legislation accomplished and experience gained through a long battle in behalf of the disabled, intends to keep up the fight until proper care and recognition are given to these men. Any ex-service man, Harvard man or not, who will not lend the American Legion his individual strength to do these things is neglecting his comrades just as much as if he refused them aid upon the field of battle.

There lies before the Legion the possibility of accomplishing an international organization of veterans formed to bind together permanently the great allies of the war. There can be no closer bonds than those between men who have fought side by side in battle against a common enemy, and it is to keep alive this spirit of helpful comrade-

ship that this plan has been evolved. The preliminary organization has already been effected, but quite naturally its power depends upon its membership. The early years of the association must be devoted to tying into our national existence these several legions of veterans by such strong bonds of service to our countries that the people will give them their confidence and have faith in their endeavors. The American Legion feels that it is pledged to do everything within its power to carry out the principles for which our comrades died. It feels that it would be their wish that everything be done to bind together even more closely the great allies of the war. The American Legion has embarked upon its programme with this in view. The bringing to this country of the great military leaders of the allies at the last Legion convention in Kansas City, the Legion's pilgrimage to France last summer, the tour of Marshal Foch as a guest of the organization, the meeting of the Interallied Federation of Former Combatants (*Fédération Interallié des Anciens Combattants*) at New Orleans next October are all preliminary steps. There are more things in store for the American public, and the American Legion feels that it is indeed being of service to the American people in bringing such people and such organizations to them.

The American Legion and the other legions of the Federation are composed of men who know what war means, and who, not as pacifists, but with open eyes and hard-earned experience, feel that the influence of these allied organizations may be even a stronger influence for preventing future wars than any international conference or agreement. One of the Legion's most distinguished guests, one of the greatest military leaders in the history of the world, said the other day, "You can wreck all your battleships, throw away your guns, but you can't change people's dispositions by signing pieces of paper." It is in educating people that the Legion and the Federation will exert a world-wide power, and it is an important thought that the men who make up these organizations are the men who would have to be the leaders in any armed conflict of the nations affected during the next score of years.

The Legion believes that it forms the best insurance America has for the preservation of the integrity of the lawful government of this nation, and it is ambitious to build itself so big and fine and strong, and keep itself so clean and straight and American, that its potentiality for good may be fully realized. It would seem particularly important that every graduate of Harvard College who is eligible for

membership in the American Legion give these thoughts serious consideration and pledge himself to continue his service to his country through this medium, that it may be of nothing but benefit to America and to the world.

JOHN BURROUGHS AS A MAN OF LETTERS¹

By BLISS PERRY, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

JOHN BURROUGHS was more fortunate than many "nature writers," in that he was a natural writer. Audubon, Jefferies, John Muir, and even Thoreau had slowly to learn the art of composition. But Burroughs, descendant of Connecticut Yankees, caught the knack of it easily. He sprang from plain farming stock and grew up in a household where books were disregarded. But at seventeen, when he had begun to support himself by teaching school, he made his first journey to New York and returned laden with second-hand volumes — among them Johnson's "Rambler" and "Idler" and St. Pierre's "Studies in Nature." Soon he was reading E. P. Whipple's essays, and Higginson's, and before long he discovered Emerson. This went to his head. I remember his talking with amusement — it was over some steak and potatoes cooked on the hearth at Slabsides — about that unsigned essay on "Expression" which he had published in the *Atlantic* in November, 1860, at the age of twenty-three. Lowell had liked the essay well enough to print it, and many readers of the magazine supposed that Emerson was the author. Yet aside from a few surface mannerisms, it had no touch of the real Emerson; there was far more of E. P. Whipple and of the amiable author of "Paul and Virginia."

Nearly five years passed before his next contribution to the *Atlantic*. This appeared as the leading article for May, 1865, and was entitled "With the Birds." It does not seem written by the same youth who composed the essay on "Expression." The prettily balanced sentences have disappeared, together with the sentimental abstractions. We are now on the actual entrancing earth, watching the thrushes and the hen-hawk. Much had happened to John Burroughs in that interval of five years. He had moved from the headwaters of the Delaware to the banks of the Potomac, and become a government clerk. He had been

¹ Read at the Burroughs Memorial meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, November 18, 1921.

reading Wordsworth and Carlyle, Tennyson and Ruskin; and above all he had become a friend of Walt Whitman, who was then engaged in hospital service in Washington. Whitman flung many a door of the spirit wide open for John Burroughs, and the younger man rewarded the friendship by making Whitman the theme of his first book.

The out-of-doors essays now collected in "Wake-Robin" were mostly written in the Treasury Building at Washington, in front of the iron vault which Burroughs was guarding. He had a day off on March 4, 1865, but chose to wander in what was then the wilderness of Rock Creek rather than to join the crowd that listened to Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address. He recorded his strolls about Washington and his boyish memories of the Catskills in a clear graceful style, in which modesty, gentleness, accuracy of observation and freshness of feeling are the noticeable features. In succeeding volumes of essays — "Winter Sunshine," "Locusts and Wild Honey," and "Birds and Poets" — this pleasant mellow style is maintained. It rises into eloquence in the essays on Emerson and Whitman. Yet it seems to me that in the "Pepacton" volume, dating from 1881, Burroughs gives the most authentic evidence, not merely of having mastered the craft of essay-writing, but of having found something of his own to say.

Here are two illustrations, from this volume, of modes of writing which Burroughs was to employ for the next forty years. The first is a naturalistic description of the woodchuck:

"In form and movement the woodchuck is not captivating. His body is heavy and flabby. Indeed, such a flaccid, fluid, pouchy carcass I have never before seen. It has absolutely no muscular tension or rigidity, but is as baggy and shaky as a skin filled with water. Let the rifleman shoot one while it lies basking on a sideling rock, and its body slumps off, and rolls and spills down the hill, as if it were a mass of bowels only."

The second discusses Nature and the Poets:

"It is the soul the poet interprets, not nature. There is nothing in nature but what the beholder supplies. . . . Is the music in the instrument, or in the soul of the performer? Nature is a dead clod until you have breathed upon it with your genius. You commune with your own soul, not with woods or waters; they furnish the conditions, and are what you make them. Did Shelley interpret the song of the skylark, or Keats that of the nightingale? They interpreted their own wild, yearning hearts. The trick of the poet is always to idealize na-

ture, — to see it subjectively. You cannot find what the poets find in the woods until you take the poet's heart to the woods. . . . ”

Of these two passages I personally prefer the one about the woodchuck. It is veracious, clairvoyant. Yet it was the other style, no doubt, more idealistic, emotional and refined, which gave Burroughs his increasing audience. In the eighteen-eighties American readers were beginning to be curious about the fowls of the air, and here was a man who could write as clearly as Gilbert White, as enthusiastically as Audubon, and without any of the perplexing queerness, the obstinately intrusive individualism of Thoreau.

How delightful, for instance, are the sketches of England in “Fresh Fields” — especially “A Hunt for the Nightingale” and “A Sunday in Cheyne Row.” Burroughs had been highly stimulated by Carlyle, and he records his moral and intellectual indebtedness, as simply as if he were describing a hemlock tree. John Burroughs possessed, in fact, an unusual gift for appreciative criticism. He had his prejudices, of course. His suspicion of academic persons and of orthodox persons was as persistent as Whitman's. No doubt his critical faculties were hampered by his ignorance of other languages than English and by his almost exclusive preoccupation with nineteenth century writers. And nevertheless, very few of our critics better equipped in scholarship have written more clarifying papers than John Burroughs wrote on “Thoreau,” on “Science and Literature,” on Gilbert White and on Matthew Arnold. All of these are printed in “Indoor Studies.”

Take for instance, the admirable sentences on Thoreau's defective ornithology:

“He had not the detective eye of the great naturalist; he did not catch the clues and hints dropped here and there, the quick, flashing movements, the shy but significant gestures by which new facts are disclosed, mainly because he was not looking for them. His eye was not penetrating and interpretive. It was full of speculation; it was sophisticated with literature, sophisticated with Concord, sophisticated with himself. His mood was subjective rather than objective. He was more intent on the natural history of his own thought than on that of the bird. To the last, his ornithology was not quite sure, not quite trustworthy.”

In the volume entitled “Literary Values,” published in his sixty-fifth year, how lucid and sane is John Burroughs's protest against the sentimental extravagance that characterized English and American writing at the opening of the twentieth century! “Every age will have

its own hobbies and hobbyists, its own clowns, its own follies and fashions and infatuations. What every age will not have in the same measure is sanity, proportion, health, penetration, simplicity. The strained and overwrought, the fantastic and far-fetched, are sure to drop out. Every pronounced style, like Carlyle's, is sure to suffer. . . . Things do not endure in this world without a certain singleness and continence. Trees do not grow and stand upright without a certain balance and proportion. A man does not live out half his days without a certain simplicity of life. Excesses, irregularities, violences, kill him. It is the same with books — they, too, are under the same law; they hold the gift of life on the same terms. Only an honest book can live; only absolute sincerity can stand the test of time." It was a defense of his own method.

Once, when I begged him to write a certain essay, Burroughs replied: "I'd do it, if I could only get 'het up' enough to flow." In the paper entitled "Real and Sham Natural History," printed in the *Atlantic* for March, 1903, his wrath against the nature fakirs boiled up and flowed over. "I was mad when I wrote it," he confessed to me later, "but it is a mistake to show one's anger on such occasions. A smile is more effective than a scowl at such times." He never reprinted this article, thinking it too controversial, but his friend Roosevelt chuckled over it, and in the opinion of most naturalists and scientific men it rendered a highly useful astringent service in that particular decade. He returned to the subject more calmly in the "Ways of Nature" volume in 1905, but his fundamental skepticism of the new school of "unnatural natural history" was betrayed in this apothegm: "Humanize your facts to the extent of making them interesting, if you have the art to do it, but leave the dog a dog and the straddle-bug a straddle-bug."

I recall an instance of John Burroughs's meticulous effort to tell the exact truth, in which he was aided by the distinguished apostle of veracity who then occupied the White House. "Uncle John's" entertaining article on "Camping with President Roosevelt" told how Roosevelt, in his ranching days, had knocked down a half-drunken ruffian. "I fetched him as heavy a blow under the ear as I could strike," Burroughs reported the President as saying. But when the manuscript came back from the White House, where it had been submitted for verification, the words "under the ear" were blue-penciled out of the copy, and "on the chin-point" was written in, in the President's firmest handwriting. Two sentences later, the President struck

out the sentence, "We soon bound him and turned him over to the constable," and substituted the far more exact and vivid phrase, "We hog-tied him and put him in an out-house." I still cherish that page of manuscript, as an example of how history was written by the collaborative effort of two of our fellow Academicians.

For it should be remembered that Burroughs's achievement as a man of letters had been recognized by his fellow craftsmen in 1905, when he was one of the first men elected to the Academy of Arts and Letters. He had also the distinction of securing in 1916 the Gold Medal of the Institute for his work in the field of essays and belles-lettres. No less than half a dozen volumes in the uniform edition of his writings were composed after he was seventy. His style changed very little. He never overplayed his rhetorical hand. He never needed an "amplifier" to win and hold his audience. He remained the friendly familiar essayist of the eighteen-sixties, with the same keen eye and delicate ear, and with a tireless, ever-increasing curiosity about the physical universe and the ultimate causes of things. If he watched birds somewhat less as he grew older, he thought more constantly about geology and astronomy, biology and physics, and the origin and destiny of man. He read William James and Bergson and Oliver Lodge and Osborn and Loeb and Henderson. He wrote with simplicity and dignity about the vast, the insoluble problems raised by contemporary science and philosophy. He even ventured upon the field of theology, although never without some curious traces of that "village-skeptic" epoch in our American development, when men of such individual power as the youthful Lincoln pored over Volney's "Ruins" and Tom Paine's "Age of Reason." I speak with affection of the "village-skeptic" type, since it was one of them, a shoemaker who had trained his dog to bark angrily when the Methodist church-bell rang, who introduced me to the books of Thomas Carlyle. Yet I think that John Burroughs, like his friend Walt Whitman, never quite outgrew his boyish suspicion of anything in a black coat.

But if we do not know precisely whence we came or whither we are going — and Burroughs was certainly not equipped with any new light upon that question — he was shrewd enough to interest himself also, in his closing years, in those other and equally insoluble problems: How does the chipmunk dig his hole? And what does he do with the dirt? Bergsons come and go, with their fascinating theories of creative evolution, but here scurries our striped friend the chipmunk all the time, digging and hiding, and our blind eyes cannot

catch him at some of the simplest of his devices. Who are we, to get excited over theories of Pantheism? Montaigne, the progenitor of the tribe of essayists, and Emerson, pupil of Montaigne and teacher of Burroughs, would have smiled approvingly at the gravity, the charm and the wisdom with which the aged Uncle John Burroughs came back to his chipmunks.

He had had a long day of it, mostly in the sunshine. He had his desire: to visit with Nature in homely intimacy; to report his enjoyment in a score of sincere books; to open the eyes of two generations of readers; never to be deflected from his aim; never to play for popularity. All this good fortune he had won, together with the affection of his fellow writers, and the regard of the great public. Few of our men of letters have had a career so consistent. The honey-bees which Burroughs learned to mark in his boyhood had a questing and a homing instinct no surer than his own.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOME GRADUATES

By ROBERT SPRAGUE HALL, '72

THE December number of the MAGAZINE contained an article entitled "Undergraduate Psychology," by two '21 men, in which the expressions "the college man" and "the college student" were employed without limitation. Had the authors restricted themselves to their own experiences or to those of a designated group of students, their words would have carried such weight as might be due their probability and self-consistency. As it is, their efforts to strengthen the case they set forth by making it the case of all students challenge belief, and the inconsistency of their statements overthrows their argument.

"The decision of the college man," they say, "— and it is as hard and granite-like as any of the Supreme Court's — is that there are just two things to be got out of college; one of them is the ability to concentrate — to study six hours at a stretch without becoming a physical wreck; and the other is the faculty of not being ridiculous." The reason they give for this result of college education is that before the student reaches the college wall, he has been "made," "his course has been mapped out for him by his own inclinations, and he is determined to run that course *in spite* of an education."

It is not easy, within the compass of a brief article, to deal with

these statements and all that they imply, still less with other statements of the authors which seem to have been made without appreciation of their bearing upon each other and upon the "decision." It is beyond dispute that, desirable, nay indispensable, as is the power of concentration to any man who expects to succeed in any walk of life, and desirable also as it is that a man should understand how to secure the respect of his fellows, these are not all that is to be expected from a college education. These two '21 men make it very plain that their conception of education has never expanded beyond that of a schoolboy who learns his lessons, plays hard, and takes no thought for the future.

Let me venture to say that the word "education" means something different from what these writers suppose, and something not necessarily antagonistic to the course which the student is determined to run. Also, that, supposing his inclinations *are* fixed before entering college, he is not called upon to disregard them in selecting the courses to be pursued by him in his four years there. It is a trite definition of "education" that it is a process of leading forth the powers of the student and training them. When these young authors say that "an education is like pouring water on a duck's back," they evidently confound the means employed with the end aimed at, to say nothing of the lumping together of all students in one class. Undoubtedly, if the courses prescribed or chosen are pursued schoolboy-fashion, with the single purpose of getting through them with reputable marks, if the student, as these young men declare, is convinced that, in relation to outside influence, he is a fixed quantity, the "central figure in the equation" — what is that? — "and all the other terms are so many zeros," that those courses have no intrinsic value beyond their adaptability for training him to concentrate, they will prove very inadequate instruments for the purposes for which they were designed. Even so, it is certainly naïve, and not quite consistent with the second (supposed) acquisition of the college student, to imagine that the only result achieved has been the power "to concentrate for a sufficient length of time without flinching upon an unpleasant textbook written with approved dulness." It is, of course, pardonable in our young authors that they have overlooked what escaped the notice of so shrewd a mind as that of the late Henry Adams. Perhaps they read his book and took it too seriously.

But, theories aside, does it seem credible that a man can go through college with any fair degree of attention to his courses, and get

nothing more than the power to concentrate upon disagreeable tasks? What conception of brain tissue or of the development that goes on in our minds, whether or no we are conscious of it, does such an opinion imply? Do our authors suppose that they and other youths were so completely "made" before reaching college walls that their brains had ceased to develop and were thenceforth impervious to any ideas except — perhaps they would say — such as they might be inclined to? But again, how many youths have, before reaching college, manifested or experienced such definite inclinations that these determined the whole future course of life? Nay, is it not true that the larger part of the students enter college with no settled plans or inclinations, and many of them have not yet "found themselves" even at graduation? Speaking generally, are inclinations usually so fixed, or, say, recognized, in early youth that no change in them is to be expected in the course of an average life? It is common experience that men pass from one career to another, or that they enter and follow through life a career that had once appeared quite remote from their inclinations. Many a man of business or lawyer possesses a strong inclination and aptitude for music, for painting, for mathematics, for literature, or for what not, an inclination which he knows would, if cultivated, have led him to a successful career in one of those fields. But his choice of a vocation was, by one influence or another, otherwise determined.

But to come back to what a college man gets besides the power to concentrate. "The facts and fancies that his brain is stuffed with," say our authors, "it is his business to forget." Well, by strictly attending to this business, he can go far toward forgetting them. What he cannot accomplish, however, is to become what he would be if they had never entered his brain. What he is is to an enormous extent what they have made him. His very power to concentrate was acquired while dealing with them, and not with them alone, but with all their associates, and relations with each other, and all the links of thought that joined them with his past experiences, as well as to the experiences still pouring into his brain. They needed all this, however unconscious he was of the fact, in order to become objects of intelligent concentration. But not only this, the brain had to acquire the faculty, nay *faculties*, a different faculty for each line of study, of arranging its materials to effect the purpose in hand, that of getting some sort of a hold upon them. For it is not the same thing to concentrate upon history as upon languages, upon phi-

losophy as upon mathematics, etc. It is recognized by all educators that a curriculum should be broad enough to give the student a store of useful information, but also the knowledge and practice of the more important sorts of reasoning employed by men in their vocations. A man thoroughly trained in mathematics is not to suppose that he is thereby equipped to deal with every subject to which mathematics may be applied, nor must a man well trained in the logic of the schools regard himself as on that score a competent lawyer or business man. Hence the different "disciplines" that are made parts of every curriculum. Hence also the labors, so contemptuously referred to by our authors, of the men who have sought and still seek, to make the college as efficient an instrument of education as is possible in view of its physical resources and of the demands of the community on which its very existence depends. The education which our authors liken to the water poured upon a duck's back is rather the waters, quiet or turbulent, or pervaded by cross-currents, under-currents, or whirlpools, in which, by swimming, diving, or otherwise disporting himself, the duck develops his power to cope with the element in which he is to pass half of his existence. The student who misprizes the opportunities for education offered by his college may fairly be likened to a duck who should avoid water.

Not to quote them too literally, our authors speak of the "breadth of vision," "wide outlook," etc., which educators seek to create in the students, and of the discussions about the superior advantages, for this purpose, of Greek and Latin, natural science, or economics. The college man, they say, is continually asked to solve such riddles. And all he cares for, say they, is to get through his "divisional examinations." But let me remind our authors that the riddles are *not* for the student. No such burden is laid upon him, or ever has been, in any college that has come to my knowledge. Indeed, the outstanding complaint has ever been that he must take the curriculum on faith, and the new expedient of making the courses partly elective still leaves a supervisory control in the hands of the faculties. Those who consider themselves responsible for the education of the students are fully justified in these methods by our authors themselves, who say that the college student is "as fitted to pronounce upon its [the system of education's] merits and defects, his judgment as valuable as an estimate of a surgeon's competence would be coming from a young moron under ether." Yet, further on, our authors refer to the "educational reformers" as "unwilling

to accept the judgment of the subjects of reform" — i.e., these same students, these morons — but as hoping "that this clam, which is the student's mind, may imbibe with that morsel that interests it a little of the surrounding element"! This does not look like setting him riddles to answer.

But, with such an estimate of the undergraduate's capacity, is it not artlessly simple in our authors to render their "decision" in the case with such a display of authority? — unless we are to suppose that a few months out of college has removed the disability.

At least it is quite evident that they are not now troubled with any doubts upon the question of their "breadth of view" or "wide outlook." For they say that the "educational crank" is "about as far off the track, as Galileo was with *his* theory" — how far off was that? — "for this college problem — and you *must* call it a problem, although it's about as simple as anything could be — this problem is one of the very few where the benevolent critic is hopelessly *de trop*." Are these young men quite sure that they have got the second thing which can be got out of college?

Now, education is not a medicine, to be poured over or into the student, to be absorbed by clam-like creatures, but the interaction of facts and the minds that apprehend them. No education is possible without the activity of the individual to be educated. Men are so organized that their environment is a constant source of stimuli to which they react, which awaken their powers, and thus "educate" them. Many a man of little schooling, conspicuously the savage in various lands, has become highly educated in some respects, by experience, but only because his conduct ever reacted to that experience. Many another man, of sluggish brain or indifferent to his surroundings, has failed to acquire from similar experience to that other any more education than was indispensable to keep him alive and in endurable comfort. Put any one of the former class in school or in college, and he will at once become at home and profit by every hour of his study or of his association with his fellow-students. Put a man of the latter class in similar positions, and he will groan under the weight of every task set him, and shirk everything not forced from him by considerations of policy.

"An unpleasant textbook written with approved dulness," write our authors. Are they still in the kindergarten stage of mental development? They surely do not realize the ridiculousness of that combination of seven words. Is it, then, to their way of thinking,

one of the requisites of a textbook that it be not dull, but pleasant? A good textbook is clearly written and skilfully arranged, to facilitate the understanding of its contents. Such a book is a pleasure to the student who resorts to it; but his pleasure is the pleasure of mastering the subject of which it treats, of achievement, not the passive pleasure of reading a story or of looking at a picture-book. It is a pleasure quite unknown to the student who demands and expects that his textbooks shall be amusing.

Well may men who have been dominated by the misconception of the very meaning of education betrayed by this article arrive at the "decision" which they so dogmatically announce. They seem never to have penetrated beneath the *words* of any of their textbooks. But of words they surely had much experience, and to those their brains were forced to react under all the different relations in which they must have appeared, printed in books, or spoken in lectures and discussions, especially by themselves. Forced to *work* over words and to *use* them, in so far as they gained any creditable markings they got one part of education which will stand them in good stead in every situation in life. But they got it *because they worked for it*, unconsciously, of course.

The trouble with the college student who does not profit by his studies in the way intended by "the educational crank," as these young alumni are pleased to call him, is domestic and social. He naturally reflects in his opinions and conduct the examples in his home and of his intimates. When he goes to college, he gravitates heavily toward the fellows and activities most congenial to him, and cuts himself off from the very influences that would broaden him and give him the "wide outlook" which is desired for him by the faculty. Of course, he would fail to get it if, while mingling with his fellow-students, he should be *with* them but not *of* them.

In short, the hosts, the college authorities, provide the students, their guests, with an abundant feast, made up of the choicest viands which are attainable by the means at command. It is the part of the guests to avail themselves as best they may of this provision. To assist each in his choice, he has the advice of men appointed for this purpose. His inclinations and purpose in life are considered, together with his capabilities and deficiencies. He is shown how he can profit by the former by pursuing appropriate courses, and how, by certain other courses, the latter may be to some extent overcome. He learns to use the time gained by facility in the former courses by applying it to the mastery of the difficulties in the latter.

And it is the part of the student who is dissatisfied with the results of his college career first earnestly to examine whether the cause of those results does not lie largely in his own failure to react to the opportunities provided for him.

A word as to the faculty of not being ridiculous. Surely a man's first thought should not always be that he must not be ridiculous. Were it so, he must infallibly *be* ridiculous in many situations, and as infallibly be incapacitated for accomplishing any great work.

The hope of the educator is that the standards of the community in respect to what is worth knowing are not irrevocably fixed at low levels, and that an increasing number of students will enter college with unpoisoned minds and with a juster conception of the part they must take in their education, if they are to get the best out of what is offered. Even in the preparatory schools, better conceptions of the relation between the pupils and their studies are already widely prevalent. It is realized that the surest way of *learning* is in connection with *doing*. Subjects are utilized in problems of daily life, and pupils come to appreciate the value of knowledge by using it. Receptive activity is supplemented by appropriate vaso-motor activity. The student is made to *live* his studies, to incorporate them in his daily activities. Under the inspiration of such an attitude toward his studies, let us hope that, if the college student of the future is to be "made" before he reaches the college walls, he will be made aright, and that the graduates, passing into the world, will increasingly inoculate it with the gonads, the fructifying cells, of the higher elements of life.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

By S. I. BAILEY, A.M. '88, PHILLIPS PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY

THE American people have often been accused of crass materialism. No doubt some truth underlies the charge, but perhaps in no country is a higher idealism also found. This is seen in a multitude of associations for the enlightenment and assistance of mankind. Probably astronomy is as far removed from material profit as any of the sciences, yet nowhere have astronomical observatories been so amply endowed by private gifts as in America. The Harvard Observatory was one of the first of these, and its aims and work may be taken to illustrate the idealism of its founders.

Harvard graduates may properly inquire why an astronomical observatory was founded, what results have been obtained to justify its existence during the last eighty years, and what it proposes to do in return for the continued support of the public. The Observatory was really placed on a dignified foundation, and provided with suitable equipment, as a result of the visit of the great comet of 1843. The appearance of this brilliant celestial wanderer aroused such intense interest, in Boston and vicinity, that the necessary funds were provided for the construction of buildings and the purchase of the 15-inch refractor, long known locally as The Great Telescope. In spite of this auspicious start and the value of the equipment provided, the financial resources of the Observatory were small at first, and the staff consisted only of the Director and two or three assistants. From these comparatively small beginnings, the Observatory has advanced until it has become one of the important research institutions of the world. This has been possible only through a number of large gifts received at various times. If progress has seemed slow, it must be remembered that the objects revealed in the telescope are of many kinds and many millions in number. The distances to be determined, also, are in general too great for direct measurement and are, indeed, beyond the conception of the human mind.

Philosophical speculation not based on scientific data has been indulged in for more than two thousand years. For the most part, it has led mankind to no safe conclusions. On the other hand, the mere accumulation of facts, if carried on unintelligently, may accomplish little. There was small danger of superfluous astronomical observations in any line, however, at the time the Harvard Observatory was founded, since the data were everywhere insufficient. The early years, under the Bonds and Winlock, were largely devoted to detailed studies of Comets, the planet Saturn, the great nebula in Orion, and sunspots. Of a less popular nature but of equal importance were observations of stars for the determination of precise positions. This fundamental work, carried on in later years by Rogers and Searle, would alone make a record of reasonable efficiency for an observatory.

Astrophysics was given a prominent place in the observatory plans of work when Pickering became Director in 1877. Professor Pickering's conception of a useful observatory was one that should furnish professional astronomers the facts which were essential to their researches and hypotheses. Before any real progress could take place in our theories of the universe, a better basis of precise data appeared at

that time necessary. Many others were engaged in the same problem, but the labor involved in securing the data which he undertook to furnish was enormous, and was only accomplished by a large staff. The introduction of photography lightened the task. One of the problems was stellar photometry. The knowledge of the brightness of the stars was sadly inadequate. Different scales of visual magnitude were in use, and there was great need of some standard photometry of the stars in the whole sky. This work was undertaken in 1879 and carried out during the following thirty years. Photographic extensions of this investigation are still in progress. The Peruvian station of the Observatory has enabled this research, as well as others, to be extended to the far southern sky, which is invisible at Cambridge.

Another investigation of enormous importance was the determination of the constitution of the stars by means of the spectroscope. The value of this knowledge in astronomical progress cannot be exaggerated. By means of objective prisms placed in front of the lens of the telescope, spectra of the bright stars can be photographed which show many details and hence reveal the nature of these distant suns. Many other investigators at different observatories have worked at the problem. The unique achievement of the Harvard Observatory was the accumulation of sufficient data to classify the spectra of a great number of stars, more than two hundred thousand in all, distributed over the whole sky. Only a mind of high order could have anticipated at the beginning the value of these voluminous details. No problem in astrophysics is now undertaken in any country without a consideration of the Harvard spectral types. This work alone would give this institution a high place among the world's observatories.

In the line of discovery, chiefly by means of photography, large additions to knowledge have been made. They include three fourths of all known variable stars, one half of known new stars, as well as many comets, asteroids, satellites, and other objects of special interest.

An immense collection of photographs of the sky, of different kinds, has been made during the last thirty years. Its usefulness was questioned at one time, but this is no longer done. The collection has proved of great value in the past, and its resources have by no means been exhausted. On the contrary, the newly elected Director, Dr. Harlow Shapley, has found it practicable to determine the absolute brightness and hence the distance of stars by the use of the spectra already obtained with objective prisms. This, if present expectations are verified, will enable the distances of many hundreds of stars, south

as well as north, to be determined promptly. An extension of this method seems possible, also, to faint stars; should this prove to be practicable, the most difficult and important problem in stellar astronomy would be satisfactorily solved.

It is indeed remarkable that so great and varied a fund of knowledge can be gained by an analysis of a star's light. Even the largest star, owing to its vast distance, appears but as a point of light even in the telescope. This light spread out by the spectroscope into a tiny band is crossed by certain lines, a study of which reveals the elements of which the star is composed. More than this, a shifting in the position of these lines tells us whether the star is moving toward us or away, and how fast. And now, by a study of the relative intensity of these same lines, it is possible to determine the absolute brightness and, hence, the distance of the star.

Another investigation is now possible by means of the collection of photographs. The proper motions of stars, that is, their motions across the sky, can be well determined by a comparison of photographs obtained thirty years ago with those made recently.

Such problems as these, and others which are within the range of the Harvard equipment, must have an important influence on the progress of astronomy, and should keep the Observatory, in the future as in the past, a centre to which astronomers will look for data needed in their investigations, as well as a place actively contributing to man's understanding of the Visible Universe.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIP GRADES AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

By HOWARD J. BANKER

SOME years ago the writer had occasion to abstract from the records at Harvard University the scholarship grades of a large number of students. Although this material was collected for an entirely different purpose, it is believed that the following study based upon it will be of interest to members of the Faculty and to the graduates of Harvard.

As will be seen the data cover a period of about sixty-six years, from 1850 to 1915 inclusive. There are no records of scholarship grades at Harvard prior to 1850, but the material since that date is well preserved and remarkably full and complete. A difficulty in the use of

the records, however, arises from the fact of the radical changes which the methods of recording a student's standing in his work have undergone during this period. In order to render the material comparable for statistical purposes, it is necessary to reduce the markings to a uniform system. Fortunately the continuity of institutional life required that the changes in the marking system should be coordinated. It was possible, therefore, to find a percentage expression for each successive period that could be reduced to a standard grade. While under the circumstances it is not possible to make fine-drawn distinctions in comparative grades, it is possible to make comparison of averages in a broad way that we believe to be reliable.

As has been intimated the number of student records employed in this study is only a portion of the whole available material. There are included here the records of 868 students, while in the sixty-six years covered there were 16,721 graduates, to which must be added an appreciable number who failed to graduate, yet left more or less complete scholarship records. The data, therefore, are not over one twentieth of the total. While the results would have been more satisfactory if the entire body of records had been used, the material obtained seems to be sufficiently well distributed to furnish a fair sample of the whole.

For the purpose of comparison, the whole period was divided into three sub-periods of twenty-two years each, and a frequency distribution of the grades for each period determined. The average grade of each student, weighted for hours, was computed for his entire college course and expressed on a grade of 5 subdivided to tenths, the highest grade being 1. As no student actually attained an average of 1, this gave a range of forty classes, from 1.1 to 5 inclusive, on the basis of which a distribution table was compiled for the whole period and for the three sub-periods.

It was at once evident that the gradations were too fine for the number of students included, so that the resulting curves were too irregular, especially for the earlier periods. In order, therefore, to smooth the curves, the grades were grouped by fours reducing the classes of grades to ten, and as the number of students in the three sub-periods differed greatly, the distribution was calculated by percentages for better comparison. This gave the following working table for the three periods. The first column under each period marked "Freq." gives the number of frequencies for each group of four grade intervals or the number of students whose general average falls within the indi-

cated grades. The second column marked “%” gives the percentage of total frequencies for the period. There is appended a Columbia University distribution to be considered later.

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIP GRADES

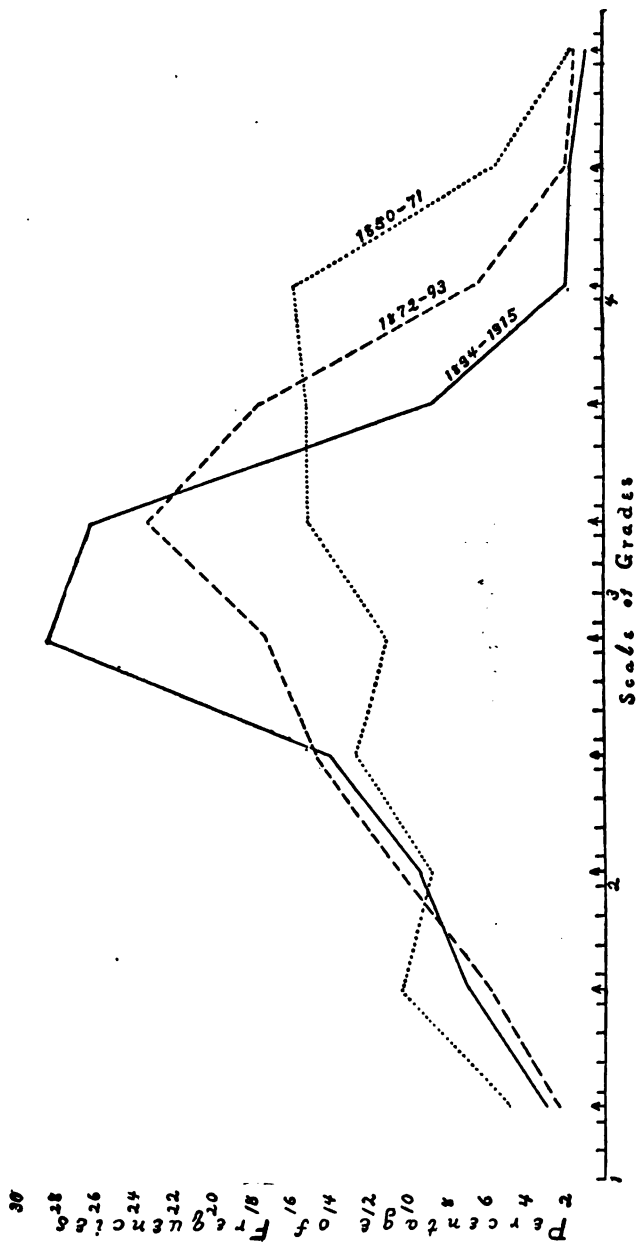
HARVARD						COLUMBIA			
Grades	1850-71		1872-93		1894-1915		Grades	Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
1.1-1.4	6	4.7	6	2.3	14	2.9	1.0-1.2	5	2.1
1.5-1.8	13	10.2	15	5.7	32	6.7	1.3-1.6	18	7.5
1.9-2.2	11	8.7	27	10.2	44	9.2	1.7-2.0	33	13.7
2.3-2.6	16	12.6	38	14.4	66	13.8	2.1-2.4	37	15.4
2.7-3.0	14	11.0	45	17.0	134	28.1	2.5-2.8	46	19.1
3.1-3.4	19	15.0	61	23.1	124	26.0	2.9-3.2	38	15.8
3.5-3.8	19	15.0	46	17.4	42	8.8	3.3-3.6	32	13.3
3.9-4.2	20	15.7	17	6.4	9	1.9	3.7-4.0	15	6.2
4.3-4.6	7	5.5	5	1.9	8	1.7	4.1-4.4	11	4.5
4.7-5.0	2	1.6	4	1.5	4	0.8	4.5-4.8	4	1.6
							4.9-5.2	1	0.4
Totals	127	100.0	264	99.9	477	99.9		240	99.6

On the basis of the percentage of frequencies as given in the above table the curves in figure 1 were constructed. The horizontal scale is the scale of grade intervals, the arrow-heads marking the projection of groups by fours. The vertical scale is the percentage of frequencies. The elements of these curves computed on the full series of forty grade intervals are given in Table 2.

A study of the curves and of Table 2 suggests the following reflections:

1. There has been during the sixty-six years a gradual and progressive change in the curve of distribution of the students' grades. This is confirmed by curves constructed for other year periods not here reproduced.

2. This change is marked by a continuing advance of both the mean and the median, and I may add also the mode, toward the higher end of the scale. This is accompanied by a constant decrease of the “mean-median difference” and also by an approach of the “mean-quartile



differences" to equality, changes which indicate approximation of the curve to the normal. There is also an increased concentration about the mean, as indicated by the decreasing standard deviation and the decreasing intervals between the first and third quartiles. Apparently from more or less constantly acting causes, the curve is shifting toward higher grades and is becoming narrower and with a higher slope. This seems to signify that the general average of scholarship is steadily improving, and also that the average student is in the ascendancy and the exceptional student, whether of high or low grade, is becoming relatively less frequent.

3. The three curves differ but little above the first quartile or we may say for the highest third of the grades. The curve for the earliest period, 1850-71, shows the greatest deviation for this portion, but it is evident that this curve is more irregular than either of the others. The small number of variates involved doubtless results in highly variable averages.

TABLE 2. ELEMENTS OF THE HARVARD DISTRIBUTION CURVES

Period	1st Quartile	Mean	Median	3d Quartile	Standard Deviation	Mean-Median diff.	1st-3d Quartile diff.	Mean-Quartile differences	
								1st	3d
1850-71	2.29	3.02 ± .056	3.11	3.79	.9365 ± .0396	.09	1.5	.73	.77
1872-93	2.49	2.97 ± .0308	3.05	3.50	.7438 ± .0218	.08	1.01	.48	.53
1894-1915	2.42	2.83 ± .0207	2.88	3.24	.6707 ± .0146	.05	.82	.41	.41
Columbia	2.14	2.72 .0358	2.73	3.34	.8214 .0253	.01	1.2	.58	.62

Explanations

1st Quartile = point on the grade scale marking off the first fourth of total number of frequencies.

Mean = Average grade value indicated as a point on the grade scale.

Median = point on the scale dividing total frequencies into halves or the middle point of frequencies.

3d Quartile = point on the scale marking off the first three fourths from last fourth of frequencies.

Standard Deviation = a statistical measure of variability, the larger the deviation the greater the variability or the broader the spread of the curve.

Mean-median diff. = difference between mean and median or the distance between these points measured on the grade scale. In a normal probability curve the mean and median coincide.

1st-3d Quartile diff. = distance between the 1st and 3d Quartiles measured on the grade scale. Like the standard deviation it measures the spread of the curve.

Mean-Quartile differences = The distances of the 1st and 3d Quartiles respectively from the mean. In a normal probability curve they are equal.

4. It is readily seen that the greatest deviation of the curves is in the lower two-thirds of the scale, and the variation here consists in a

steady depression of the lowest third of the curves and a corresponding elevation of the median third, leaving the highest third but little affected. This means that the concentration about the mean previously noted has been brought about by a movement almost wholly from the lower grades. It seems apparent, therefore, that the constant pressure through the years to raise the standards of scholarship, by disciplinary measures or otherwise, has borne fruit chiefly in its effect on those students who are prone to make the lowest grades. Either the pressure has brought the lower grade student more nearly to the average or some factor has worked for a less discriminating grading of students below the average.

The students who make the highest grades have been little affected by this pressure unless we assume that the entire grading system of to-day is based on a uniformly higher standard of scholarship. Relatively the higher grade students are making no better grades than formerly nor have they been engulfed by an advancing tide of the average student. Evidently the incentives to high-grade work were just as effective on the high grade student in the earlier period as in the later. Possibly this type of student has always been working approximately to his full capacity and cannot be further stimulated. Moreover these incentives do not appear to have greatly affected the average student. Is he also reaching the limit of his ability according to the Harvard standards? In other words are these curves approaching the theoretical curve of innate ability?

It must be recognized that the changes noted may be due to actual improvement in scholarship attainment as here suggested or they may be affected by a reverse process in the standards of grading. The latter is not inconceivable as a psychological effect upon the instructor under undue pressure to raise the scholarship rank above the actual capacity of the student.

An entirely different factor, however, may have contributed to the progressive modification of the curves. The elective system which was gradually introduced and extended during the period under discussion may have served as an outlet for the capacity of many students who were held back under the older and more restricted curriculum by the lack of any form of educational expression fitted to their peculiar aptitudes. This would undoubtedly affect low-grade students much more than high grade since the latter, on the average, would succeed under any conditions. In any case the curve becomes more nearly an expression of the distribution of the innate capacity of the population.

The data here presented can be regarded as only suggestive. The method of its collection did not give the grade distribution of complete classes, and indeed the material used may not be wholly free from the influence of selection, as it was originally collected to obtain the records of fathers and their sons. There is reason to believe that the filial curve would show regression toward the mean as compared with the paternal curve, but this should affect nearly equally both high and low grades and it seems improbable that it would produce as great a change as we observe in these curves. The suggestion, however, points to the need of more general statistical studies. It would be interesting if the distribution could be determined for entire classes at several intervals, or even more interesting if the whole period of sixty-six years could be covered by studies of each class. I can say, however, from experience that the latter task would be immense and doubtless impracticable. Something could eventually be accomplished if instructors in some courses were to assign as a class exercise from year to year the scholarship distribution in selected classes. In time enough data would be compiled to make interesting comparisons.

In this connection it is of interest to compare these Harvard curves with the distribution of Columbia students worked out by Dr. Clark Wissler. The Columbia data were also compiled for a different purpose and published in the *Psychological Review*; Monograph Supplements, vol. 3, part 6, pp. 35-36. 1901.

The Columbia system of grading was on the same scale of five divided to tenths and Dr. Wissler also grouped the grades by fours, except three in the first group, but he made eleven classes instead of ten having a total range from 1 to 5.2. From this material I have computed the like elements of the distribution for comparison with the Harvard data and have appended it to the table as given above. The Columbia class is a contemporary of the last Harvard period and it is evident that the distribution is more nearly comparable with this period at Harvard than with either of the others. In some respects it suggests a further movement in the same progressive direction noted in the Harvard data. It shows a further advance of the mean toward the higher end of the scale and a greater reduction of the mean-median difference. On the other hand, the curve is broader than the corresponding Harvard curve as shown by the standard deviation and thus shows greater variability. While in its larger aspects it appears more symmetrical, more nearly a normal curve, it is thrown askew, as shown by the mean-quartile differences, by a marked trailing out of the curve

in the lowest grades. On the whole, however, it suggests that the scholarship grade distribution of students may be affected by similar fundamental forces at both institutions.

Yet a final question may be raised. Is the greater variability shown by the Columbia data an expression of greater heterogeneity in the material, either in the type of student or in the standards of marking? This, as many other questions, can be answered only by more material and more exhaustive analysis.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

THE report opens with a discussion of the financial condition of the University. The deficit for the academic year was \$338,305.32. As the income from the Endowment Fund will be consumed in meeting the increase in salaries of the instructing staff, the growth in other expenses required an increase in tuition fees. An undergraduate who completes his college work in four years will pay \$1000; one who completes it in three years will pay \$1010. For three departments of the University, the Law School, the School of Education, and the Divinity School, the tuition fees have not been raised. Of the situation with regard to the Divinity School the President says:

"Under the agreements for affiliation with us the neighboring theological schools charge their students the same fee as our Divinity School; and it seemed, therefore, inadvisable to increase our fee. The question is not of much importance because of the sad fact that a student rarely attends the School without a scholarship; and, in one form or another, the same thing is generally true of the theological schools of the country. The practice, which began about a century ago, of striving to secure students by giving them a free education is probably one of the principal reasons why, save in a few rich city parishes, the ministers of religion are grossly underpaid. Beginning their career as recipients of charity to a degree that other professional students are not, they are placed from the outset in an unfortunate position which results in a still more unfortunate attitude of the community toward them. The condition, however, is one that no single school, or local group of schools, can remove."

The increase of the tuition fees has not affected the number of students in the various departments. In the College the number of students has increased to an embarrassing degree.

"The policy of housing as large a part of the students as possible in college dormitories is one whose importance has been felt by the colleges of the country; and many of them, especially the endowed institutions, have of late erected many such buildings, and have received large gifts for the purpose. We have outgrown ours. The Freshman Halls contain rooms for five hundred men, including proctors — enough when built for the entering class, except for the Freshmen who preferred to live at home; but now the newcomers have increased much beyond that limit. The number of Freshmen this year who do not live at home is about seven hundred. Some of them have found rooms in the neighborhood, taking their meals in the Halls, but many have been disappointed and feel that they are at a disadvantage in not entering upon their college life in intimate contact with their classmates. For the upper classmen also, and for professional students, there is a dearth of rooms, especially in University buildings where they are thrown together in that atmosphere of comradeship which adds greatly to the value of education in common. This is particularly needful in an institution surrounded by a city growing ever more densely crowded. There is no form of memorial more impressive and more enduring than a college dormitory.

"The demand for rooms in the Freshman Halls has been made even greater than the increase in the number of students entering by examination would have rendered it, by a new method of classifying men coming from other colleges. In my last report attention was drawn to the rapid growth in the number of these men, and it was suggested that it would be better if, instead of being treated as unclassified and therefore without membership in a class, they were at once assigned to the class in which they most nearly belong. This has been done; those who have not completed work equivalent to that of the first year here being treated provisionally as Freshmen; those who have completed as much as our first year's work, but not that of two years, being treated as Sophomores; those with two years' work or more as Juniors; while none are rated as Seniors. This has resulted in classifying students from other colleges as follows: Freshmen 107; Sophomores 78, Juniors 19. It may be observed that the total number of undergraduates in Harvard College coming from other colleges is 204, as against 283 last year. The diminution, which is due in part to dislike of a rating in a lower class than had been hoped, and in part to our refusal of applicants who had failed in any course elsewhere, is not a subject of regret. While we are hospitable to students coming from

other colleges, it is not desirable that their numbers should be very large, and still less that they should come here without entering fully into the life of the college."

In the Reserve Officers' Training Corps there are 204 men enrolled. The Corps, an artillery unit, requires a number of horses, which are supplied by the War Department; the University has had to build stables. These have been placed on an outlying part of Soldiers' Field.

Of athletics the President writes:

"The Faculty, anxious about the amount of time consumed in the practice for intercollegiate games, appointed a committee to inquire into the matter. After a very careful investigation it reported that the practice, judged either by the time occupied or by the standing of the players, was not such as to interfere seriously with the academic work of men training for the teams; but that it did interfere with the work of the managers, and still more of the candidates, for such positions. The amount of time spent by them in this way was obviously excessive and unnecessary, and steps have been taken by the athletic authorities to reduce it in future.

"A more difficult question is raised by the nature of the intercollegiate football games. The public interest, which was formerly concentrated on the Yale game in a greater degree than it is now, has extended to those with other colleges; and this year the attendance at the whole series has been larger than ever before. Although the severity of the injuries suffered, and especially the danger to life, have been materially diminished by the changes in the rules made a dozen years ago, football remains a rough and strenuous sport in which injuries are often received that impair the efficiency of the players for a couple of weeks, or more. In order, therefore, to keep them in good condition for the two principal games with Princeton and Yale at the close of the season it has been the habit to keep out of the games with other colleges some, or in many cases all, of the members of the first eleven, playing in fact a second team. This has been a source of complaint. To arrange a match with another college and then not put on the field our regular team, but an eleven composed of substitutes, has been criticized as unsportsmanly; and yet what else can be done if to play in these games is almost certain to cripple some members of our team before it has reached its maturity of training?

"Criticism has been directed also to our refusal to play games off our own field except with Princeton and Yale. Such a policy has been al-

leged to be exclusive if not arrogant. Based upon the same feeling is the demand that Harvard ought to play with more teams from other parts of the country; and at its last meeting the Associated Harvard Clubs passed a vote urging that our eleven should play with one of the great colleges of the Middle West, in alternate years at the Stadium and on the field of that college. If, like the professional baseball leagues, the object of the college football teams is to carry on a contest for national championship it is not quite clear how these demands can be proved unreasonable. But the Faculty, assuming that education is the prime object of the college, is of opinion that the members of the team, their substitutes, managers, etc., cannot be absent from Cambridge more than they are now without detriment to their studies.

"The present policy in college football has not been the result of a deliberate plan. It has grown up by a consideration of the questions presented year by year, and is not based upon any principle recognized as imperative by faculties, alumni and spectators. The public interest in the sport, as a spectacle, has become general over the country, and has increased markedly since the war. It has tended to give excessive importance to college athletic contests. That intercollegiate matches have a distinct value in stimulating sports, which are the best form of physical exercise in youth, few people would be inclined to deny; but the single boat race between Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames, and the cricket match between those universities, supplemented in each case by a series of intramural contests, has been enough to stimulate unflagging interest in those sports among the students. Judging from the effect of the race at New London one may ask whether or not the same plan would be sufficient in football. The necessity of maintaining for this purpose a public spectacle attended by thousands of spectators every Saturday throughout the autumn is certainly not clear; and whether it ought to be maintained for any other object is a matter worth consideration. Like many other questions touching the direction of undergraduate life this is one that affects all American colleges, and it would be well for faculties, administrators and governing bodies to consider afresh the proper place of public intercollegiate athletic contests in the scheme of education."

After commenting briefly on the growth of the professional schools, the President takes up the plan of teaching by problems, which he finds suggests interesting questions concerning objects and methods in education.

"Without venturing to touch upon the vexed question of the extent

to which acquired capacities can be transferred from one subject to another, and without purporting to be exhaustive, one may mention among the specific objects of education in any given field or at any given level: the imparting of information; the training of memory; the training of observation, perception, discrimination and taste; training the power of analysis and synthesis; and training the art of expression. All these qualities can be developed by various processes, of which we have far too little exact knowledge; and more than one of them is in fact stimulated by almost any method of teaching. Important, indeed necessary, as all of them are there is no quality among them more valuable than that of analysis and synthesis, that is, the capacity to sift from a number of facts or ideas those which are essential to the matter in hand, to discover their relation to one another, and thus disclose their significance. This capacity is of vital consequence in the domain of abstract thought and of pure science, and not less in the conduct of practical affairs. But it is one of the most difficult objects to attain, and like all others it is acquired mainly by practice. We learn to do by doing. Yet it would appear to have received until recent years less consideration in American study of education than it deserves. It would seem also that it can be effectively cultivated throughout the whole course of systematic training from the beginning to the end. If in what follows reference is made only to what is done here, it is not that similar methods are not pursued elsewhere, but that one must seek examples in the region with which he is most familiar.

"For half a century, under the name of the case system, devised by Professor Langdell, the practice of presenting problems to be solved by discussion between the instructor and student has been applied in our Law School as the chief method of teaching. The problems are presented in the form of actual cases that have been decided in court; and these, selected and arranged in the order required to bring out the successive points in the subject matter of the course, are printed in case books, so that before the class meets the students may have read those that will come up for consideration. The discussion, keen and eager, conducted by a process of trial and error with many false starts on the part of the students, evolves the principle which the instructor designed to bring out. It is not a quick method of imparting the principles and rules of law. Ground can be covered much more rapidly by lectures or by reading textbooks, but this gives nothing like the same ability to deal with the kind of problem that confronts the lawyer in

his practice. Nor do lectures or textbooks give the same intellectual stimulus. The vehemence with which students, meeting in their rooms, at meals, or on street corners, discuss actual or hypothetical cases is the glory of our Law School and accounts for much of its attraction and success. The case method does not appear to develop in a marked degree the imaginative quality that makes the original jurist; but it forms the habit and capacity of analysis and synthesis as nothing else does. Its value has been shown by the kind of practicing lawyers it has produced, by the application for our students on the part of legal firms, and by the spreading of the system throughout the better law schools of the country.

"This is the method that has been adopted in a systematic form in the School of Business Administration, where the instruction has more and more taken the form of problems to be discussed and solved by the students under the guidance of the instructor. It is deemed the best preparation for active business life, because the decision of questions by the banker, the manufacturer, the merchant or the transporter consists in discerning the essential elements in a situation and applying to them the principles of organization and of trade. His most important work consists of solving problems, and for this he must have the faculty of rapid analysis and synthesis.

"The facts required to present a problem to a student must be within his reach. Those needed for a point of law are neither numerous nor complex, and can be set forth in a comparatively brief statement of the case, often in short pleadings. In business problems it is usually much more difficult to state the facts concisely, but it has been found possible to do so in a space short enough for the purpose. Books of problems are, therefore, being prepared and printed as rapidly as possible. Collecting, arranging, and printing these problems is expensive, and the more difficult owing to the small endowment of the School. The problems are taken in the main from actual experience, and are often supplied by business men who are now dealing with them or have recently done so, the names and circumstances being so concealed as to prevent identification.

"To some extent a corresponding method of study is used under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences where the subject matter does not lend itself to short problems easily stated and quickly solved. For many years it has been the practice in the more advanced courses in the College and the Graduate School to supplement the lectures and reading by giving out topics for investigation and report by the students.

These are largely in the nature of problems, requiring analytic and constructive thought, as well as industry and discrimination in collecting the material. Such topics, if wisely selected, have the added merit of stimulating interest, for a person at any age is dull indeed who is not interested in solving a problem on which he is at work. In fact an undergraduate not infrequently derives his first real intellectual appetite from an investigation for a report of this kind. In history the practice of giving out subjects for reports was begun by Henry Adams when he was Professor in the seventies.

"The suggestion has already been made that the method of teaching by problems can be effectively applied throughout the whole course of education from the beginning to the end. But the difficulty in framing problems such that the information required for their solution is within the grasp of the pupil is much greater in childhood than in youth; and, therefore, in the elementary and secondary school a child has not usually the knowledge required for a solution of problems in history or economics, in literature or in most of the natural sciences. But there are subjects within his range. To the writer it has seemed that, quite apart from the literary heritage of the classics whose value to the student comes only after struggling with the language, one of the chief merits of the old school regimen of Latin, Greek and mathematics lay in its constant presentation of problems that needed no greater knowledge than the child possessed. Mathematics is, of course, essentially a series of problems, beginning with arithmetic and running at school through algebra, geometry and sometimes trigonometry. In fact it is almost impossible to teach mathematics except by the problem method. The same thing is true in the study of the ancient languages. The boy is confronted by a Latin sentence to be translated. He has to determine whether a word is a noun, a verb, or what other part of speech; if a noun in what number, case and gender; if a verb in what mood, tense and person. Then he has to consider what the appropriate part of the word should be, and look that up in the lexicon. From these words, whose sense and whose place in the syntax he had discovered, he must construct a sentence with a rational meaning. The whole process is that of solving puzzles or problems, at first by making the boy discover the meaning of a few words and put them together in simple sentences, but gradually involving more complex forms of speech, and leading up to the interpretation of the thoughts of authors of greater and greater difficulty; yet all the while within the scope of his command of facts. It has been said that the

process, good for those who take a real interest in it, is not much use for others. But the experience of one who at that time was not much interested in study leads him to believe that almost all fairly intelligent boys derive no small profit from these efforts at translation; although it may be admitted that the profit is greater to those who have, or can be given, a purpose for their effort. Latin grammar learned by rote in the old-fashioned way has seemed to the writer of little or no educational value. Like the multiplication table, the grammar with its rules and lists of exceptions is doubtless necessary as a tool, and furnishes part of the difficulties encountered in solving the problems presented by translation. But it would seem to be the series of problems themselves that are of use in training the mind.

"Modern languages can, of course, be used for this purpose, instead of classics, but their structure is less well adapted therefor, and the authors read less adapted to stimulate immature minds. Of the other modern subjects taught in the schools physics is the only one that lends itself readily to teaching by problems. For various reasons many of them are highly important; some of them for the knowledge with which children should be equipped, others as tools for future use. But there is a danger of failing to cultivate the habit of independent analysis and synthesis, of solving without assistance problems simple enough for the elements to be grasped, yet difficult enough to require personal effort. This danger has been the greater by reason of the prevalence of direct instruction by the teacher, as compared with the earlier practice where study by one's self played a larger part. Men whose recollections of school go back fifty years will remember that in those days the lesson was set by the teacher and worked out by the pupil himself; the class reciting to the teacher who corrected mistakes and gave explanations, but imparted little direct information. The recitation was more in the nature of an examination than of a lecture or demonstration, and the whole process had more the character of self-education than it has to-day. In later years mental nourishment was furnished to the pupil in a more predigested form, requiring less effort for assimilation than formerly. To change the metaphor, children were given their intellectual experience by seeing the country in an automobile instead of walking on their feet. The distance covered could be greater, but there is a doubt whether their muscles are as much developed by being carried as by exercise, and college teachers sometimes complain that Freshman are deficient in the capacity to think for themselves.

"For the less vigorous minds direct instruction has advantages. Fewer of them fall by the wayside; but for the more active-minded there is something lost. The selective function of education, the sifting out of those who can go farthest, is not so well performed where the pupils depend less on their own exertions. There are many ways of reaching a desired result, and in education there are many things that ought to be done without leaving something not less important undone; but apart from dogmatism one may deprecate the extent to which a neo-herbartian philosophy spread an impression that the value of instruction is in proportion to the smallness of the effort on the part of the pupil.

"In speaking of these things it is only right to mention the project method of teaching developed in very recent years. The primary object is to awaken interest in the subject matter by directing the attention of the pupils to an inquiry or an undertaking which they can help to work out as they proceed, which gives them a purpose for their learning and a use for what they acquire. It involves a problem, or series of problems, which they are engaged in solving, and is in fact an adaptation of the problem method of teaching. No doubt it stimulates an active interest in a larger proportion of the children than such work as translation from an ancient tongue, but the latter has the merit of inevitably presenting a constant series of problems in the course of the study, and a subject that is inherently of a character to require the solution of problems possesses a superiority for teaching purposes. In the project method they grow out of the subject but are not an inherent part of it; and they therefore depend more upon the skill of the teacher. That method is excellent and the object of these remarks is by no means to argue that the old is better, but merely to suggest that the classical curriculum involved a process of training which many modern educators have overlooked, and which is in fact more in accord with the latest tendencies of educational thought than they have been aware.

"Connected with direct instruction in school seems to be the aversion of many teachers, especially in the West, to examinations. So far as these are not a test of memory, they involve in some form the solving of problems — a practice to which the pupils are not accustomed, and in which accordingly they do not appear at their best. If they are in the habit of absorbing rather than giving forth this comes hard. Teachers often feel that examinations are needless because they are aware how much knowledge the pupil possesses, since they know

what has been imparted to him. But how much has been poured into a bucket is a poor measure of what it contains if it leaks, and children's minds always leak, one never knows how much. Many teachers regard examinations not only as needless, but as a sort of indictment of the pupil, to be used only in case there is reasonable ground for believing him deficient; whereas examinations not only furnish the teacher with an accurate measure of what the pupil knows and how far he can use his knowledge, but, if properly used, are an essential part of the educational process. They should test not only memory, but still more the capacity to apply the knowledge possessed. In other words, they should be to a very large extent in the nature of problems. If we learn to do by doing, then there is for the pupil no better way of learning than to be set occasionally to do things without assistance, in competition with others who are trying to do the same things. That is the essence of an examination."

The President records the losses to the University by deaths and resignations, and the appointments of new professors. He cites the single gifts of \$25,000 or more during the year and closes his report as follows:

"After such a list of benefactions it seems ungracious to speak of further wants; but a friend of the University remarked long ago that an institution of learning which was not in need was not doing all that it should. Our wants are many, and it is invidious to mention some in preference to others. There can, however, be no doubt that the lack of proper chemical laboratories is, and long has been, our most crying defect. Other laboratories, dormitories to house the students, and buildings for the Schools of Business Administration and Education are badly needed if we are to continue what has been well undertaken. Nor are buildings our only want. Universities, if successful, must be beggars, and the better work they do the more they must beg."

CHARLES ALFRED HUMPHREYS

By JOHN T. MORSE, JR., '60

IN 1634 the first American Humphreys established himself upon a farm in Dorchester, Massachusetts. With Puritan tenacity his descendants remained thereon, sons succeeding to fathers, until in the seventh generation the subject of this memoir, with his brothers and sisters, became possessors of acres which by that time had become ancestral. Puritans in many respects they had remained all the while, — independent, honest, industrious, profoundly religious; only the sternness of the older Puritanism had given place in the younger generation to a more kindly and pleasing gentleness of nature than would probably have been found among their forbears.

Charles Alfred Humphreys was born on April 1, 1838. His father was Deacon Henry Humphreys; his mother, Sarah Blake (Clapp) Humphreys, belonged to another old and well-known Dorchester family. Charles, it is safe to say, gave his parents no anxiety in his youth. He was educated at the Dorchester schools and went thence in 1856 to Harvard. With him came three other young men of Dorchester, Thomas B. Fox, his college chum for four years, Henry A. Clapp and Henry Ware Hall. Rumor permeated through the Freshman Class that this quartette would have to be seriously reckoned with in collegiate competitions; and three of them fulfilled the expectation; the fourth would have done so had his temperament enabled him to understand that life was something that must be taken seriously. Charles appreciated fully this important fact; he was studious and achieved very creditable success. At the Senior Exhibition he had a "part," a Disquisition on "John Robinson," whose career he had to discuss in the somewhat brief period of six minutes. At Commencement he was allowed five minutes for pronouncing an exhaustive Disquisition on "Equilibrium of Mind and Muscle." Evidently the Faculty, at that day, either fancied that the young orators would have very little to say, or else credited them with an astonishing ability for condensation! But doubtless all that Humphreys said about John Robinson was quite new to most of his auditors and few of them probably had any distinct idea of any equilibrium existing between the brain and the biceps. Much more interesting than his rank in scholarship is the position held by Humphreys among his classmates, and this certainly was very greatly to his credit. His intimate associates were,

of course, among the sober-minded, hard-working, well-behaving set; but he was highly esteemed and even personally very much liked by the idle, the careless and the "fast" set, — an unusual concurrence. As a consequence, his influence was great and extensive. In his Senior year he astounded alike the governing and the governed bodies of the college by addressing to the Faculty a remarkable paper, a veritable lecture upon their conduct, — or perhaps a severe arraignment for their misconduct, — in the matter of their treatment of the students. "One of your number," he said, "has announced to us publicly that the Faculty has been driven into a corner in the matter of college discipline. If such is the case, I should like to help you out"; and with a view to thus helping them he said, as the corner stone of his discourse: "Your own actions have been the cause in a great measure of your being driven into the extremity you complain of." Then, as a shrewd controversialist, he sustained his bold assertion by citing many recent "actions" so insignificant and so childish as to seem to us to-day too absurd even to be good burlesque. He said that distrust and suspicion and petty spying on the part of the Faculty naturally provoked young men to attempt to elude such vigilance. He implored the Faculty to have more confidence in the students, to remember that the student world was not in its nature different from the great world of grown men outside. If the Faculty would adopt this policy of greater trust, the students, he assured them, would readily "meet them half way in this matter of discipline." Referring to a special case he declared, with the spirit of John Hampden: "For my part, I would rather suffer any punishment than submit to any such arbitrary imposition." The document filled four quarto pages. Humphreys had the good sense not to circulate his exhortation among his comrades, but news of its existence leaked out and was passed in awe-stricken whispers from one to another, the general conclusion being expressed by the common exclamation — "Just like Humphreys!" The lads would have heard with less astonishment that the Med. Fac. had succeeded in exploding a bomb under the Faculty table. But upon this latter body what was the effect produced by this very forcible, very serious appeal? An instantaneous photograph, taken when it was read aloud to them, would be of great interest, doubtless showing some indignant, more contemptuous, two or three perhaps smiling, and conceivably one or two appearing to perceive a strange gleam of light falling through a hitherto unnoted crack in the old wall of tradition. *Obstupuerunt omnes*, of course; but there is no evidence that *intenti ora tenebant*; on the con-

trary it is probable that they were not showing any such intelligent appreciation. Yet they might have been even more dumbfounded, — which I take it is a good equivalent of the Latin word, — if their somewhat hide-bound prejudices had permitted them to see that this intelligent and observing youngster had a far keener understanding than they possessed of human nature in general and especially as developed in young men; also that this appeal of his, to which they deigned no answer, was but the first gun-fire in a revolution, which within a few years was utterly to destroy their hard and outworn system, and substitute for it precisely those enlightened principles which were advocated by Humphreys and which have now so successfully established a wholesome, workable human relationship between Faculty and students. We men of '60 like to know that it was one of us who gave the first recorded impulse towards this great fundamental reform.

A little later an extraordinarily stupid edict of the Faculty again called Humphreys into the field: — the Glee Club was to be restricted to sacred music only! Humphreys was deeply interested in music, in the Glee Club, and in religion; it must indeed have been about this very time that he was composing the Class Hymn for graduation. But the ruinous folly of this circumscription stirred his wrath, and once more he called the Faculty to account by a protest whereof the phraseology, conventionally respectful, thinly veiled a sentiment not far removed from contempt. It was unanswerable; the rule was too ridiculous to stand against such an attack, and soon the Club was again able to troll "Integer Vitæ," "Litoria," "Drink to me only with thine eyes," and other melodies which could have brought no blush to the cheeks of the most sophisticated angels.

The Class of '60 was foolish enough to take pride in its reputation of being the most disorderly and ungovernable class which had perturbed the college since the days of the Great Rebellion. It was to their infinite gratification that they heard that at the Faculty meeting at the time of their graduation, a professor remarked: "And so, goodbye to the Class of '60," and a sigh of relief arose from the dignitaries about the room. Had these gentlemen been as wise as they were learned, they would have known that in one such cool-headed, observant thinker as Humphreys there lay a hundred fold more peril for their revered old order of things than lurked among all the rebels and Med. Fac. plotters in the famous troublesome class.

Forthwith after graduation, Humphreys began his studies for the ministry, at the Divinity School in Cambridge. On July 4, 1863, he

was commissioned as Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. On the 14th of the same month he was graduated from the Divinity School, and was ordained as Chaplain by Prof. George R. Noyes. On August 19th, he started for the front, and on August 21st, was mustered into service and joined the regiment then under command of his classmate Caspar Crowninshield. The post of Army Chaplain is extremely difficult to fill well; from the best to the poorest of them is a long gamut. It would be invidious to put Humphreys in solitary distinction at the head of the list in the Northern army; doubtless he had rivals, but it is safe to say that he had no superior. He was fortunate in possessing some excellent temperamental qualifications for the place; he was wise and tactful, a keen reader of character in all the infinite varieties around him, most sympathetic and tender-hearted, yet cool-headed and always having himself perfectly "in hand." There was no danger that he would exhort and preach where exhortation and preaching would only irritate. But wherever he saw a loophole for sustaining and comforting, he set himself with affectionate personal feeling and untiring patience to enlarge it. It takes all kinds of men to make a world, and so it does to make an army; but to the needs of all kinds he could adapt himself, for he was as broad-minded as humanity itself. He did not expect soldiers to be saints. He did not think that swearing, gambling and drinking were the only vices, and that their absence made perfect virtue. Courage was to be taken for granted, but devotion to duty, steadfastness and resolute endurance in physical or spiritual trial, above all the willingness to sacrifice life, limb, health, home, and all else that was held dear, stirred his enthusiastic admiration. Hence it came about that the reckless and those who habitually flouted at religion loved and esteemed him. Only in one matter may his efforts excite a smile, a kindly smile; this was the intense zeal wherewith he sought to suppress profanity, to which he had an especial antipathy. His success must have been limited, for it is easier to imagine a wingless bird or a finless fish than a non-swearing soldier in the ranks. Even Cromwell's soldiers only dressed their maledictions in clerical attire. But perhaps he did some good even in this unpromising field. Further, he was always present with the men under fire; in every cavalry encounter he was as much under the rain of bullets and even amid the clash of sabres as were any of the officers or privates. Unarmed, and so unaided by the excitement of actual conflict, he was there to give spiritual aid and physical comfort as opportunity offered, and he was always cool, self-possessed and equal to the occasion. In later life his com-

rades bore eloquent testimony to his fearlessness. We hear of the gallantry of colonels and captains in fierce charges or in the obstinate holding of lines; we do not hear of chaplains in the same way; but Humphreys was always in the thick of the fray. At Aldie, on July 5, 1864, when his regiment was hotly engaged with Mosby, he, with his friends, Forbes and Amory, was captured and with them was taken to various Southern prisons. The story of the cruelty with which these unfortunate victims were treated makes the blood hot even at this remote day when it seems to have passed into impersonal history. But amid all the privation, brutality, illness and starvation, he maintained his unconquerable serenity, taking the lead in keeping up the spirits of his fellow prisoners, doing all sorts of acts of kindness at the sacrifice of his own little comforts, unselfish in the face of personal temptations which might have killed that virtue even in the most saintly nature. To his kindly care and generosity Lieutenant Amory undoubtedly owed his life.

On September 2d, Humphreys was released and went for a short time to Naushon, to recuperate his shattered health, as the guest of John M. Forbes. Then he rejoined his regiment and was with it through the famous series of skirmishes and battles whereby Sheridan cleared out the Shenandoah Valley; afterward also at Five Forks, at Sailor's Creek and at Appomattox Court House. It was not until the war was practically at an end that on April 16, 1865, he was mustered out and came home.

Many years later Humphreys wrote his book — "Field, Camp, Hospital and Prison in the Civil War." If I may, for a moment, write in the first person, I will say that, believing myself to be as conversant as almost any one in the literature wherein the volume finds a place, I esteem this to be one of the two or three books which rank as the best in a long list of personal reminiscences; nor have I ever known any of the many persons to whom I have commended it to fail to express their gratitude for my having called their notice to it. It is written with a simplicity like that of Defoe and by consequence with perfect vividness; there is not an adjective of exaggeration nor a sentence of hearsay — only a straightforward yet picturesque narration of precisely what happened. Could anything be better? It is delightful reading; it is excellent literature; it is valuable history. It is modest and it is trustworthy.

His military career being closed, he returned to take up his life-work as a clergyman of the Unitarian persuasion. There was a visit of

a few months in Europe, and then he settled in Springfield as pastor of the Third Congregational Society. In January, 1872, he was forced by ill health to resign and to rest for nearly a year. In November, 1873, he accepted a call to the First Parish of Framingham and there remained for eighteen years, with only a brief interruption in 1879 by reason of a grave attack of pneumonia. In April, 1893, he accepted a call to the Church of the Unity in Randolph, Massachusetts. This position he laid down in 1899, retiring then definitively from the settled ministry, but continuing to preach frequently in various pulpits. In all his parishes his genial disposition, his tactful sympathy, his honest trustworthy character won for him a rare measure of popularity; men who generally felt somewhat ill at ease in the society of clergymen became his very warm friends; every one felt for him not only respect but sincere affection. Besides parochial duties his industrious nature found exercise in various directions. In Springfield he actively superintended the building of the new church, for which plans were drawn by the famous architect, Richardson (H. U. 1859), and which cost the sum, then large, of \$150,000. He also prepared a new hymn book for the congregation. It should be said that he was an hymnologist of very extensive acquirements; he loved music and poetry, and he had an extraordinary familiarity with the whole literature of hymns. In old age, when eyesight was failing, he used to while away the long hours by repeating hymns drawn from the apparently inexhaustible storehouse of his memory. He composed many and in 1895 he distributed to friends a "privately printed" very pretty little volume of verses, the joint production of himself and his wife. The contents were not exclusively sacred, but largely so, and among them are many very beautiful religious lyrics. His judgment was critical and he let nothing pass which was commonplace. Further, he delivered many lectures concerning his experiences in the Civil War, which ultimately he drew together into his book above mentioned. Another matter which interested him greatly was securing the making of a bust of Gen. Charles Russell Lowell. For that brilliant and fascinating man and splendid soldier, Humphreys had a feeling which was almost hero-worship, and the two men had developed a close friendship during the Valley campaigns. When he undertook to bring about the making of the bust he encountered serious obstacles, but his resolute will prevailed, and the work, when finished under the inspiration of his zealous interest, was a remarkable success; Gen. Lowell's family were much pleased and awarded to Humphreys the gratitude he well deserved.

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, gave him, in recognition of his critical aid, a replica, which Humphreys shortly before his death presented to the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts branch.

On April 15, 1868, while at Springfield, Humphreys was married to Kate J. Mattoon, daughter of Judge Charles and Lucia Anna (Humphreys) Mattoon of Greenfield, Mass. It was a most happy and congenial union, but was severed untimely by her death, by pneumonia, on January 15, 1879, at the same time when Charles himself was ill with the same disease. They had four children, of whom two died in infancy, and two daughters survive: Sarah Blake Humphreys, now Mrs. Chester Corey of Evanston, Illinois, and Catharine Clapp Humphreys, now Mrs. Edmund D. Barry of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Humphreys started in life with a sufficiently good constitution; but the hardships of campaigning and the cruel maltreatment during his captivity undermined it. The illness which cut short his stay at Springfield was directly due to repeated attacks of chills and fever, arising from malaria contracted in Virginia. Then came the pneumonia, requiring a journey to Madeira and Spain. In 1902 he reported to the Class Secretary: "With great care I keep well." In 1904: "Health poor; have weak heart." In fact, his strength was slowly ebbing, but there was no lessening of either his courage or his marvelous serenity. Sterne has told us that God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; not less true, if less pleasing, is the converse of this pretty statement: that He often sends the harshest blasts to beat upon those whose shining raiment of steadfast endurance may enable them to withstand the storm. To the visitor at Charles's little apartment in Brookline, where in his old age he had gathered such books and memorials as he could find space for, the invalid's nest looked snug and cosy enough, and his cordial welcome gave an impression of peace and contentment. But he could rarely get out of doors except for the briefest walks, and the long hours when there were no visitors must have been wearisome indeed. Yet he maintained his equable cheeriness, unsubdued by fate, — a spectacle to wonder at and reverence. When it seemed no longer prudent for him to continue to stay there in untended loneliness, he divided his time between the homes of his two daughters, going in summer to be with his sister at Mt. Philo, in Vermont. After a while, when prolonged illness had failed to conquer him, the surgeons took him in hand. One operation followed another. He was led to the threshold of death, but not permitted to pass over it into rest. All the while his mind remained as clear as his spirit was

indomitable; his bearing was always even and calm; his words and manner kind and gentle; his cheeriness, never visibly forced, but always seeming so simple and spontaneous, was nothing less than astonishing. Of all words in the language that which might be best chosen to describe him, is *serenity*. At last, on the 22d day of November, 1921, he was allowed to glide out of pain into peace. He died at the home of his daughter in Pittsburgh. His body was brought to Dorchester, where he was born, and the burial services took place there in the First Parish Church, on Meeting House Hill, on the twenty-sixth day of that month. There was Loyal Legion ceremonial. The very beautiful short poem, "The Soldier's Funeral," composed by him, was sung, and at the singing of the last verse, the badge of the Legion was pinned upon his coat. It seemed a singularly solemn, touching, impressive occasion, never to pass from the memory of those who were present. He was well advanced in his eighty-fourth year, when he died; and through all this goodly length of time, passed in active commerce with men and affairs, he had never done a wrong act, nor ever spoken an unkind word.

HENRY LEE HIGGINSON ¹

By JOHN FARWELL MOORS, '83

"Rat-tat-tat-tattle thru the street
I hear the drummers makin' riot,
An' I set thinkin' o' the feet
Thet follered once an' now are quiet, —
White feet ez snowdrops innercent,
Thet never knowed the paths o' Satan,
Whose comin' step ther's ears thet won't —
No, not lifelong, leave off awaitin'."

AT the age of eighty-four, Henry Higginson wrote of his boyhood: "Charles Lowell and I went everywhere together, coasted on the Common, skated, cut up all sorts of pranks; and with him was James Savage, who was a year or two older, but was with us all the time." Of a period beginning in March, 1855, spent by him in the office of some India merchants, Higginson wrote: "I had seen a great deal of my friends, Stephen Perkins, Charles Lowell, James Savage, and many others. We had discussed all sorts of problems. Lowell and

¹ *Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson*, by Bliss Perry. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc., Boston, 1921.

Perkins were not content with the affairs of this world, being what one now would call reformers or radicals. The slavery question was more and more important at the time." On account of weak eyes, young Higginson went to Harvard for only a few months. "His little bundle of Harvard souvenirs," says Professor Perry, "kept religiously for more than sixty years, contains all the programmes of the Commencement of his class, marked 'Our Class, 1855.' If he had any deep passion at twenty-two, it was the passion for friendship." "Our Class," Higginson wrote as an old man, "let me partake of the festivities of Class Day and Commencement, for I had many friends there."

Unable to study regularly, he went twice to Europe, first as a boy for some fifteen months, later, after his clerkship on India Wharf, for four years. His love of simplicity and his love of music are manifest in his letters written in these early days. During his first visit, weak eyes did not prevent his going frequently to the opera, where he was critical of everything "noisy." The ingenuous boy wrote his father: "Since I left home it appears to me I have changed, I have grown older, I have found my way and can see more clearly thro' the mist that envelopes one's youth. I do not know whether you have marked anything of the kind in my letters."

Of Higginson's second visit to Europe, Perry says: "His most obvious reason for going was that Charles Lowell was ill and lonely in Italy and that he could help him." During this second visit, Higginson sought valiantly but unsuccessfully in Vienna to fit himself to be a professional musician. He lived simply, even meagrely, that he might give away a large fraction of his small income. He expressed at the same time the fear that he might become a miser! He also speculated in indigo, a commodity in which the India merchants had dealt. Both he and his father seemed groping their way. The father, a conscientious Puritan, begged the son to have a real profession; the son persisted in his music. When twenty-three years old, the latter, still in Europe, urged his young brother and sister to avoid becoming "Sybarites," explaining that he and his two older brothers "were brought up on the no-butter system; you two younger ones on the lots of butter system and 'birds' to match." But, frugal though he remained and as conscientious as his father, he sought a seeming will-o'-the-wisp for four long years in Europe, instead of seeking self-support. The Civil War brought a marked change. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, served faithfully, fell ill with typhoid fever, served again, was badly wounded, partially re-

covered, returned to the front, was too frail to stay. He was at home, a still badly wounded man, when he received from Lowell, who had become, according to General Sheridan, "the perfection of a man and a soldier," a letter expressing the hope that he, who was unable to fight longer, would live "like a plain Republican, mindful of the beauty and the duty of simplicity" and that he would become a "useful citizen." Five times in this letter Lowell dwelt on these words, "useful citizen," calling him "a mighty unpretending hero," but essential to the Nation. "Don't grow rich," urged the young friend, about to charge for the last time, "if you once begin, you will find it much harder to be a useful citizen. I wonder whether I shall ever see you again."

Charles Lowell was killed. James Lowell was killed. Stephen Perkins was killed. James Savage was killed. Robert Gould Shaw was killed. Edward Dalton died as a result of the war. James Russell Lowell and Augustus Saint-Gaudens have immortalized the memories of three of these. Henry Higginson did his utmost to make them all live again in his own single life.

While at home, wounded, he married a noble woman, a daughter of Professor Agassiz. Thereafter, in a vain search for profits for some oil speculators, he went to Ohio, built himself a log cabin and took his young wife to it. Next he went to Georgia, to make money, to help the negroes, and to do his part to bind up the Nation's wounds. Again he failed. In 1868, he entered the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., stock-brokers, Boston. There this hitherto rolling stone remained for over half a century and gathered moss.

He became full master of his own fate in 1881, when he transplanted in America the music for which he cared. Many futile efforts to establish good operas and good newspapers make the success of the Boston Symphony Orchestra seem, by comparison, a transcendent achievement. For over a third of a century Higginson gave America the best orchestral music it had ever known. His crowning virtue was his courage. Instead of doing a little, perfunctorily, for public causes, after the manner of many rich men, he planned his life on a large scale, by organizing and developing a truly great and disinterested undertaking, without counting the cost. His prudent friends sought to dissuade him. But at the outset he wrote a dear cousin: "I had a noble set of men-friends and loved them much. They led me in part to thoughts and hopes which have resulted in this scheme. It seems to me worth while and a little gravestone to them. To these friends I

tried to give everything." Thirty years later he began an article with this quotation:

"What I gave, I have;
What I spent, I had,
What I kept, I lost."

Said he in 1914: "Ever since my boyhood I have longed to have a part in some good work which would leave a lasting mark in the world." He had, says his old friend, Dr. Eliot, "a disposition to do good to his fellow-men which was more than generous; it was reckless. He began the organization of the Symphony Orchestra on a scale and with lofty aims to which his private fortune was absolutely inadequate."

He called himself an "irritable cuss," and was indeed choleric as well as kind-hearted. He was also unconventional both in language and in risks which he ran as a banker. Life was for him a noble but exciting and fleeting adventure, not an assured resting-place through "Safety-first." He asked nobody's permission to do or say what he liked. "Let me," wrote his anxious father, while young Henry was studying music in Vienna, "call your attention to the bad taste and vulgarity displayed in using oaths and profane expressions or any slang terms in one's letters. Would it not be in better keeping to omit the terms 'old fellow,' 'old boy,' etc., when addressing me"? When Henry Higginson had become a leading banker and a "gilded youth" was slow in taking out a telegram signed "H. L. H.," he called out: "Do you know what that stands for"? "Yes, sir, 'H. L. Higginson.'"
"No, that stands for 'Hurry like Hell.'"

The truth was that his love of simplicity, of quiet, of music, and of picturesque expressions was an artist's love of beauty and vividness. If President Eliot delighted in a lucid exposition of a subject, Major Higginson equally delighted in expressing himself by a gesture or a telling word, leaving all the rest to the imagination. He liked words of one syllable. William James, orator at the dedication of the Shaw Memorial, wrote Higginson after the latter had delivered an address on Shaw in Sanders Theatre: "As for our speeches, yours was infinitely the more impressive, being the work of an honest man, and not that of a professional phrase-monger." Higginson's letters were masterpieces of directness with a deep background of friendship. He appended delightful postscripts. The beauty of simplicity was as dear to him as the duty of simplicity.

In his apartment there was an old iron bed for himself; but there

were also charming water-colors, bas-reliefs, and Japanese vases. Because of his long enforced economy, he could hardly bring himself to order more than soup at a restaurant: but he was one of the leading bankers of America. A quaint taste in straw hats sent him to a cheap shop to buy his; but he was a Yankee Mæcenas.

Perry truly calls Higginson "an institution." He was not merely the backbone of the Symphony Concerts, but he was indefatigable, all-inclusive, and recklessly generous in other public interests. From President Wilson alone, with whom he was not intimate, he received fifty letters, all doubtless replies to letters from himself. He was always looking to the future, rather than the past, always insisting that each new generation was better than its predecessor. Naturally, when he had grown rich, he saw the progress of the world with a banker's prejudices. Perry says: "He belonged to what Carlyle called the 'working aristocrats.' He was fond of saying that the workman ought to have a bigger piece of pie; and, though he was disinclined to pass the workman the knife and ask him to help himself, the laboring men knew that he meant to play fair, though he played by the old rules." To all sorts and conditions of men he was a most lovable character.

Next to the Symphony Orchestra, Harvard was the object of his carefully planned benefactions. In June, 1890, came his first great gift, "The Soldiers' Field." His address, in dedicating it to his six dead soldier friends, reflected his deepest sentiment and was singularly tender. He had not lifelong forgotten the feet that followed once and now were quiet.

His next great gift to Harvard was the Harvard Union. "Is there," he asked at the "ratification meeting" in 1899, "a better or sweeter thing on earth than the free and close intimacy of young fellows, discussing everything on earth and in heaven? The proverb says, 'We have as many uses for friendship as for fire and water.'"

His benefactions to music and to Harvard reflected his real enthusiasm. At the close of the Civil War he wrote his wife: "You do not know how much I miss Charley and Stephen and Jim." Half a century later, at the beginning of the World War, he wrote James Ford Rhodes: "If my nearest and dearest playmates had lived, they would have tried to help their fellows, and as they had gone before us, the greater the need for me to try." His prudent friends who sought vainly to dissuade him from reckless generosity sought also to dissuade him from doing the work of seven men. "I believe," he wrote, "in toiling terribly, and the only thing I ask of my body is to give me the power to work and work until I drop."

Praise poured in on him. Outwardly he disdained it. It would have been superhuman not to have been inwardly pleased and flattered. He was called "the first citizen" of Boston. With his sabre scar across his cheek, he was the living embodiment of that love of country, for which his six friends had given the last full measure of devotion.

In the fall of 1914, he received an ovation on his eightieth birthday. His life seemed crowned with glory and honor.

Suddenly the scene changed. The World War brought a financial crisis to him who had spent himself both as a giver and in business ventures. It brought also a crisis to the orchestra. The members had been drawn from many warring nations; the conductor, Dr. Muck, was a German. When the United States entered the war, he became "that hateful Dr. Muck." Major Higginson, now eighty-three years old, "preoccupied with real war-work and with the future of the orchestra," had forgotten to order a flag displayed on Symphony Hall. He remedied the oversight as soon as it was called to his attention. "Until lately my loyalty has never been questioned," he wrote sadly. Even more criticized was a brief unwillingness to have the "Star-Spangled Banner" played at the beginning of each concert. "If Henry Higginson had possessed political instinct, he could have saved the situation; he had only to dismiss Dr. Muck, to wave the American flag, order the national anthem played, and make one of his inimitable little speeches to a pleased audience. But he had no political cunning. He was a weary and perplexed old man, trying, as always, to discover his duty and to do it."

He ordered the anthem played, but did not dismiss Muck. Under war conditions he could find no other suitable conductor, could not send his musicians home, could not without immeasurable loss to the community give up the orchestra; and, without evidence of Muck's wrong-doing, "he stood by him with chivalric and obstinate loyalty." Under such circumstances many people who, as a correspondent wrote him, "can certainly not have proved their patriotism more than you have," undertook to give him "a much-needed lesson in patriotism." One correspondent even spoke of his "gratuitous insult to the national air."

"Of course," he wrote President Eliot, "it would be a relief financially and physically to stop the concerts, but a man may not undertake a real job and then drop it, to ease himself. You never have. No one ever alleges anything overt, but some good people snarl."

The fact that Muck, as Perry tells us, proved "a scoundrel," makes Higginson's loyalty to him no less remarkable. He had been a brave young soldier once; he was a brave old soldier now. "I worshipped our country," he wrote in his misery. "I fret a great deal. I am foolish enough to mind the nasty letters, signed and unsigned." When the storm was passed, he wrote: "Concerning this old log, he is useless; he has made no gain for sixty days, is in bed at this minute, has a great deal of pain, and does not know whether he will ever get free from it. I was so kicked and cuffed last year that I lost my temper and balance, and fretted until the machinery gave way." He had, however, saved the orchestra! Unable physically to carry it on longer or to endow it financially, as he had expected, he turned it over successfully to trustees. "Many a year I have wondered," said he, "whether I could pay the bills, and have always risked it. It was an engagement for several hundred thousand in a season, and I had to take what came, never knowing what the losses would be."

Ten days before the armistice, when the feeling against Germany was at its height, he wrote: "I hope that men will remember that vengeance is not worth while. It will not re-create French and Belgian homes to burn German homes." To a former conductor, Gericke, in beaten and starving Vienna, the capital of an enemy country, where Higginson had lived so long as a young man, he wrote, in a time of almost universal hatred following the armistice, this touching letter: "Now that this war is finished, I can write you and express the strong hope that you all four are well and content. When people speak of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and of its beauty, its style, its perfection, they add: 'Gericke made the orchestra.' Has any orchestra given more peace and happiness? William Gericke has been a great benefactor to men, women, and children. You are remembered by many, many people with deep respect and affection. Thank Heaven this war is over. Tell me about friends in Vienna. I heard long ago that Epstein was dead. How about the Millers? They must be old, as I am — eighty-four. I hope that affairs will be adjusted and you will have peace."

Professor Perry's portrait of this most useful citizen is admirable. Apparently Mrs. Higginson chose to be kept almost out of sight. Yet, as Dr. Eliot says, "the married life of Ida Agassiz and Henry Lee Higginson was a tender, joyous, helpful comradeship. They both found in it, not only the most precious of human joys, but also invaluable mental and moral support." In their youth, she delighted in their

Ohio log cabin and in the adventure in the South. In their old age, the quiet of Rock Harbor, on Lake Champlain, was the great joy of both. At all times she was to her husband a ministering angel.

When I was young I sought, with little prospect of success, to improve the Boston School Committee and was in sore need of money for the work. Henry Higginson, then a stranger, made the first substantial contribution for this adventure. Later he became President of our association and continued Honorary President till his death. The enterprise prospered. When in 1906, San Francisco was shaken by earthquake and swept by fire, he sent four of us to the work of relief, supplying us with all conceivable stores and insisting on paying all our bills. Hundreds of men and women could furnish such instances of kindness and helpfulness.

The last meeting in behalf of his beloved University had adjourned. The others present, still sitting at the table, were discussing current issues. I stood by the fire, alone. Major Higginson came up to me, laid his hand on my arm and said, without preamble: "When I was young I was a radical. All our leading citizens were on the other side. They dragged the negro Burns down State Street, back to slavery. Charley Lowell and I shook our fists at them and swore that thing must stop." As he spoke, the old courage, tenderness, and hope returned for a moment. If will-power could do it, his body would still have been made to work. But he had fought his good fight; he had finished his course. Before the week was out, we others walked reverently from Appleton Chapel behind his coffin. It was wrapped in the flag which he had loved and served and honored; and on it, resurrected from the distant past, was borne the sword with which he had helped to save the Nation.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW

MOST readers of Professor J. L. Coolidge's interesting article, "The Twilight of the Gods," published in this issue, will regret-
Teachers and fully agree with his conclusion that the men of light and
leaders learning at Harvard are not leaders in the nation or even in the community as they were in the brave days of old. But is Professor Coolidge right in attributing the decline in their prestige wholly to the fact that the teaching staff, though recruited from men of sound scholarship, is not recruited from men of marked personality?

Perhaps it is true that teachers as a class, though more estimable in character than almost any other class, do not rate very high in personality. There are good reasons why this should be so. Marked personality usually implies a certain adventurousness of spirit, and the spirit of adventure does not often express itself by resort to the profession of teaching. Moreover, the very studiousness of mind that results in sound scholarship is liable to seclude a man from the active encounters that enrich personality. The head master of a great New England preparatory school recently told some of his teachers that if they could all be nominated for political office and go through a bitterly contested campaign, whether defeated or victorious they would find their usefulness — both as citizens and as teachers — increased. But men are not likely to act out of their nature, and the teacher is usually by nature a lover of peace and quiet.

If these considerations are true to-day, they must have been equally true a century or three quarters of a century ago, when the land was young and the race of pioneers was not extinct and adventure was more picturesque and inviting than it is now. And we are led to wonder if the real reason why the scholars of that period occupied a commanding position in the community was not to be found in the community rather than in themselves. Was not the community by comparison with what it is to-day easily impressed, docile, and provincial? Was not the Boston of 1850 more likely than the Boston of 1922 to elevate upon a pedestal a man of letters, a preacher, or a professor? It was perhaps likely to give somewhat less than his due to the explorer, the builder of railroads, and the industrial pioneer, although to the rising generation these rather than the literary men were the heroes. It still nourished the old New England reverence for scholarship and literature.

There is more than the naïve enthusiasm of Dr. Andrew Peabody to indicate that the men to whom the community paid such deference were not very extraordinary persons. Let us take the evidence afforded by Lord Acton's *American Diaries*, recently published in the *Fortnightly Review*. It was in June, 1853, that Sir John Acton, as he was then, visited Harvard College. He was only nineteen years old, but his diary is that of a mature and seasoned observer, and even if it had not borne satisfactory internal evidence of ripeness of judgment, the impressions it records, being the impressions of one who was to become the most learned man in England, could not be without value. His comments on the state of education at Harvard indicate that the standing of the professors in the community did not stimulate much effort on the part of the students; their qualities of leadership did not apparently exert much influence over those who were placed under them. "The studies are as languid as in England and the discipline as loose as in Germany." As for the students, "They pass for the most dissipated set of students in the Union." He describes an examination in German conducted by Longfellow. "The students pronounced the German very badly one and all. Sometimes they translated with some elegance. Sometimes again they gave a word a meaning utterly wrong. Still this was often allowed to pass or mildly corrected."

He was not greatly impressed by those members of the Faculty whom he met or by what he heard about others. Of Francis J. Child he wrote: "He is good-natured, popular, and agreeable, but, I think, neither a genius nor a great scholar." Of Lane: "I have heard nothing about him except that he has a mania for speaking in Latin." "Felton, professor of Greek, is absent for a year in Europe where he never was. He is well spoken of, and his manuals are used at the College. I do not see, however, that he has added to the small number of American editions of the classics."

Longfellow invited the young Englishman to dine with him and Child at "the inn." "The dinner was copious rather than good. Longfellow's conversation was less interesting than I had expected." From the inn they repaired to Longfellow's house. "Longfellow showed me his copy of Lord Ellesmere's poems, and praised his translation of 'Faust' for its perfect gentlemanlike tone. We sat in the garden half an hour, they smoking. Nothing interesting was said. Indeed I learned singularly little from Longfellow's conversation."

It is quite likely that if the present Harvard Faculty could be

transported back to the year 1853, a fair number of them would speedily assume as commanding a position in the life of the community as the Harvard worthies that Professor Coolidge mentions enjoyed. And it is just as likely that many of those who in 1853 were regarded as leaders of thought would receive nowadays no more recognition and honor from the public than falls to the share of the ordinary hard-working professor.

THE UNIVERSITY

THE WINTER TERM

By THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR

THE completed figures of enrolment, as they appear in the latest issue of the University Catalogue, set the total registration at 6073. This does not include the attendance at the Summer Schools, in the University extension courses, or at Radcliffe College. The enrolment in Harvard College (including special students) is 2745; in the various graduate and professional schools it totals 3328.

Those who have an idea that Harvard has been growing very slowly during the past ten years may be interested to compare the present figures with those printed in the University Catalogue of a decade ago (1911-12) as indicated in the following table:

	1911-12	1921-22	Percentage of increase
Harvard College.....	2262	2745	21%
Graduate and Professional Schools.	1941	3328	70%
Total.....	4203	6073	44%
Summer Schools.....	1065	2377	123%
Grand Total.....	5268	8450	60%

The enrolment in Harvard College has not moved upward very rapidly, the increase during the ten years amounting to only 483 in all. This is a growth of a little more than twenty per cent. In the graduate and professional schools the combined growth has been 1941, an increase of about seventy per cent for the decade. The Summer Schools, during the same period have more than doubled. The gross expansion in all departments has been about sixty per cent; or, omitting the Summer Schools, about forty-four per cent. This latter ratio of increase is much more rapid than that of the country's population. It

is probably quite up to the average increase in attendance at the larger institutions of the United States, taking them as a whole.

The growth of Summer Schools, it will be noted, has been remarkable. The Graduate School of Business Administration, which had only 79 students in 1911-12, has a present enrolment of 466. The Medical School enrolment has grown from 275 to 472 during the decade; that of the Law School from 808 to 999. The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has moved upwards from 454 to 582, and the Dental School from 154 to 205. The Engineering School, with its present enrolment of 261, is a creation of the past decade and so is the Graduate School of Education with 153 students. The Graduate School of Applied Science, on the other hand, has disappeared. Its enrolment in 1911-12 was 123.

The growth of the teaching and administrative staff during the same de-cennium may be worth a moment's analysis. In 1911-12 the teachers of all ranks (including assistants) numbered 671; for the current academic year the figure is 920 — an increase of about thirty-five per cent. The instructional staff has not grown quite as rapidly as the student enrolment. Counting only teachers of professional rank (professors, associate professors, and assistant professors) the number in 1911-12 was 221; for the current year it is 284, the increase being less than thirty per cent for the decade. Excluding the members of the Governing Boards the officers of administration (including proctors) were 91 in number ten years ago; the current Catalogue places their total at 181, which is practically a doubling for the decade. One cannot be sure, of course, that figures given in college catalogues, extending over a period of years, have been compiled on an absolutely uniform basis; but even if due allowance for this be made, the general drift of the figures is significant.

President Lowell's Report, of which a portion is reprinted in this issue of the *MAGAZINE*, discusses several interesting topics, among which are some very fundamental questions of educational purposes and methods. President
Lowell's
Report
The question of making use of the so-called "problem" method in the process of teaching is one of them. During recent years there has been a loud clamor among certain groups of school teachers for greater emphasis upon those subjects which are assumed to connect up most closely with the future life-work of their pupils and which, besides, are regarded as lending themselves readily to the problem method of teaching. Hence the call for "a new evaluation" of all the subjects in high-school and college curricula, the appraisal to be made from the standpoint of sheer practical utility and readiness of "approach." Thus, we are sometimes told that a subject in which pupils cannot be persuaded to take an interest is not worth teaching at all.

President Lowell points out one aspect of this matter which appears to have been generally overlooked. The "problem" method of teaching is not the embodiment of a new idea. The old school regimen of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics was full of it. What is a course in The "Prob-
lem" method

Mathematics, after all, but a series of problems, each one a little more difficult than the one preceding? The same thing is true of the study of any foreign language; it is particularly true of the Classics. Translating a foreign language into English is a task involving a series of puzzles or problems — every sentence is a problem in finding the right word and the right idiom. These subjects of the old curriculum lend themselves more effectively to the use of the problem method than do some of the newer high-school studies — civics, economics, and sociology for example. It is not that the task of providing the pupil with civic, economic, or social problems is difficult. Problems in these fields, as every one knows, are plentiful enough. But the average high-school pupil does not possess, and cannot well be given, the background of knowledge which is essential to a proper understanding of these problems, let alone a fair attempt at reaching conclusions about them. The same is true, to a considerable extent, of college undergraduates. Of Mathematics and the Classics it can at least be said that their problems demand for rational solution no more knowledge than the pupil is assumed to possess. The same cannot be said of the “problems of democracy” and other new-fangled applications of the problem method which are now coming to the front in school programmes. In some of these subjects the major portion of the available time is spent by the teacher in narrating the facts which are necessary to give pupils some glimpse of the problem in hand. The larger part of the instruction, accordingly, is direct instruction. The amount of real wrestling with problems, on the pupil’s part, is often very small. A wide range of ground is covered, but the amount of intellectual exercise involved is usually far less than a course in Mathematics or foreign languages would afford. The Classical curriculum, as President Lowell has well pointed out, is really more in accord with the latest tendencies of educational thought than the modernists seem to have realized.

Another topic which has been engaging the attention of school and college teachers during recent years is the improvement of our existing examination methods. That there is serious need for improvement cannot be denied. Teachers complain that the examinations which their pupils are required to take for admission to college do not afford any measurable gauge of intellectual power — in some respects they are mere tests of memory. They complain also that the college gives more weight to the outcome of a two-hour examination than to the opinion of the teacher, based upon a four-year contact with the pupil. Undoubtedly there is some ground for both complaints, although not so much on either score as there used to be. During the past decade there has been considerable improvement in the setting of examination papers and in grading the results. The opinion of the teacher is nowadays given greater weight by the admission authorities than was formerly the case. Various institutions, notably Columbia University, have been experimenting with new types of examination questions and with intelligence tests. It may be that out of these and other experiments will develop some method whereby the intellectual power of young men and women

can be objectively measured with greater accuracy. But some sort of test, objective and competitive in its nature, ought to be maintained. It would be absurd to claim for any one the privilege of passing from the elementary to the secondary school, thence to the college and finally to the professional school without anything but the teacher's say-so to mark his progress. A competitive elimination of the least fit must take place at intervals in the educational process if standards are to be raised and maintained.

Although President Lowell in his Annual Report devoted to intercollegiate athletics only two pages out of the total twenty-six, his discussion of this subject received more widespread public attention than all other *Athletics once* topics combined. Popular interest in college football games has *more* grown considerably in recent years; the evidence is to be found not only in the augmented gate receipts, but in the avidity with which every item of news relating to this branch of sport is seized upon and exploited by the newspapers. In keeping with this expanded interest is the suggestion that Harvard ought to play more games away from home, thus giving the public, and particularly the alumni, a greater opportunity to see the football team in action. Three years ago, in response to these urgings, the team went to the Pacific Coast during the Christmas recess. Now the Associated Harvard Clubs have suggested by resolution that it be sent away every alternate year to the Middle West. And if the Middle West, why not to the South also? There is where the difficulty lies. What is granted as a concession to public and alumni interest in one part of the country cannot well be denied to the others.

After all, why are these intercollegiate football games carried on? The chief reason is that they stimulate interest in outdoor sports among college undergraduates. Incidentally they provide financial assistance to minor forms of outdoor exercise which, without the earnings of football, it would be difficult to maintain. Both these ends can be fully secured by having all the preliminary games played at the Stadium. It seems occasionally to be forgotten that college athletic teams exist solely for the benefit of the undergraduates. Their main purpose is neither to amuse the public, nor to stimulate enthusiasm among the alumni, nor to advertise the college in distant parts of the land. Some of the newspaper discussions, however, seem to be based upon the assumption that these are the chief and indeed the only things to be considered in arranging a schedule of games.

The necessity of safeguarding the interests of the curriculum is also an important factor in the problem. If only eleven men were required to play an intercollegiate football game, their absence from the classroom would not be a serious matter. But the fact is, as every one knows, that wherever and whenever the team goes away, it must take a formidable squadron of substitutes, managers, and so on along with it. And if the distance be not too great, a troop of cheering undergraduates is sure to follow.

Whether intercollegiate athletics already makes exorbitant demands upon the time and interests of undergraduates is a question upon which there may

be legitimate differences of opinion. But there is a general impression among college teachers that the point of saturation, if not already reached, is near at hand. A few more games away from home and there would be no substantial disagreement in the matter. The time has come, as President Lowell remarks in his Report, "to consider afresh the proper place of intercollegiate athletic contests in the scheme of education." This reconsideration does not necessarily portend a reduction in the existing schedules. It does not imply any serious doubt, in the minds of college authorities, concerning the value of outdoor sports. But as a matter of future policy it is well to take an inventory of present conditions and see how much further we are prepared to go.

The Board of Overseers, at their January meeting, approved a plan for conducting future elections by postal ballot. For many years there has been a good deal of sentiment in favor of this change, but the statutes of Massachusetts stood in the way. A statutory provision requiring that the election of Overseers be held in Cambridge, on Commencement Day, between certain designated hours. Last year, however, the statute was amended in such way as to give the Governing Boards full power to conduct the elections under whatever regulations they might choose to make. In the exercise of this new discretion rules have been framed and provisionally adopted. They will doubtless be ratified in time to be effective for the elections of the current year.

The new rules provide that an alumnus qualified to vote may mark his ballot and send it by mail to Cambridge where, in order to be counted, it must be received on or before 3 P.M. on Commencement Day. Or, if the voter prefers, he may attend the polls in person on that day and cast his ballot. This provision for voting by mail makes it necessary that nominations shall be completed and the ballots printed at an earlier date than has been the custom.

It may be taken for granted that the adoption of the new rules will ensure a larger number of polled votes. It will not be surprising if the ballots transmitted by mail should exceed in number those cast in person on Commencement Day. But it is quite unlikely that the outcome of the balloting under the new plan will be appreciably different from what it has been. Men who are widely known among the alumni will stand near the top of the poll under any system of balloting. The suggestion has been made that Harvard Clubs in various parts of the country should hold meetings to consider the nominations and mark their postal ballots, leaving them to the Secretary of each club for forwarding. This suggestion, if it were generally adopted, would considerably swell the vote, but it might also lead to some sectional rivalry and log-rolling. At any rate, it will be interesting to see the new plan in operation.

Although the publication of the next *Quinquennial Catalogue* is three years away, it has been deemed advisable to consider anew various fundamental questions relating to this volume. The *Quinquennial* is a costly publication;

the issue of 1920 represented a gross outlay of \$28,675, while the total receipts from sales have so far amounted to only \$868 in nearly two years. It is difficult to understand why the demand for copies of the *Quinquennial* should be so small, and the very smallness of the demand may well suggest the question whether the University is warranted in spending so large a sum upon it. There is a probability that the cost of preparing the lists for the next volume can be somewhat reduced; but the expense of printing the volume is not likely to decline, for the lists are growing longer at the rate of more than a thousand names per annum. The *Quinquennial*, it may be mentioned, gives, in addition to Harvard degrees, the degrees obtained from other institutions by Harvard graduates, indicates their membership in certain learned societies, as well as their tenure of certain academic and public positions. It does not give their present addresses or occupations.

The *Quinquennial*, the *Directory* and other Publications

It is constantly urged, moreover, that additional information concerning graduates should be incorporated in the *Quinquennial*, and were these suggestions heeded they would contribute still further to the bulkiness of the volume. Would it be feasible to print the full Catalogue once in ten years, with a supplement every five? .

Until a dozen years ago or thereabouts, the *Quinquennial* provided our only comprehensive list of graduates, but the *Alumni Directory*, which now makes its appearance triennially, is a much more convenient volume for ordinary use. In compact form it gives a considerable amount of information of every living person who has at any time completed his studies at the University. The data consist of his name, years of enrolment, Harvard degrees, address, and occupation. The issue of 1919 contained 38,122 names. It will be noted, therefore, that the *Quinquennial* and the *Directory* in part overlap and to some extent supplement each other. For full information one must consult both; even then he may not find what he is after. . .

The suggestion has been made that what we really ought to have is an inclusive Harvard *Who's Who* or Biographical Dictionary. Such a volume could appropriately include each graduate's place and date of birth, the names of his parents, the school at which he prepared for college, his years of enrolment at Harvard, his degrees from Harvard and elsewhere, his public record, the names of his wife and children — the things which people want to know about a graduate when they look him up. The task of preparing such a volume, and making it accurate, would be difficult, but not at all impossible. The cost would also be large, for it is estimated that a book of this sort would require about 4000 pages, which means that it would be twenty per cent larger than the latest edition of *Who's Who in America*. But there can be little doubt that a biographical dictionary of this sort would be of very great interest and value. The total amount now spent on the *Quinquennial* and the *Directory* would go a long way toward paying for it...

No decision has yet been reached concerning the form which a War Me-

memorial at Harvard ought to take. Every one agrees that some appropriate memorial ought to be dedicated to the sons of the University whose names are on the honor roll, but there is no unanimity of opinion as to what would be most appropriate. A chapel has been suggested, and it will be generally agreed that no building would lend itself more readily to memorial uses. But a new chapel is not among the University's most urgent needs to-day. Appleton Chapel suffices, even though it is not a building of marked architectural quality, either inside or out. Since compulsory chapel attendance was abolished, many years ago, the place has not often been overcrowded. An auditorium, suitable for the exercises of Commencement Day, and for other large gatherings would fill a need which is frequently and badly felt; but it is not certain that the creation and maintenance of a large structure for use on only a few occasions each year would be wise policy. From the standpoint of meeting the most urgent of the University's present-day requirements, it is probable that one or more new dormitories, or a new Chemistry Building, would stand high on the list of acceptable things. A fourth Freshman Hall would round out the group of buildings on the river front and would enable the University to bring the whole class together.

There seems to be a feeling in some quarters that if a building serves a conspicuously utilitarian purpose it must necessarily lose a good deal of its sentimental value as a memorial; but this is not the case. The Widener Library, for example, loses none of its impressiveness as a memorial by reason of the fact that it is thronged with students every day. And one need only think of the Soldiers' Field to realize that a highly appropriate memorial can be at the same time a very useful addition to the equipment of an educational institution.

There will be little disposition to question the statement of former Dean Henry A. Yeomans that "the student body as a whole is more responsible and more sensible of its obligations than it was twenty or even ten years ago." It is not only from the vantage-point of the Dean's Office that this change has been visible. Most teachers will bear similar testimony. The undergraduates go about their work more seriously; they spend less of their time in idleness and they use their heads more effectively than their prototypes of two decades ago. Their more sedate demeanor in the classroom is one evidence of this. The way in which they flock to the Library, morning, noon, and night, is another.

This considerable change may be due in part, as Professor Yeomans suggests, to the fact that the minimum requirements for staying in college have been gradually raised. But other factors have also been at work. The young men of the country, whether in college, or out of it, are now taking their responsibilities more seriously than those of their age were accustomed to do twenty years ago. Employers of labor, as well as college teachers, have noticed it. The times have changed considerably, and the younger generation

The War
Memorial
problem

The increased
earnestness
of the under-
graduate

has changed with the times more visibly than older men find it easy to realize. Although colleges, big and little, still contain a considerable number of undergraduates who come with no settled purpose to get an education, this group is steadily dwindling. The serious-minded young men have gained the upper hand and they dictate the course of public opinion in the undergraduate body. The improvement is very noticeable at Harvard, but our experience is presumably not at all unique. Other institutions report a similar change.

Speaking of undergraduate habits there have been other interesting and significant changes at Harvard during the past two decades. Down to relatively recent years college students were accustomed to spend a good deal of time in their own rooms. They did most of their studying there, and when they had time to waste it was in the rooms of one another that they wasted it. Recall how the undergraduate stories of Wister, Flandrau, and others of a generation ago usually began in a dormitory room and nearly always ended there. The undergraduate's den was his castle; his abode was a very important factor in his daily life. He took a good deal of pride in fitting it up with characteristic furniture, sporting prints, and other paraphernalia — even a few shelves of books were not unknown in the dormitory rooms of those days. The place was a rendezvous at all hours and its atmosphere betrayed the personality of the occupant.

To-day these habits have changed or are changing. The undergraduate of 1922 displays very little of this pride in his room or rooms. The improvement in the facilities of the Library has served to attract more men there for study. When a few hours of leisure come, other places than dormitory rooms have the call. A graduate of the nineties would be surprised to see the relatively scant interest now bestowed by the average student in making his dormitory quarters attractive. The furniture and fittings, save where the University provides them (as it does in the Freshman Halls), seem ripe for the second-hand man.

The habit of buying and owning books, moreover, appears to be weakening. Greater reliance is placed upon what the Library can supply; students club together and make a single book go around; they buy second-hand copies and get rid of them when the last page is finished. Some undergraduates, it is true, try to build up the nucleus of a private library; but their number is not legion. Buying books is one of the things which the average student does with an apparently increasing reluctance. It is not that the undergraduate of to-day has less money to spend or that he in general is more thrifty — merely that he has a different notion about what economists call the "marginal utility" of things.

Something of a change, moreover, has come over the student in his patronage of eating places. The Freshmen, of course, have their own dining-halls and the tables at Memorial are still fairly well attended; but the number of undergraduates who depend upon the various lunch-rooms and spas must be considerable. Harvard Square and its environs are flanked on all sides with these "eat, pay, and run" establishments. There are about a score of them in

all, and they seem to do a thriving trade. The freedom to eat where and when they please has become a desideratum with a considerable fraction of the student body; but whether this circumambulatory practice conduces to good digestion may well be doubted.

"Our indisziplinables," William James once wrote, "are our proudest product." Professor James was not referring, of course, to the classroom pranks ^{The spirit of independence} (which were so much more common a generation ago than they are to-day), but to the independent habits of mind which the University permits and encourages among its undergraduates. A graduate of recent years, writing in one of the popular magazines, speaks of this as Harvard's most conspicuous trait. At a university, as elsewhere, he points out, the temptation is to do as the crowd does, but the number of Harvard undergraduates who succeed in resisting this temptation is unusually large. "This," declares the writer, "is what makes the Harvard man so insupportable to others." He has managed to live for four years without being "compelled to be friendly with a world alien to his experience and hostile to his feelings; he has been allowed to choose, to exercise his discrimination, to distinguish between what is sound and false by his own standards. He is frequently ignorant of literature and music and philosophy and the fine arts; but he has one of the fundamentals of culture which is the independent power of judgment." There is a good deal of truth in this statement, and in so far as it is true we account it a tribute to the success of the University in fulfilling one of its chief functions. If the young men who go out from this place have become what Professor James called "indisziplinables" — if they have acquired the habit of measuring things with their own intellectual yardsticks — then we need worry little over their ignorance of any one among the arts or the sciences.

Like several other institutions, Harvard has been experimenting with the so-termed intelligence tests. There is no present expectation that tests of this ^{Our own experience with intelligence tests} sort can be used in lieu of the regular Harvard examinations for admission or for college credits; but the possibility that they may form a useful supplement to the examinations is not at all remote. During the past year the Graduate School of Business Administration has conducted experiments with intelligence tests on a considerable scale, the object being to find out whether mature students, when graded in this way, obtain a different rank from that which they have secured by taking the regular examinations. Speaking broadly, a good correlation between two sets of results has been found. All the men who obtained a very high rating on the intelligence test were found to stand above the average in their regular examinations, while those who received a very low grade in the one were found to rank below the average in the other. Experiments with the intelligence tests in individual college courses have demonstrated the same thing.

This, of course, is not surprising. Examinations in the professional schools and in most of the undergraduate courses are not mere tests of memory, as is so commonly supposed by those who are unfamiliar with them. Nor are they

merely a means of recording the results of industry. They are designed to determine whether students can make effective use of the information which they have acquired, and native intelligence counts for a great deal in tests of this kind. When the results of an intelligence test correlate well with the results of the regular examinations (as they seem almost always to do when the examinations are of the right type), this is a tribute to the merits and dependability of the examination method. The two plans of rating students are not mutually exclusive; the use of one does not involve the abandonment of the other as some enthusiastic advocates of the intelligence-test method seem to imagine. Because a mariner finds a good correlation between his position as determined by the sextant and that which is calculated by "dead-reckoning," he does not feel constrained to discard one method altogether and place sole dependence on the other. On the contrary, he concludes that each method affords a useful check upon the other, and that when both agree in their results he cannot be very far out of his course. ■

The Graduate School of Business Administration will continue its experiments, and next autumn will adopt the plan of giving an intelligence test to all those applicants for admission whose collegiate records are not quite clear. The candidate for admission who presents a transcript of his college record showing thoroughly satisfactory grades will be admitted without further ado; but those whose academic careers have been chequered will have to show that the trouble has not been the outcome of deficient mental capacity.

The number of foreign students enrolled in all departments of the University is 270, or about four per cent of the entire registration. These young men represent forty-two countries in all. Canada has the largest ^{Our foreign} quota, seventy-four students, most of them in the graduate and ^{students} professional schools. The Canadian delegation at Harvard has about doubled during the past ten years. China stands second with fifty-four students, and Japan third with twenty. More than half the foreign students, therefore, are drawn from these three countries. The only other countries represented by more than ten students are South Africa sixteen, India twelve, and France twelve. Taking all parts of the British Empire together the quota is 121.

CORPORATION RECORDS

Meeting of October 31, 1921

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of William Gilson Farlow, securities valued at \$23,407.98 and \$392.50 in cash to be added to the John S. Farlow Memorial Fund.

From the estate of Edward C. Pickering, securities valued at \$4404.08.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$2000 and \$67,325.34 in cash for the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mr. Edwin F. Atkins for his gift of \$18,285 to be added to the Atkins Fund for Tropical Research in Economic Botany.

To friends of Mitchell Freiman, 1901, securities valued at \$1945.94 and \$3135.86 in cash to establish the Mitchell Freiman Scholarship, the annual income, or as much thereof as would represent a year's tuition, to be paid over to a needy and deserving Boston boy, preferably a West End boy and a member of West End House, during his freshman year.

To Messrs. James Byrne and Clarence H. Mackay for their gifts of \$1000 each towards a certain salary.

To the Class of 1899 for the gift of \$1000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the General Electric Company for the gift of \$1000 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Mr. Louis E. Kirstein for his gift of \$500 for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Messrs. Albert C. Burrage and Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., for their gifts of \$250 each for Economic Geology.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for his gift of \$83.34 and to Mr. Ralph W. Page for his gift of \$25 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. George E. Cole for his gift of \$50 and to Mr. Robert Bowser for his gift of \$20 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Professor Fred N. Robinson for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Walter E. Meyer for his gift of \$350 for the Edgar Joseph Meyer Research Scholarship.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugsley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated January 28, 1920.

To the Harvard Club of Boston for the gift of \$1250 for the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Buffalo for the gift of \$220 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$120 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Milwaukee for the gift of \$150 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of \$125 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Rhode Island for the gift of \$200 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the gift of \$50,000 for researches in influenza, under the direction of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to accept with thanks the gift of a portrait of Professor Edward L. Mark by Leopold Seyffert from his former students.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Henry Matthew Burlage, as *Assistant in Chemistry*; Floyd DeEds, *Teaching Fellow in Biological Chemistry*; FitzRoy Carrington, *Lecturer on the History of Engraving*.

To take effect Oct. 1, 1921: Walter Gustave Otto Christiansen, as *Assistant in Pharmacology*; Charles Sidney Burwell, as *Teaching Fellow in Medicine*.

To take effect November 1, 1921: James Edward McGrath, as *Lecturer on Latin-American Trade*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921. *Assistants*: Tolbert Ward Abbott, A.B., in *Chemistry*; Platt Carrico Benedict, in *Geology*; Guy Read Bradshaw, A.M., and William James Cabill, S.B., in *Physics*; Ben Bennett Corson, A.B., in *Chemistry*; Samuel Foster Damon, A.B., in *English*; Arthur Ravenel Duane, in *Physics*; Sydney Van Kleeck Fairbanks, A.B., and Claude Lee Finney, A.M., in *English*; Austin Rogers Frey, S.B., and Roy Stanley Glasgow, S.B., in *Physics*; William Thomas Ham, A.M., in *Social Ethics*; Paul Leslie Hoover, S.B., and Iden Monroe Kerney, E.E., in *Physics*; Dharmananda Kosambi, in *Philosophy*; Stewart Sylvanus Kurtz, Jr., A.B., in *Chemistry*; Oskar Helge Lundholm, Ph.D., in *Psychology*; Paul Kinney McElroy, A.M., and Carl Wallace Miller, A.M., in *Physics*; Frederick Clifton Packard, Jr., A.B., in *Public Speaking*; Rodgers Peale, A.B., in *Geology*; William Ernest Shaefer, A.B., in *Chemistry*; Maxwell Naylor Short, S.B., in *Geology*; Hazelton Spencer, A.M., in *English*; Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, Ph.D., and Joseph Louis Zimmerman, A.M., in *Philosophy*; Stanley Leavitt Chisholm, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry*; Abraham Aaron Roback, *Instructor in Psychology*; Paull Franklin Baum, *Instructor in English*; Stuart Mudd, *Edward Hickling Bradford Fellow in Medical Research*.

Dental School

Julius Frank Hovestad, D.M.D., *Demonstrator in Crown and Bridges Work*; John William O'Connell, D.M.D., *Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

Instructors in Operative Dentistry: Charles Henry Abbot, D.M.D., Oswald Franklin Banks, D.M.D., Charles Boardman Burnham, D.M.D., Frank Holmes Cushman, S.B., D.M.D., Francis Paul Dev-

lin, D.M.D., Leon Edward Dulac, D.M.D., Ralph Burleigh Edson, D.M.D., Arthur Warren Eldred, D.M.D., Thomas Bernard Hayden, D.M.D., Herman Everett Hieborn, D.M.D., Blake Lombard, D.M.D., Frank Randall McCullagh, D.M.D., Harrison Lindsay Parker, D.M.D., Samuel Lumu Doherty Randall, D.M.D., Arthur Verne Rogers, D.M.D., Henry Carlton Spencer, D.M.D., Harold Elliott Tingley, D.M.D., Ernest Victor Leon Whitechurch, D.M.D., Thomas Weston Wood, Jr., A.M., D.M.D.

Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry: Louis Raymond Branchaud, D.M.D., Wilson Case Dort, D.M.D., Arthur Wellington Hicks, D.M.D., George Philadelphus Phillips, A.B., D.M.D., Richard Burton Smith, D.M.D., Frederick Jeremiah Sullivan, D.M.D., Spurgeon deWitt Turner, D.M.D.

Instructors in Oral Surgery: Philip Ignatius Johnson, D.M.D., Chauncey Nye Lewis, D.M.D.

Instructors in Extracting and Anesthesia: John Hassan Jaffar, D.M.D., John Mark Smith, D.M.D.

Instructors in Crown and Bridge Work: Harmon Shobet, D.M.D., William Henry Weston, D.M.D.

Instructors: Hamlet Frederick Aitken, in *Drawing*; Charles Allen Jameson, D.M.D., in *Anesthesia*; Fred Martin Rice, A.M., in *Chemistry*; Ned Albert Stanley, D.M.D., in *Treatment of Pyorrhea*; George Abel Staples, D.M.D., in *Inlay Work*.

Assistants in Operative Dentistry: Harold Wales Alden, D.M.D., Raeburn Roundy Davenport, D.M.D., George Porter Pendleton, D.M.D.

Assistants in Oral Hygiene: Richard Bruce Pomeroy, D.M.D., Chester Leigh Sandiford, D.M.D.

Assistants in Orthodontia: George Nathan Abbott, D.M.D., Adrian Paul Brodeur, D.M.D.

From Nov. 1, 1921, for the remainder of the academic year 1921-22: Roy Green Giles, A.B., M.D., *Roenigenologist* at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

For the second half of the academic year 1921-22: Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Ph.D., *Visiting Lecturer on History*.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge and George Henry Chase, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1922.

Voted to appoint Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory from Nov. 1, 1921.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Architecture, to serve for three years from Jan. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Jean Jacques Haffner was elected.

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1921-22, and it was voted to appoint them.

For Special Students, for the Summer School, and for University Extension

James Hardy Ropes, *Dean*; Clifford Herschel Moore, Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Hector James Hughes, John Tucker Murray, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis, Arthur Fisher Whittem, Henry Wyman Holmes.

Dental School

Eugene Hanes Smith, *Dean*; George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, Frank Turner Taylor, Fred Alexander Beckford.

Voted to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Ferdinand Foch.

Voted to change the title of Lucius Williams Elder, Jr., from *Austin Teaching Fellow* to *Assistant in Chemistry*.

Meeting of November 14, 1921.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Jonathan M. Parmenter, \$12,230 17 for aiding needy and deserving undergraduates, preference being given to such undergraduates from said Wayland, so far as may seem wise to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the scholarships granted to be known as the Henry D. Parmenter and Jonathan M. Parmenter Scholarships.

From the estate of Charles W. Moseley, \$10,000 to be invested and known as the Charles W. Moseley Fund, the income only to be used for the general purposes of the college.

From the estate of Miss Mary L. Searle, \$4501 50 to be added to the fund in memory of Dr. Flavius Searle.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the General Education Board for the gift of \$250,000 for the Charles W. Eliot Fund of the Graduate School of Education.

To the Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of \$14,500 for the School of Public Health.

To the Eagle-Picher Lead Company for the gift of \$3141.14 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$1864.20 towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the first quarterly payment for the year 1921-22 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1920.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$600 for the purchase of Russian law books for the Law School Library

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$350 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club for the gift of \$300 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for the immediate use of the Cancer Commission.

To Mr. Raphael Pumpelly for his gift of \$150 for Economic Geology.

To Mr. Samuel J. Rosensohn for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Carl Dreyfus for his gift of \$50 towards a certain salary.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for his gift of \$63.34 and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$3.30 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To the Class of 1861 for the unrestricted gift of \$110.97.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. Edward G. Stacy for his gift of \$57.50 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for a grant of \$6000 to be expended under the direction of Professor Harvey N. Davis for the furtherance of his work on the Joule-Thompson effect.

To Mr. Hugh Nawn for his rare gift of fossil trees to the Geological Museum.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Victor Clarence Jacobson, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in Pathology*.

To take effect Sept. 1, 1922: David Gordon Lyon, as *Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages* and *Curator of the Semitic Museum*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Nov. 1 for the remainder of 1921-22: Joseph Louis Finkelstein, *Fellow for Research in Mechanical Engineering*; Robert Victor Kleinschmidt, *Fellow for Research in Mechanical Engineering*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Floyd Elmer Armstrong and Marcus Lee Hansen, *Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Stuart Welsh Adler and Arthur Bates Lyon, *Assistants in Pediatrics*; Gustave Philip Grabfield, *Assistant in Pharmacology*; William Edgar Deeks and Carlos Chagas, *Lecturers on Tropical Medicine*; Alexander Hamilton Rice, *Lecturer on the Diseases of South America*.

Dental School

Instructors: Benjamin Howard Codman, Joseph William Nevins, and Benjamin Daniel Wolman, in *Operative Dentistry*; Walter Edward Young, in *Prosthetic Dentistry*; Paul Webb Crouch and Walter Nelson Roberts, in *Crown and Bridge Work*; Norman Beverly Nesbitt, Arthur Judson Oldham, and Charles Thomas Warner, in *Inlay Work*.

Assistants: Alister Ivan MacIver and Fred Goldsmith Rollins, in *Operative Dentistry*; Norman Warren Swett, in *Prosthetic Dentistry*; Earle Leslie Bradley, William James Kenefick, and Harold Albert Kent, in *Extracting and Anesthesia*.

Voted to appoint Kirsopp Lake, *Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man* for the year 1921-22.

Voted to appoint David Gordon Lyon, *Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages*, Emeritus from Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted that the degree of Master of Science in Engineering (without designation of special field) be established; this degree to be conferred upon properly qualified candidates who have already received the degree of Bachelor of Science in some field of engineering.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Edward A. Boyden for the second half of 1921-22, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted, on recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, to establish a Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit at the Medical School.

Meeting of November 28, 1921

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Maria W. Wales (Mrs. George W. Wales) \$10,000 in payment of her bequest as an addition to the bequest made by Henry W. Wales for a Sanskrit professorship and to form a part thereof.

From the estate of Annie L. Dexter, \$631.91 to be added to the principal of the Charles Dexter Memorial Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$1891.59 and \$300,000 in cash towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of \$12,500 for the School of Public Health.

To "H.N.C." for the gift of \$2500 towards the expenses of research work and teaching in the medical clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of

\$1250 and to Mr. Dwight F. Davis for his gift of \$100 for the Bureau of Municipal Government.

To Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Cheever Shattuck for their gifts of \$1000 each towards the expenses of publishing the "Journal of Industrial Hygiene."

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$1637 for the purchase of Russian law books for the Law School Library.

To the Hood Rubber Company for the gift of \$1000 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To the R. H. Stearns Company for the gift of \$250 and to A. Shuman & Company for the gift of \$100 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene-Retail Stores.

To Mr. Richard A. F. Peurose, Jr., for his gift of \$750 for Economic Geology.

To Mr. Pierre S. Du Pont for his gift of \$500 towards the purchase of land at the Arnold Arboretum.

To Mrs. Etta B. Reinherz for her gift of \$250 for the Julian Henry Reinherz Scholarship for 1921-22.

To Mr. Robert Amory for his gift of \$150 for the Department of Neuropathology.

To the Harvard Engineering Society for the gift of \$119 for the scholarship fund.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugsley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated January 28, 1920.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$350 for the Progress Prize Scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of \$125 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$700 towards the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Somerville for the gift of \$100 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., for the gift of \$350 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Worcester for the gift of \$125 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To Messrs. Paul E. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Jones for their gifts of \$75 each for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Mark Hyman for his gift of \$100 towards the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. George Gund for his gift of \$100, to Mr. Henry E. Friedman for his gift of \$50, to Mr. William C. Watt for his gift of \$25 and to Mr. Whitcomb B. Fairfield for his gift of \$5 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Dr. John H. Kellogg for his interesting gift of a collection of food products to the Bussey Institution.

With sincere appreciation of his devoted service to the University for a period of thirty-four years, it was voted to accept with regret the resignation of Mr. Charles Frank Mason, *Bursar*, from June 12, 1922, and that he be given leave of absence from Dec. 1, 1921.

The following resignations were re-

ceived and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1921:

Levi Thomas Hopkins, as *Faculty Scholar in Education*; Charles Thomas Warner, as *Instructor in Lay Work*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Oct. 1 for remainder of 1921-22: Alcott Farrar Elwell, *Assistant in Education*.

From Nov. 1 for remainder of 1921-22: Levi Thomas Hopkins, *Assistant in Education*; Harold Alpheus Lyon, *Lecturer on Latin-American Trade*.

Voted to appoint Frederick Sumner Mead, Acting Bursar from Dec. 1, 1921, with power to sign and endorse all cheques and drafts pertaining to the office of the Bursar.

Voted to appoint John Lovett Morse, Professor of Pediatrics, Emeritus, from July 1, 1921.

Voted that Drs. Clement von Pirquet, Charles Wardell Stiles and Alfred F. Hess be invited to deliver the Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine and Hygiene for 1921-22.

The President reported that he had appointed as a Committee on the question of the Admission of Women, President Lowell, *Chairman*, Mr. John F. Moors, Mr. James Byrne.

Inasmuch as the custom has been established of appointing as *Emeritus* any Professor of the University who after long and faithful service resigns on account of age; it was voted that every Professor appointed without limit of time and so retiring shall be enrolled as Professor Emeritus from the date of his resignation, without special vote of the governing boards in each case.

Meeting of December 12, 1921

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10 from the estate of Jerome Wheelock, the nineteenth annual payment under the provisions of clause forty of the will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by section seventeen of the modifications thereof, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$1517.40 and \$150,474.84 in cash towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of \$8740 for miscellaneous expenses at the Museum of Comparative Zoology during the year 1921.

To the Friendship Fund Inc. for the gift of \$1250 towards a certain salary.

To Mrs. James C. Melvin for her gift of \$1000 towards the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*.

To William Filene's Sons Company for the gift of \$500, to The William Taylor Son and Company for the gift of \$350 and to the T. D. Whitney Company for the gift of \$100 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene — Retail Stores.

To the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the gift of \$250 towards the scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Lowell for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for 1921-22.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for the immediate use of the Cancer Commission.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$175 for the purchase of Russian law books for the Law School Library.

To the Massachusetts General Hospital for the gift of \$100 for a certain salary.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for the gift of \$83.34 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of \$57.60 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. Charles S. Bird for his gift of \$50 to increase the stipend of the Charles Sumner Scholarship for 1921-22.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$25 for the payment of a lecture at the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Charles E. Whitmore for his gift of \$10 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mrs. William G. Farlow for her gift of a silver tankard which was given to Professor William G. Farlow by eighteen members of the Class of 1866.

The following resignation was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Arthur Judson Oldham, as *Instructor in Inlay Work*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Thomas Barbour, and Henry Bryant Bigelow, *Lecturers on Zoology*; Philip Ainsworth Means, *Associate in Anthropology*.

From Sept. 1, 1922: Arthur Davison Ficke, *Curator of Japanese Prints*.

Voted to confirm the appointment of Ingersoll Bowditch as a member of the

Faculty of the Peabody Museum in place of Charles P. Bowditch, deceased.

Voted to change the title of Herbert Joseph Spinden from *Associate in Anthropology* to *Curator of Mexican Archaeology and Ethnology* for 1921-22.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Lecturer Samuel E. Morison for the academic years 1922-23 and 1923-24, and to Assistant Professor Paul J. Sachs for the second half of 1921-22.

Voted, on recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, that the fee for an additional course dropped after the third Saturday of the first half-year, but before the end of the first half-year be \$35; and that the fee for dropping an additional course after the third Saturday of the first half-year may be remitted, on recommendation of the Dean.

Meeting of January 9, 1922.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, \$794.-87.49 on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School of the University.

From the estate of Lawrence Eugene Sexton, \$6931.11 to be added to the Lawrence E. Sexton Fund.

From the estate of Albert H. Ammidown, \$4897.05 for the Endowment Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$414,193.34 in cash and securities valued at \$6207.94 for the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1897 for the gift of \$38,000 for the Class of 1897 Fund.

To Mr. Felix M. Warburg for his gift of \$10,000, to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$5000, to an anonymous friend and to Mr. Henry Goldman for their gifts of \$2000 each, to Miss Martha A. Alford, Mrs. Ralph E. Forbes, Mrs. Kenneth G. T. Webster, Mrs. Samuel Sachs, Messrs. Edward W. Forbes, A. Kingsley Porter, Paul J. Sachs and Samuel Sachs for their gifts of \$1000 each, to Mrs. Raymond Emerson for her gift of \$500 and to Mr. Nathaniel H. Stone for his gift of \$200 for the purchase of Romanesque sculpture for the Fogg Art Museum.

To the Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of \$14,500 for the School of Public Health.

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of \$6000, to Mr. Walter W. Naumburg for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Harold Murdock for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To the National Canners Association for the gift of \$6000 for the investigation of food poisoning under the direction of Dr. Rosenau.

To Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Henry Burton for their gift of securities valued at \$5000 in memory of their son, Caspar Henry Burton, Jr., of the Class of 1909, the income to be awarded annually to a student in any department of Harvard University, who shall be if possible according to the expressed desire of Caspar Henry Burton, Jr., a member of The Society of St. John the Evangelist or a member of the Fly Club.

To Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his gift of \$2500 to defray the expenses of the publication of the report on the de Milhau Peabody Museum Expedition.

To Mr. Frank L. Crawford for his gift of \$2000 on account of his offer of \$8000 to establish a scholarship in memory of his son to be known as "The Lindsay Crawford (1925) Memorial Scholarship" in accordance with the terms of his letter of Dec. 19, 1921.

To Mrs. Dudley B. Fay for her gift of \$2000 in memory of her husband, Dudley B. Fay, the income to be used for the care of patients suffering from cancer.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000 for Directory Office expenses.

To Mrs. James C. Melvin for her gift of \$1000 towards publishing "The Journal of Industrial Hygiene."

To Mrs. Richard Mortimer for her gift of \$1000 in memory of her son, Richard Mortimer, Jr., of the Class of 1911, to be added to the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1911.

To Messrs. Francis R. Appleton, Frank B. Bemis, Henry S. Howe, William S. Patten, Henry S. Van Duser and William A. White for their gifts of \$100 each for publishing Harvard Library Notes.

To the Harvard Club of Cincinnati for the gift of \$700 for the scholarships for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$517.50 towards the scholarships for 1921-22.

To Jordan Marsh Company for the gift of \$750 and to the C. F. Hovey Company for the gift of \$400 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene — Retail Stores.

To Mr. Louis B. Kirstein for his gift of \$500 for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Henry Walters for his gift of \$500, life membership of the Society of Friends of the Fogg Art Museum, the income to be invested by the Treasurer of Harvard College for the benefit of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. John S. Lawrence for his gift of \$1000, to Mr. Walter Tufts, Jr., for his gift of \$75 and to Mr. Stanley H. Wardwell for his gift of \$80 for the Loan Fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$575 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To an anonymous friend for the unrestricted gift of \$500.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for immediate use of the Cancer Commission.

To Mr. Charles A. Coffin for his gift of \$150 and to Mr. Paul D. Cravath for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of land for the Arnold Arboretum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$125 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. George C. Beale for his gift of \$100 towards clerical expenses of Dean Greenough's office.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of \$37.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$50 for the purchase of Russian law books for the Law School Library.

To Messrs. Richard H. Dana, Henry James, Joseph Lee, Morton Prince and an anonymous friend for their gifts of \$25 each for the work of the Psychological Laboratory.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his additional gift of \$25 for the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Dec. 20, 1921: Charles Rollin Larabee, as *Proctor*.

To take effect Jan. 1, 1922: Paul Webb Crouch, as *Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work*.

To take effect Jan. 9, 1922: Frederick Sumner Mead, as *Acting Bureau*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Dec. 20 for the remainder of 1921-22: Robert Whiting Daniels, *Proctor*.

From Jan. 9 for the remainder of 1921-22: Reginald Heber Howe, *Instructor in Physical Education*.

From Dec. 1 for the remainder of 1921-22: Richard Lennihan, *Assistant Director of the Bureau of Business Research*.

From Jan. 1 for the remainder of 1921-22: Samuel Myers Diamond, *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering*; Willford Cook Saeger, *Assistant Editor of the Alumni Directory*.

From Jan. 9-June 13, 1922: Arthur Lovett Endicott, *Acting Bureau*.

From June 13, 1922: Arthur Lovett Endicott, *Bureau*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Edgar Shannon Anderson, *Assistant in Botany*; Frederick Sumner Mead, *Editor of the Alumni Directory*.

Dental School

Maurice Earle Peters and Homer Charles Sowles, *Instructors in Crown and Bridge Work*; Stanton Leroy Burgess, *Assistant in Crown and Bridge Work*; Charles William Goets, *Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry*; Gordon Hall, Paul Burrows LeBaron, Robert Gordon Rae, Stuart Roberts Hayman, Charles Weston Ringer, and Frederick Charles Thomson, *Instructors in Operative Dentistry*; Ray

York Raymond, Harold Arthur Carnes, and Oswald William Holmes, *Assistants in Operative Dentistry*.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Board of Preachers for one year from Sept. 1, 1922:

Edward Caldwell Moore, *Chairman ex officio*;
Charles Henry Brent, Paul Revere Frothingham,
Charles Lewis Slattery, Theodore Gerald Soares,
Willard Learoyd Sperry.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Medical School, to serve while detailed here by the United States Government: whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that George Ensign Bushnell was elected.

Voted to change the title of John Lewis Taylor from *Assistant Comptroller to Auditor of Harvard University*.

Voted to name the funds of the School of Public Health in honor of Dr. Henry Pickering Walcott (Dr. Walcott not voting).

OVERSEERS' RECORDS

Stated Meeting, November 21, 1921.

The following twenty-one members were present: Mr. Wigglesworth, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Brent, Elliott, Felton, P. R. Frothingham, Gage, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Jackson, Lamont, Mack, Marvin, Thayer, Wister, Wolcott, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of November 14, 1921, appointing David Gordon Lyon *Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1922, and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the Board communicated a letter from Mrs. Franklin D.

Roosevelt, gratefully acknowledging the gift of roses sent by the Board to Mr. Roosevelt in his illness.

The President of the Board communicated the following:

Deaths of Members of Visiting Committees

Walter Hunnewell,	Arnold Arboretum,
Walter Hunnewell,	Botanical Museum,
Camillus G. Kidder,	Economics,
Frank V. Thompson,	University Extension,
Charles F. Russell,	Divinity School.

Resignations from Visiting Committees

Nathaniel T. Kidder from	{ Botanic Garden,
	{ Botanical Museum,
	{ Botany,
Ernest B. Dane,	{ Botany,
Pope Yeatman,	{ Engineering School,
Horace Morison,	{ Fogg Museum and Division of Fine Arts,
	{ Education,
James J. Storrow,	{ Observatory and Department of Astronomy.
Herbert Parker,	

Upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, it was *voted* that the President of the Board be requested to appoint at this meeting a committee on Honorary Degrees, to consist of five members of the Board instead of three members as heretofore, and the President appointed the following members to constitute said Committee: Messrs. Higginson, Swayze, Greene, Sedgwick, Gay.

Mr. Wister presented a brief oral report of the Committee on Music, and Mr. Marvin a brief oral report of the Committee on Military Science and Tactics.

Mr. Gay presented a preliminary oral report of the Committee on Elections, with respect to the adoption of a postal ballot for the election of Overseers, approving and recommending the continuation of the present methods of nominating Overseers by the Alumni Association, and electing Overseers in the College Yard on Commencement Day, and further recommending the adoption of a plan of voting for Overseers by postal ballot; and after debate thereon said report was accepted, and said Committee was instructed to prepare and submit at a later meeting of

the Board a definite and detailed plan of carrying out said recommendations.

Upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* to invite Dean Briggs to present in person, and at his convenience, at a later meeting of the Board, his report upon the athletic interests and activities of the University, and to invite Dr. Roger I. Lee to be present at such meeting.

Upon the motion of Colonel Woods, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* to instruct the Secretary hereafter to include in the notices of meetings, sent to members of the Board, information of the business expected to be transacted.

Stated Meeting, January 9, 1922.

The following twenty-three members were present: Mr. Wigglesworth, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Felton, P. R. Frothingham, Gage, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Jackson, Lamont, Mack, Marvin, Morgan, Sedgwick, Swayze, Thayer, Wister, Wolcott, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The vote of the President and Fellows of November 14, 1921, That the degree of Master of Science in Engineering (without designation of special field) be established; this degree to be conferred upon properly qualified candidates who have already received the degree of Bachelor of Science in some field of engineering, was taken from the table and upon the recommendation of the Committee to Visit the Engineering School, the Board *voted* to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of November 28, 1921, appointing John Lovett Morse *Professor of Pediatrics, Emeritus*, from July 1, 1921; that,

inasmuch as the custom has been established of appointing as *Emeritus* any Professor of the University who after long and faithful service resigns on account of age, every Professor appointed without limit of time and so retiring shall be enrolled as *Professor Emeritus* from the date of his resignation, without special vote of the governing boards in each case; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of January 9, 1922, appointing the following members of the Board of Preachers for one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Edward Caldwell Moore, Chairman *ex officio*, Charles Henry Brent, Paul Revere Frothingham, Charles Lewis Slattery, Theodore Gerald Soares, Willard Leary Sperry; electing George Ensign Bushnell *Professor of Military Science and Tactics* in the Medical School, to serve while detailed here by the United States Government; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University communicated to the Board that the President and Fellows do not consider favorably the recommendation of the Committee on the Postal Ballot for Overseers that the traveling expenses of members of the Board of Overseers to meetings of the Board be paid in whole or in part by the University.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1920-21, and the same was referred to the Executive Committee, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted and ordered to be printed.

In accordance with the vote of the Board at the Stated Meeting of November 21, 1921, to invite Dean Briggs to present in person to the Board a report upon the Athletic interests and activities of the University, Dean Briggs, accompanied by Mr. Fred W. Moore, the Grad-

uate Treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, presented an oral report of said interests and activities, which was supplemented by an oral report, presented by Mr. Moore, with respect to the finances of the Athletic Association, and they answered many inquiries made by members of the Board. Upon the conclusion of said reports, the Board *roted* unanimously to express to Dean Briggs and Mr. Moore their appreciation of these valuable and interesting reports, and to thank them for the courtesy of their personal attendance before the Board.

In the absence of Mr. Gay, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, Mr. Hallowell presented a Report of that Committee of a definite and detailed plan, carrying out the purpose of the Postal Ballot for Overseers, and recommending the adoption of the following votes by the Board:

1. That Paragraph 1 on Page 19 of the printed Rules and Bylaws of the Overseers of 1914 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Nominations of candidates for election as Overseers, to a number double the number of vacancies to be filled, may be made by the Association of the Alumni in such manner as the Association shall prescribe. Nominations of one or more candidates may also be made by the Alumni of the College of five years' standing, by certificate signed by not less than two hundred of such Alumni. All nominations shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Overseers and filed at the office of the Board on or before the first day of April."

2. That in place of Paragraph 1 on Page 21 of said Rules and Bylaws there be substituted the following:

"The Secretary of the Board of Overseers shall, on or before the fifteenth day of April in each year, mail to each of the persons entitled to vote in the election of Overseers of that year, at the address of such person as it appears on the records of the office of the Harvard Alumni Directory, or such other office as from time to time hereafter may be designated by the Board of Overseers, an official ballot for the election of Overseers. Such ballot shall contain all the matter heretofore prescribed for the ballot to be used on Commencement Day and in addition shall have upon it a space for the signature of the elector desiring to vote it and such directions concerning its use as the Secretary of the Board of Overseers shall from time to time determine upon.

"Any elector qualified to vote for Overseers may prepare his ballot for the purpose of voting in the same manner that it is provided ballots shall be pre-

pared for deposit in the ballot box at Cambridge on Commencement Day, sign the same with his name in the space provided therefor on the ballot, stating his degree and the year in which it was received, and mail or deliver the ballot so prepared and signed to the Secretary of the Board of Overseers at the address designated by him on the ballot or in the instructions, if any, sent therewith. Ballots so prepared and signed, received by the Secretary of the Board of Overseers prior to the closing of the polls on Commencement Day shall be counted for the election of Overseers of that year, and the electors from whom such ballots are so received shall not be entitled to vote for Overseers in Cambridge on Commencement Day of that year.

"Each elector qualified to vote for Overseers from whom the Secretary of the Board of Overseers shall not have received a ballot as provided in the preceding paragraph shall, on application to the inspectors of polls at the voting place between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon on Commencement Day, receive an official ballot. He shall prepare his ballot for the purpose of voting by marking, in the square provided therefor, a cross (X) at the right of the name of each candidate of his choice, or by writing or inserting the name of any candidate not printed in the official ballot, in the blank space provided for the purpose, and by marking a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name so written or inserted. In offering his ballot for deposit in the ballot box, he shall present it for the inspection of the inspectors of polls with the official endorsement hereinafter required uppermost."

3. That Paragraph 3 on said Page 21 be amended so as to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Board may, on the request of an elector prior to Commencement Day, furnish by mail or in person an official ballot to such elector to be voted by mail in place of a ballot which has been lost or not received by the elector or which has been spoiled or defaced; and the inspectors of polls may likewise at the voting place on Commencement Day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, furnish an official ballot to an elector who has already received one or more ballots in place of a ballot which has been spoiled or defaced."

4. That in all other respects, except as herein expressly modified, elections of Overseers shall, until the adoption of other rules and regulations, be conducted in accordance with the statutory provisions and Rules and Regulations heretofore in force regulating such elections.

5. That the date or dates on which the above Rules and Regulations shall be effective shall be the date when the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall, by concurrent vote, adopt such Rules and Regulations.

And after debate thereon, said Report, and the recommendations thereof, were laid upon the table until the next Stated Meeting of the Board, and the Secretary was instructed to give the customary notice that at said meeting the Board

would take action upon this change in the Rules and Regulations of the Board concerning the Election of Overseers of Harvard College.

Mr. Wigglesworth communicated the resignation of Mr. Joseph B. Russell from the Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Business Administration, and presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons, and said Report was accepted and referred to the President of the University.

It was noted that Mr. Marvin be added to the Special Committee upon the Subject of a War Memorial on behalf of the Board of Overseers.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

MARION EDWARDS PARK, *Dean*

The Academic Board of Radcliffe College spent its last meeting in a discussion of the graduate school — a discussion whose substance should prove interesting to any one interested in graduate work for women, or in Radcliffe College, or in both.

Higher courses of graduate instruction for women under their present conditions were first fully advertised in the Radcliffe catalogue coincidentally with the change from the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women to Radcliffe College (1894). The first President's Report showed a definite intention on the part of the new Council to emphasize the opportunity offered to graduate students. "Of the sixty-three graduate courses thus offered, fifty-one and one half are courses in Harvard University, the women being in those cases admitted to the same classes with the men. When this very full list was made and published, it was with the knowledge that but few would be found able, or could make it convenient with such short notice, to enter upon the work the first year, but it was considered wise to present it entire in the hope that many,

seeing that such advanced work is offered here, might prepare themselves to share it in the future, if it should not prove possible to do so at once." Straggling students enrolled during the first years. At the end of six years (1900) the number of graduate students had increased to 47 in a single year, and 45 Master's degrees and one Doctor's degree had been given. From 1900 to 1921, with the exception of the war years, 1918 and 1919, the numbers have steadily gone up until this year, when 142 are enrolled.

Thanks to its location, many graduates of colleges living near Boston have been able to take a course or two, added to a profession or to the duties of a housewife and mother; but a fairly steady ratio of about one third of the whole number have always taken full work, usually with the intention of winning a higher degree. This year 43 women are taking full work. About 40 are registered for the Master's degree, and 9 for the Doctor's degree.

The courses open to graduate students at Radcliffe fall under the same divisions as the graduate courses at Harvard. All the courses primarily for undergraduates, and the so-called middle group courses which are offered to Radcliffe students are now given at the College. The plans for the administration of the more advanced graduate courses (courses of research and seminars) have always varied with the various departments. All such courses offered by the department of English, for instance, have been repeated at Radcliffe, for Radcliffe students exclusively. Other departments, such as Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, and German, have always opened the classes held at Harvard to Radcliffe graduate students. The possibilities open to the student are not exhausted by these three groups. In addition to the courses regularly offered in the Radcliffe catalogue it has always been possible to arrange for specially equipped students work under

the supervision of members of the Harvard Faculty who on the books offer no courses open to women.

In many departments the variety of courses open to women is very large. In the department of Romance Languages, for instance, for next year besides the 9 courses, 6 of the middle group and 3 of the graduate group, open at Radcliffe to graduate students, 3 courses at Harvard, in early French literature, and 1 in modern French criticism are open to Radcliffe students. All courses in Romance Philology are either repeated at Radcliffe or open at Harvard to Radcliffe students. Such variety and possibility of combination gives a unique opportunity to women interested in preparing themselves for teaching or research. And as good a case could be made out for a number of other departments.

As would be expected, among the graduate students who are doing full work, various reasons are given for coming to Radcliffe. The number of Radcliffe graduates who have continued advanced work in their own college has varied in the last ten years from 30 to 40 a year, and their ratio to the number of the Senior class has kept pretty constantly about 1 to 3. Many women who have taught, or who wish to teach, find that a higher degree from Radcliffe is of great advantage to them, especially in eastern schools and colleges. Often the advice of an instructor of Harvard or Radcliffe training has sent a keen student back to Cambridge for the same privileges. Like Harvard students of the same proficiency, advanced graduate students at Radcliffe have access to the stacks at the Widener Library, and this opportunity draws especially the student who is at work on a dissertation. Nearness to Boston, with its many advantages, is obviously often considered by graduates of colleges away from this region.

In the last ten years the large eastern

colleges for women, excluding Radcliffe itself, have sent just short of 400 graduate students here. 25 students have come from the Pacific coast, 7 of them during the current year, and 10 from English or French colleges or universities. From undergraduate departments of universities where graduate work is open to women, 110 students have come to Radcliffe for graduate work. 135 colleges have been represented in the graduate school.

The department preëminent in the size of its graduate classes has always been the English department, and this department has always drawn largely from the group of students who wish to carry only one or two courses. It has also been the choice of a great number of full-time students. A common and readily measured unit of work is the year, normally of four courses, leading to the Master's degree. Of the 513 Master's degrees granted since the beginning, 206 have been in English. On the other hand, the recent gain in History, Government and Economics, and in the sciences, is not shown by the total numbers of Master's degrees given — 95 in the first group and 33 in the second.

The records of the holders of higher degrees are a great pride to the College. Out of the 41 living holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 15 are professors or instructors in colleges and 3 in schools, 6 are continuing the work of the scholar in research or writing, 2 who did their work in History have special work in historical libraries, 1 is director of the new training school for public service in Boston, and 14 are busy but have no paid work. 13 have married.

271 women have obtained a Master's degree within the last ten years. Of these, 26 have continued graduate work for the Doctor's degree, and at least 100 are known to be teaching — 42 in colleges and universities. There is 1 college presi-

dent, 1 dean of women, 3 heads of schools, and at least 30 are holding full-time paid positions as director of a college appointment bureau, college treasurer's assistant, director of the industrial division of the United States children's bureau, in museums and libraries, in employment management and community service, in legal work, actuarial work, newspaper work, technical work, and chemical research.

No one can accuse Radcliffe of filling her graduate school by dangling fellowships and scholarships before the eyes of prospective students. There are no fellowships, no scholarships in special subjects, and no large scholarships of any kind. One student in ten is given a tuition scholarship. Traveling fellowships given by other colleges are often held here. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae European Fellowship was held last year by a student coming up for her Doctor's degree at Radcliffe this spring, and the last year's holder of the Julia D. G. Piatt Fellowship of the American Association of University Women is a student who has returned to Radcliffe this year to complete her work for the degree.

Besides an increase in scholarships the graduate school needs immediately a hall of residence for its students. The College can provide quarters for only a small number, and it is eager to make the material advantages it can offer somewhat commensurate with the value of its courses. It will be necessary before long, moreover, to appoint a special adviser for the graduate students, or to make a new division of the present administrative work, in order to give the Dean more time for the young women who are embarking on advanced courses.

RADCLIFFE ENDOWMENT FUND

In December the General Education Board notified the Associates of Radcliffe College that they would give \$250,000 toward the million for instruction

in the \$3,000,000 Endowment Fund to be raised provided the remaining \$750,000 was raised by July 1, 1922. Subscriptions for the Fund now total \$375,000. This challenge is stimulating the Alumnae and former students to double activity. Many money-making enterprises have been undertaken by groups and by individuals. The skating Carnival given in Boston in January cleared \$5800 for the Fund. Some of the members of the Boston Skating Club who made this success possible went to Pittsburgh to take part in another Carnival for the benefit of Radcliffe on February 24th. President Briggs and Professors Richard C. Cabot, Kirsopp Lake, Charles H. Haskins, George P. Baker, André Morize, Bliss Perry, and Albert Bushnell Hart are giving their services for a course of eight lectures in Sanders Theatre Monday afternoons from February 20th to April 10th. This is a great opportunity not only to make several thousand dollars for the Fund, but to show to men and women who attend the lectures the standard of instruction offered by Radcliffe. Two recent performances by the 47 Workshop in Cambridge and one in Worcester have increased the Fund, as have two performances of the Dramatic Club in Lowell and Lynn. Many pledges in New York were increased as a result of the Luncheon at which President Le Baron Briggs and Dean Marion Edwards Park spoke to the New York Radcliffe Club and members of the Advisory Committee.

Of the five thousand Alumnae and past students of Radcliffe, one half are in Massachusetts. The others are scattered through all the states of the union and many foreign countries. Frequently there are but five or six in a town where Radcliffe is quite unknown. Many such groups are finding great encouragement in the help given them by

the Harvard men in the district who are supporting entertainments, serving as advisory committees and in some cases helping to canvass. One such loyal worker in Wisconsin wrote, when he sent his own subscription, "I think every Harvard man should give something to this sister institution." This interest and help of Harvard men seems to prove that those who know best what Radcliffe stands for are the most ready to help. To make Radcliffe better known is, therefore, an essential preliminary to asking for money. For this purpose, in addition to the first booklet by President Briggs, two more have been published. One, "What We Found at Radcliffe," is a series of views of Radcliffe by graduates prominent in their own fields. The other is "Half a Hundred Radcliffe Women and What They Have Given to the World." It is hoped that these fifty representatives of the hundreds of Radcliffe women who are contributing to the welfare of the country will bring to the people in many parts of the country the realization that Radcliffe through its graduates is serving them.

To many it must be made clear that, though the Radcliffe courses are identical with Harvard courses, Radcliffe instructors are Harvard instructors and the Radcliffe degree equivalent to the Harvard degree, a Harvard Endowment Fund is not a Radcliffe Endowment Fund.

Yet all that makes education more costly at Harvard makes it more costly at Radcliffe. By means of booklets, speakers, and individual effort this information is being spread abroad that public-minded citizens may be inclined to help raise the \$3,000,000 necessary for Radcliffe to hold what President Eliot calls its "unique place among institutions for the higher education of women."

STUDENT LIFE

BY GEORGE L. PAINE, JR., '22

From the first of November on, the focus of interest was undoubtedly the football team. The eleven under Coach R. T. Fisher, '12, had shown moderate success and promise in its early games. The Centre College team gave Harvard its first taste of defeat since the memorable Brown game of 1916. Against Princeton Harvard played well but lost, 10-3. Two weeks later they defeated Yale by the same score in one of the most exciting and thoroughly satisfactory games ever played in the Stadium. C. C. Buell, '23, George Owen, '23, and Vinton Chapin, '23, were the chief heroes of the winning team. The players awarded letters were: Donald Angier, '22, of Waban; Wesley Goodwin Bocker, '22, of Lindstrom, Minn.; John Fiske Brown, '22, of Plymouth; Charles Chauncey Buell, '23, of Hartford, Conn.; Vinton Chapin, '23, of Boston; Winthrop Hallowell Churchill, '23, of Milton; Henry Wadsworth Clark, '23, of Ketchikan, Alaska; Philip Fairbairn Coburn, '23, of Weston; Arthur Joseph Conlon, '22, of Winchester; John Crocker, '22, of Fitchburg; Roscoe William Fitts, '23, of Brookline; Mitchell Gratwick, '22, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Henry Sturgis Grew, Jr., '24, of Boston; Joseph Milton Hartley, '23, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Daniel Stewart Holder, '24, of New Orleans, La.; Frederick Howard Hovey, Jr., '22, of Montclair, N.J.; Charles Joseph Hubbard, Jr., '24, of Readville; Frank Jewett Johnson, '22, of Memphis, Tenn.; Richmond Keith Kane, '22, of Newport, R.I.; Alexander Haven Ladd, Jr., '23, of Milton; Benoni Lockwood, Jr., '22, of New York City; Charles Clark Macomber, '22, of Newtonville; George Owen, Jr., '23, of Newton; and Richard Robertson Higgins, '22, of Winchester, Manager. On the last day of the season it was announced that Henry Adams La

Farge, '24, of Mount Carmel, Conn., and John Henry Sherburne, Jr., '24, of Brookline, had been appointed Second Assistant Managers of the first and second university football teams respectively. Shortly afterwards the captaincy of the team for next year was bestowed upon Charles Chauncey Buell, '23, of Hartford, Conn. Buell prepared at Pomfret, and since his coming to College has played quarterback, first on his Freshman team of which he was captain, then two years on the 'Varsity. With thirty men of the squad of this year returning next fall, of whom thirteen are letter men, Coach Fisher will have a quantity of good material.

Success similar to that of the 'Varsity team did not reward the efforts of the Freshman eleven. Between victories over Worcester Academy and Exeter came a defeat at the hands of Andover. The game with Princeton resulted in a tie, 14-14. The following week Yale won 7-0. The men who played in the game were: L. L. Robb, H. P. Curtis, H. M. Bohlen, D. J. Danker, Jr., A. C. Codman, Jr., M. D. Greenough, P. H. Theopold, Captain, E. F. McGillen, F. W. La Farge, A. D. Hoffman, T. D. Blake, 2d, F. A. Akers, Philip Spalding, G. D. Braden, Herbert Ellis, J. W. Hammond, A. B. Harlow, E. M. Beals, Jr., and R. Doherty.

Four weeks intervened between the close of the football season and the opening of the hockey season. During that time the senior class elected as its permanent officers and various committees the following: First Marshal, Richmond Keith Kane, of Newport, R.I.; Second Marshal, John Fiske Brown, Jr., of Plymouth; Third Marshal, Richard Chute, of Boston; Treasurer, Richard Robertson Higgins, of Winchester; Secretary, Myles Pierce Baker, of Cambridge; Class Committee, Edward Francis Goode, of Boston; Charles Clark Macomber, of Newtonville; Album Committee, Harold Cabot, of Concord; Richard Ammi Cut-

ter, of Salem; Frederick Shattuck Whiteside, of Portland, Oregon; Class Day Committee, Melville Pratt Baker, of Wellesley Hills, Arthur Joseph Conlon, of Winchester, John Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mitchell Gratwick, of New York City, Frederick Howard Hovey, Jr., of Montclair, N.J., Louis Butler McCagg, of New York City, Charles Alfred Tierney, of Dorchester; Ivy Orator, Joseph Alger, Jr., of Brockton; Orator, Benjamin Franklin Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; Poet, William Whitman, 3d, of Boston; Odist, William Ellery Sedgwick, Jr., of Stockbridge; Chorister, Howard Elliott, Jr., of New York City.

One hundred and twenty-seven aspirants for the hockey team reported in December to Coach William H. Clafin, '15. For three weeks they drilled in the new six-man game, and the squad was gradually cut down to about twenty men. In the first game against an inexperienced team from St. Paul's School, Harvard showed good team-work and fight and won, 8 goals to 1. They lost to Toronto, 6-1, but defeated Dalhousie University, Princeton, and M.I.T. George Owen, '23, captain, was the outstanding member of last year's team who returned this year. With him were Mitchell Gratwick, '22, defense, J. M. Martin, '22, Donald Angier, '22, and C. W. Baker, Jr., '22, forwards. R. R. Higgins, '22, won the position of goal tender. The combination that has best seemed to deserve the title of "the team" is composed of Higgins at goal, Owen and W. E. Crosby, '24, defense, Baker, Martin, and G. G. Walker, '24, in the forward line. Pressing these men closely for positions are D. Angier, Nelson Cabot, '24, Corliss Lamont, '24, Joseph Larocque, Jr., '23, Gratwick, S. C. Graves, '24, and V. S. Hill, '24. J. G. Flint, '23, is second choice at goal.

The Freshman hockey team won five out of its first six games, defeating Mal-

den High, Dartmouth Freshmen, Middlesex, Cambridge Latin, and Arlington High, and losing to Andover. R. S. Humphrey, '21, was coach; Clark Hodder was captain — the third successive Freshman captain to come from Newton High School.

Coach Edward Wachter called out the basketball men in the middle of November to begin their four months' season. The prospects were unusually bright. Last year he had to start the sport going at the University; this year he found all but two of last year's veterans back to form a strong nucleus. One of those two was ex-Captain J. R. Tolbert, Jr., '21, who is acting as assistant coach. Captain A. E. MacLeish, Jr., '23, H. B. Tyson, '23, R. W. Fitts, '23, and H. E. Feiring, '23, held regular positions on last year's team. The other letter men back are J. M. Hartley, '24, '23, W. V. Miller, '23, and John Pallo, '23. Other members of the former squad and a strong group of last year's Freshman players made up a large squad. Six out of the first ten games were victories. The five showed most surprising strength in defeating Worcester Tech by the score of 31 to 17 in a return game. Earlier in the season the Worcester team had won, 32 to 8. For two years this outfit has been the champion of New England. MacLeish at right forward; Lewis Gordon, '24, left forward; Fitts, centre; Isadore Black, '24, right guard; and J. L. Rudofsky, '24, left guard, made up the Harvard team in the winning game.

Phi Beta Kappa in November held two elections. In the first Harry Nadell, '22, of Paterson, N.J., was elected First Marshal, and William Thomas Salter, '21, of Milton, Second Marshal. In the second election the annual Junior Eight and Senior Twenty-Two were chosen to membership. The list of these men follows: Junior Eight: Albert Harold Blatt, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frank Walter Coyne, of Scranton, Pa.; Frederick Hales

Drake, of Watertown; Henry Jacob Friendly, of Elmira, N.Y.; William Joseph Maier, Jr., of Huntington, W.Va.; Garrett Mattingly, of Allegan, Mich.; Charles Edwin Teeter, Jr., of Newark, N.J.; Jeffries Wyman, Jr., of Wellesley Hills. Senior Twenty-Two: Mortimer Louis Anson, of New York City; William Russell Barker, of Minneapolis, Minn.; George Clark Belden, of Brookline; John Enrietto, of Spring Valley, Ill.; Duncan Pomeroy Ferguson, of Newton; Eliot Dole Hutchinson, of Lowell; Benjamin Franklin Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; Jacob Coleman Kelson, of Springfield; Bernard Osgood Koopman, of Cambridge; Barton Hay Kuhns, of Omaha, Neb.; Mark Falcon Lesses of Salem; Wheeler Glass Lovell, of Cleveland, O.; Frederick Theodore Pratt, of West Newton; Edward Roberts, of Dorchester; George Brooke Roberts, of Bala, Pa.; Lazarus Rubin, of Boston; Daniel Heckert Sanders, of South Bend, Ind.; Frederick Temple Sherwood, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Richard Oscar Spero, of Boston; Otto John Teegen, of Davenport, Ia.; Benjamin Arthur Trustman, of Boston; Leonard Wheeler, Jr., of Worcester. The society has also reestablished its Tutoring Bureau designed to afford free assistance by its members to Freshmen and transferred students who are on probation or in serious difficulty with their studies. This bureau goes, in a way, hand-in-hand with the reorganization of the System of Senior Advisers for the same groups of students. This year the Seniors have been given more power to enable them to give really constructive aid. Relations were made closer between their activities, their advisers, and the College Office.

Among the other winter elections are those of the *Advocate*, *Lampoon*, and Dramatic Club. The *Advocate* elected the following: President, Marshall Ayres Best, '23, of Evanston, Ill.; Secretary, Theodore Morrison, '23, of Lynn; Pegasus,

Robert Cameron Rogers, '23, of Cambridge; Treasurer, Hartwell Pond, '23, of Neponset; Editors, Horatio Colony, '24, '22, of Keene, N.H.; Harry Kay Behn, Jr., '22, of Phoenix, Ariz.; Merle Estes Colby, '24, of Taylorville, Ill.; Business Editors, John Carroll Buchanan, '24, of Boston; Kellogg Gary, '24, of Chicago, Ill. A new position, that of Business Manager, was created and William Alexander Gordon, '24, was elected to the office.

Thirteen new members were elected to the *Lampoon*. From the writing and drawing competition the men were: Richard Dodge Gerould, '24, of Cambridge; Francis van Wyck Mason, '24, of Winnetka, Ill.; Walter Thomas Prendergast, '22, of Marion, O.; Benjamin Manson Rice, '24, of Dover; Francis Wenderoth Saunders, '24, of Boston. From the business competition, the men elected were: George Moss Kendall, '24, of Bridgewater; John McKinstry Kimball, '24, of Portland, Me.; Edwin Katte Merrill, '24, of Bedford Hill, N.Y.; Frank Manning Seamans, Jr., '24, of Weston; James Bentley Squier, '24, of New York City; Theodore Lyman Turney, Jr., '24, of Yonkers, N.Y.; Edward de Witt Walsh, '23, of New York City; Henry Wheeler, Jr., '24, of Boston.

The Dramatic Club elected both a new slate of officers and 14 new members. The officers elected were: President, John Mason Brown, '23, of Louisville, Ky.; Vice-President, Bertram Kimball Little, '23, of Salem; Secretary, Ralph de Someri Childs, '24, of Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, Howard Phillips, '23, of Orlando, Fla.; Art Director, Donald Mitchell Oenslager, '23, of Harrisburg, Pa. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: William Howell Wells, '23, of Upper Montclair, N.J.; Randal Cayford Burrell, '24, of Newton. The names of the new members and the departments to which they belong follow: Acting, Charles Alfred Fritz, 1 G, of Westville, O.; Ken-

neth Ormsby Mott-Smith, '22, of Schenectady, N.Y.; Conrad Salinger, '23, of Brookline. Prompting, William Frederick Woodfield, '23, of Morristown, N.J. Properties, John Jerome Drew, '23, of New York, N.Y.; Marcial Primitivo Lichauco, '23, of Manila, P.I. Stage, Edward Warner Baldwin, '23, of Hempstead, L.I., N.Y.; Dudley Winthrop Hallett, '24, of Dorchester. Business and Publicity, Richard Stoddard Aldrich, '25, of Brookline; Ralph de Someri Childs, '24, of Kansas City, Mo.; Roswell Herring Chrisman, '23, of Albuquerque, N.M.; William Heston McPherson, '23, of Columbus, O. Lighting, Donald Stralem, '24, of New York, N.Y. Orchestra, Rodney Winfred Long, '22, of Cambridge.

The undergraduate during the late fall and winter had a varied assortment of student plays to claim his interest. For its 36th annual performance the *Cercle Français* presented *Le Mariage Forcé*, by Molière, *Le Passant*, by François Coppée, and *L'Eté de la Saint Martin*, by Meilhac and Halévy. The proceeds of the performances were donated to the American Committee for Devastated France.

The 47 Workshop produced two groups of plays. The first was composed of the four-act play entitled *Makers of Light*, by F. L. Day, '2G, a graduate of Yale in 1914. In the second production were given two one-act plays: *His Chance*, written by Mrs. C. Antoinette Wood, and *Green Glass*, by R. L. Wayne, '2G.

In November the Dramatic Club revived the Japanese play *Noh Hogaromo* which it presented with so much success last spring. Later the Club offered for its annual production *The Violins of Cremona*, by François Coppée, and *The Witch's Mountain*, by Julio Sanchez Gardel. Both the settings were designed by D. M. Oenslager, '23.

The Pi Eta Club's play was *Don't Mind if I Do*, written by H. K. Behn, '22, and G. G. Benedict, '23, the music by M. H. Dill,

2 S.L.A., A. A. Fiske, Jr., '22, L. A. Harlow, '23, and H. E. Scott, Jr., '22.

Under the leadership of Walter Piston, '24, the Pierian Sodality Orchestra was revived and has entered the field of true musical art, held until now exclusively by the Glee Club. The Sodality with a complete symphony orchestra of 75 pieces made a successful trip with stops at Providence, Carnegie Hall, New York City, and the National Theatre, Washington, D.C.; its work received high praise.

The Glee Club gave two concerts in Symphony Hall, one in December with Miss Sophie Braslau as assisting soloist; the second on February 16 with Miss Frieda Hempel, prima donna formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, as soloist.

Four men in the University were awarded Rhodes Scholarships for next year. The competition, held in 32 States, was unusually keen, with over 500 contestants. The successful Harvard men were: George Malcolm Fooshee, '21, of Dayton, Tenn.; William Joseph Maier, Jr., '23, of Huntington, W.Va.; Daniel Heckert Sanders, '22, of South Bend, Ind.; and Royall Henderson Snow, '20, of Chicago, Ill.

The \$500 Freshman Scholarship of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, the most coveted prize available for New England students entering the University, was awarded to James Roger Shields, of East Jaffrey, N.H. He entered College this fall from Exeter where he was one of the first five of a class of 150. He was one of fifty candidates considered by the Scholarship Committee having charge of the award.

To prepare the way for the Annual Prom of the Junior Class a committee was appointed of the following men: Chairman, Edwin Sibley Webster, of Chestnut Hill; Treasurer, Henry Pratt Upham

Harris, of New York City; Assistant Treasurer, Bertram Kimball Little, of Salem; Harvard Union, Sheridan Logan, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Music, Warwick Potter Scott, of Lansdowne, Pa.; Patronesses, Henry Sturgis Morgan, of New York City; Invitations, Joseph Sill Clark, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Furniture, Donald Fairfax Bush, Jr., of New York City.

R. Heber Howe, '01, has been appointed General Rowing Supervisor. Last year he had charge of the Freshman squad and Freshman crew. This year he will be in charge of all branches, and will have under him a corps of assistants.

The Liberal Club took a leading part in promoting the great Student Mass Meeting in Faneuil Hall at which twelve colleges were represented. Speeches were heard from M. Maurice Casenave, Signor Giuseppe Gentile, Dr. John Mez; a vote was taken endorsing the resolution: "That a Conference of the Powers including Russia and Germany, which shall deal with the economic consequences of the peace, is the logical sequence of the Washington Arms Conference; and that such a Conference is fundamental to the civilization of Europe and the prosperity of the United States." During the course of the Disarmament Conference at Washington the Liberal Club held meetings addressed by well-known authorities to discuss the various aspects of disarmament. It also held in the Union a miniature Disarmament Conference with addresses given by men chosen to represent the seven chief countries at the Conference Table.

The most prominent speakers at the Union during the last three months were Homer Cummings on "Popular Reactions in the Struggle for Peace"; General Armando Diaz, Count Ilya Tolstoy on "Russia," and Admiral Sims on "Naval Operations during the War and the Nature of Future Naval Warfare."

THE GRADUATES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

. The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

CLASS SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION.

The annual Meeting and dinner of this Association will be held in the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday, April 27, 1922, at 7 P.M.

A. J. GARCEAD
Secretary

1850

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island, holding its annual dinner in Providence Jan. 16, 1922, sent the following telegram to Dr. Horatio R. Storer of Newport, the only surviving member of the Class: "The members of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island assembled tonight for their annual dinner extend their heartiest congratulations and good wishes to Harvard's oldest living graduate."

1856

A committee of the Bench and Bar of Louisiana has presented the following memorial:

CARLETON HUNT, for years the Nestor of the Louisiana Bar, was born in the city of New Orleans, January 1, 1836, and died, in his native city, on the 14th of August, 1921.

He was the son of Dr. Thomas Hunt and Agnes Carleton, the daughter of a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

In youth, he was a student at Harvard, and graduated from that venerable and celebrated institution with the Class of 1856. Returning to his native city, he prepared himself, at the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, for the duties of that profession in which members of his family had attained to eminence, and in which he also was to achieve distinction. He was admitted to the bar in 1858.

Nature had gifted him with vigorous intellect and this advantage he improved by assiduous study, not confining himself to professional reading, but gathering treasure from other fields of learning and of literature.

He was an accomplished scholar. Thoroughly at home in the use of the French tongue, he was as conversant with the law and literature of France, as with the Codes of Louisiana and his Shakespeare. He was a fluent reader of Greek and Latin, the ancient corner-stones upon which was built the erudition of the literati and philosophers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, whom he rivaled in knowledge and information, and exemplified, to our enlightenment, in this first quarter of our own century. Appreciating the capabilities of his native speech, the English, he strove for, and he attained to, excellence in that rich language. In composition he would deliberate as to the choice of a word, as to its appropriateness, and would pause to consider the due location or rhythm of a phrase. He was ambitious to be an adept in English, and, if we may so express it, this verbal cult was with him so great that, not only in formal speech and writing, and in addresses on occasions of public ceremony, but even in ordinary discourse, he would clothe his thoughts in words of dignity and beauty.

The pursuit of his profession was with him a labor of love, and to the preparation of his cases he would bring industrious research, exploring to its foundation the history of a legal principle which he sought to apply. He was the advocate, as well as the exemplar, of a high standard of professional education; and of a diligent discharge of a counsellor's duties. Therefore, he was engaged in many of the most important litigations brought before the courts of Louisiana.

For a number of years he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Louisiana, being Professor of Admiralty and International Law, and subsequently of the Civil Law. To the civil law he brought the admiration of a scholar and the filial devotion of a native Louisianian. For a while he was the Dean of this department. He was the devoted friend to education and rendered valuable services to the University of Louisiana, in appreciation whereof he received from that university the degree of Doctor of Laws. He possessed great didactic power. Apart from his enlightened view of education in general, family association may have heightened his interest in the University of Louisiana. His father, Dr. Thomas Hunt, was one of the

founders of the Medical College of Louisiana, the germ of the University of Louisiana, which developed into Tulane University; and his uncle, Randall Hunt, was a member of the first faculty of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana.

He served one term in Congress as Representative from the First Congressional District of Louisiana. In Federal politics he was a pronounced Nationalist.

During the Second Administration of Mayor Joseph A. Shakespeare, Mr. Hunt was City Attorney of New Orleans.

His treatment of his assistants, while in charge of that office, was an exemplification of one of the finest attributes in Mr. Hunt's character. That was his affectionate disposition and kindness to all young people; these he would always strive to entertain and instruct. In the case of his assistants, he sought to pleasantly instill in them self-reliance, and to draw out their latent forces, by putting them in charge of cases in which he would be their counsellor, and effacing himself in the presentations before the courts, would teach them to be self-poised and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

He was tendered the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of our State, by Governor Wiltz, who, upon its being declined by Mr. Hunt, bestowed it upon Judge Charles E. Fenner.

He was the choice of President Harrison for the Federal Circuit Court, but the "Mafia" incident in New Orleans, in March, 1891, which led to complications with the Italian Government, precluded the selection of a Federal Judge, at that time, from this city. This appointment would have been more acceptable to him, probably, than any other, and his friends regretted that he should have been sacrificed to this political scruple.

A prominent characteristic was his deference towards courts of justice; in appearing before the court, he was scrupulous that even his attire should manifest his respect. He was tall of stature; of dignified and prepossessing bearing, having the charm of refined and exquisite politeness, he was sensitive as to self-respect. He loved truth and scorned a lie.

He was a man of deeply religious temperament, devoid of intolerance, not narrowed by creed. He relied upon the precepts of Christianity and realized their necessity in enduring the sorrows of life.

He encountered with serenity the approach of old age, talking calmly of the close of life. He was not of those who would find in age excuse to abandon activity and seek rest in leisure. Rather, until the end, would he wish to be employed in work which would tax to the uttermost his intellectual faculties.

He was a man well read in the history of his country, deeply versed in its political history. He rejoiced in the strength and majesty of our Republic. He exulted in the proud position she has won among the nations.

It was a privilege to converse with him, not only for the instruction which he gave, but because by his words one was uplifted to a loftier plane of being.

He sought the enlightenment of his fellow-citizens, and endowed his profession with the splendor of a great example.

To his bereaved widow and sorrowing sons, the

Bench and Bar of Louisiana extend their affectionate, heartfelt sympathies.

JAMES D. HILL
Chairman
HY. RENSSELAIR
EDGAR GRIMA

1860

JOHN T. MOSSER, JR., Sec.
16 Fairfield St., Boston

Henry Dean Atwood was born in Taunton, Jan. 29, 1839, the son of Charles Richmond Atwood and Susan Padelford (Dean) Atwood; both the Atwoods and the Deans being old and well-known Taunton families. From the Bristol Academy at Taunton, he went up in 1856 for the Harvard College examinations, was admitted to the Freshman Class, and was graduated in due course in 1860. He then returned to his native city where he was to pass his life, and a very busy, active, and creditable life it was to be; for Atwood touched life at many points, had many interests, was a much occupied and very popular man. After graduation he studied law with Isham Reed, a prominent lawyer of Bristol County, but turned from this profession to the more congenial activities of a business career. He was principally occupied with the management of the Phenix Manufacturing Company, a corporation under control of his father, manufacturing black lead crucibles; later he himself became treasurer. In 1899 he sold the works of the Phenix Crucible Company, then owned by him, to the American Smelting and Refining Company, continuing after the merger to act as manager. He was also connected with the Dean Cotton and Machine Company, an enterprise conducted by his uncle, Robert E. Dean. He had charge also of some crucible works in New Jersey. He was president of the Taunton Land & Improvement Company and treasurer of the Taunton Button Company; also

auditor of the Massachusetts Real Estate Company. In civic affairs, too, he was active, serving for several years upon the School Board of Taunton, and representing his ward upon the Board of Aldermen. Besides all these demands upon his time and vigor he played an important part in many societies and clubs. He was a member and a past-master of a Masonic Lodge; a member of St. John's Commandery of the Knights Templars; also of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Providence. He was a member, and frequent contributor to the records, of the Old Colony Historical Society. He belonged also to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Having a strong taste for sportsmanship, he joined the Taunton Sportsman's Club, and was the first president of the Bristol Club which succeeded to the earlier organization. He belonged also to the American Fur Company, a society of hunters and fishermen. He was treasurer of the Taunton Lodge of the Order of Elks. This is a long list, and yet I think that it does not contain by any means all the societies with which he was connected. It indicates a man of social temperament, of varied tastes, of untiring activity, and of much popularity. Yet with all these matters for attention he was able to do no small amount of literary work. He wrote much poetry, and published a volume of collected pieces — "The Lost Arrows"; also a volume called — "Cape Cod Cranberries"; and another, "Household Friends." He wrote many articles for periodicals, among which may be mentioned especially — "Tales from the Classics" and "The Death of King Philip," the famous Indian chief; Colonel Church who commanded the expedition against the Indians in that "war" was an ancestor of Atwood. He also wrote sundry "occasional"

poems. Notable among these last named was the poem, the "Ode of Greeting," which, by invitation, he wrote for a reception and dinner given to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in London, upon the occasion of the visit of the Company to that city. The Prince of Wales was present at that famous banquet, and the poem was then and afterward highly commended. In 1902 Atwood reported his health as "fair to middling." In 1903 he reported that he had retired from business. After prolonged years of illness, he died at Taunton, Nov. 29, 1921. He was married in Taunton, April 17, 1861, to Alice Brown Williams, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Williams and Martha (Brown) Williams, of that city, and who survives him. Three children were born to them, Charles A. Atwood, M.D., now Medical Examiner for that district; Harry C. Atwood, engaged in business with his father; and Anna Richmond Atwood, who died in 1894, at twenty years of age. — Charles Walter Swan was born in Lowell, Feb. 6, 1838. He was the son of Joshua and Olive (Jones) Swan. He entered with the Freshman Class at Harvard in 1856. His career in College was creditable in every respect. At the Commencement Exercises he delivered an essay on "The Poems of Gresset." After graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School. When the war broke out, he had not, of course, received his diploma as an M.D., but offered himself for such service as was open to him. He was first made ward-master on a hospital transport ship, bringing disabled troops from the South to New York. Later he was employed as surgical dresser in one of the military hospitals at Washington. Returning to the Medical School, he got his degree on Commencement Day, 1863, and was forthwith appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Army,

and was detailed for service at the Camp at Readville. At the close of 1863, he was appointed pathologist at the Boston City Hospital, and at the same time he established himself as a physician in Boston. Besides his private practice he held, from time to time, positions in hospitals and medical societies. Thus in April, 1865, he was appointed physician at the Channing Home, holding the position until some time in 1870. From 1864 to 1868 he was pathologist at the Boston City Hospital; from 1866 to 1869 he was physician for "out-patients" of the same institution. In 1867-68 he was president of the Boylston Medical Society of the Harvard Medical School. In 1865 and subsequent years he was Commissioner of Trials. He was recording secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1868 to 1873, and thereafter for several years their corresponding secretary and a councillor. In 1874 and afterwards he was recording secretary of the Obstetrical Society of Boston. In February, 1870, he was appointed medical examiner, at Boston, for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was also a member of the medical commission appointed to examine into and report upon the sanitary qualities of the Sudbury, Mystic, Shawshoen, and Charles Rivers, then under consideration as sources for water supply. In 1898 he removed from Boston to Brookline, and later returned to live in his native city of Lowell. In 1902 he reported, "Health fair." The next year was worse: "Health poor, incapacitating me for professional work." In 1904 it was more grievous yet: "Health no better; occupation gone; life monotonous, uneventful." In fact, he was entering upon a long period of failing health and ultimately of distressing illness. It was not until Dec. 1, 1921, that death came at last as a truly wel-

come relief. He died at the home of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Hammer, of Branford, Conn. Swan was married on June 24, 1869, to Harriet Winchester de Karajan, who was daughter of Chevalier Thomas Nicolaus de Karajan, of Dresden, and Harriet Raymond (Mears) de Karajan, of Boston. They had three children; Marion Nickerson Swan, born March 18, 1870, married in May, 1897, to Stephen S. Bartlett; Walter Buckingham Swan, born July 13, 1871; Edith Rosamond Swan, born August 11, 1880.

1862

DR. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS, *Sec.*

55 Mount Vernon St., Boston

In the December number of the *MAGAZINE*, the aggregate ages of the thirteen survivors of the Class were reported as 972 years. The figure should have been 1055 years.

1863

CLARENCE H. DENNY, *Sec.*

23 Central St., Boston

John Orne Green, son of John Orne (Harv. 1817) and Jane (McBurney) Green, was born in Lowell, June 7, 1841. He died in Boston, Jan. 5, 1922. He fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. His father was a prominent physician in Lowell, and our classmate always had a taste for the natural sciences, more especially those connected with the practice of medicine, derived, as he supposed, from his father, and from seeing a great deal of medical practice. He had no doubts as to his calling in life. "It is my intention," he wrote for the Class Book, "to begin the study of medicine as soon as I leave College, and to follow it as my profession. I have already made some little progress during the Senior Year in the study of anatomy and physiology by myself." After graduating he spent a

few months in his father's office at Lowell, and then entered the Harvard Medical School. In 1866 he received his degree of M.D. and sailed for Hamburg to pursue his medical studies in Europe. He spent four months in Dresden and Berlin, studying the German language and attending lectures by distinguished professors. In 1867 he went to Vienna and began the more particular study of his specialty, the ear. He spent two months in Würzburg, and afterwards visited Paris, London, and Dublin to perfect himself by observation and study. He returned home in April, 1868. He immediately settled in Boston, and began practice as a specialist for diseases of the ear. In 1869 he was appointed University Lecturer in Otology in Harvard University. He afterwards became Clinical Instructor in Otology in the Medical School, Aural Surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and in March, 1887, he was appointed Aural Surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1888 he was made Clinical Professor of Otology in the Harvard Medical School, and Aural Surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Boston. His writings were numerous, but entirely professional, in medical periodicals chiefly. His reputation was international. In the field of otology he was a pioneer. He retired in 1908, after forty years of active service. He had been member and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, president of the American Otological Society, member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Boston Society of Medical Improvement, Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He had been a trustee in the Lowell Institution for Savings. After his retirement from practice Dr. Green passed the greater part of each year on his farm in southern New Brunswick,

Canada, where he could freely indulge his tastes for botany and agriculture, and for animals tame and wild. The winters he passed at his house, 267 Newbury Street, Boston, occupying himself chiefly with books and some business affairs, and enjoying the society of some congenial spirits at the Union Club, of which he was a member. James Green, the first of this family of Greens, was living in Charlestown in 1634. He came from Mauldon, Essex Co., England, and afterwards settled, or settled in, Malden, Massachusetts. The first John Orne, or Horne, known to fame, lived in Salem in 1630. Our John Orne Green was never married, and none of his immediate family is living. He left a sister-in-law, Mrs. George T. Green, of Englewood, N.J., and two nephews and two nieces.

1864

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

James Thompson Bixby died in Yonkers, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1921. He was born in Barre, July 30, 1843, the son of Clark Smith and Elizabeth (Clark) Bixby. He fitted for College at the Cambridge High School. In the fall of 1867 he entered the Harvard Divinity School and received in 1870 the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, being the first who ever received that degree at Harvard. He was ordained Sept. 22, 1870, as pastor of the First Parish in Watertown. He subsequently held a similar position in the Unitarian Church of Belfast, Maine, and later in the Unitarian Church at Meadville, Pa. He was also Professor of Religious Philosophy in the Meadville Theological School. In 1883 he went abroad and studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Jena, and Leipzig, at the latter of which he received in 1885 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In January,

1887, he became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Yonkers which position he held for seventeen years. He devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary work. He was married Sept. 1, 1870, to Emma Gibson, of Boston. She died March 20, 1902, and Feb. 24, 1906, he was married to Clara Webster Parker, of Yonkers.

1865

WILLIAM ROTCH, *Sec.*

131 State St., Boston

William Rotch has been elected Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts.

1870

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

Medfield

Louis Curtis has been elected president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company of Boston, to succeed the late Charles P. Bowditch, '63. He is the 13th president of the company since it was organized in 1818. — Sandford Sidney Smith died at Atlantic City, N.J., Jan. 25. He was born in New York, April 15, 1849. After graduation he studied law in his father's office in New York, and practised his profession in that city until his health failed. He was for nearly thirty years treasurer of the New York Bar Association, and also a vice-president. He was chairman of the building committee which erected the present home of the Association, and was a trustee of the Phillips Exeter Academy.

1871

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

Nelson Slater Bartlett died at Boston Dec. 23, 1921. He was born in Boston April 11, 1848, and was the son of Matthew and Mary Eliza (Meads) Bartlett. He was fitted for College

under a private tutor. For several years after graduation he was actively engaged in the iron business in Boston under the name of N. S. Bartlett & Company, but in later years had retired from business and devoted himself to caring for property as trustee. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Essex Country Club of Manchester, and the Eastern Yacht Club. He was married June 26, 1873, to Isabel H. Bullock, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Bullock. Mrs. Bartlett died Feb. 5, 1896. Mr. Bartlett is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Edwin A. Boardman, and three sons, Matthew, A.B. 1901; Nelson Slater, Jr., A.B. 1903, and Augustus George.

1872

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*

126 State St., Boston

Louis Henry Parkhurst was born in Boston, Jan. 30, 1851, the son of Henry and Sarah (Wakefield) Parkhurst, and died at his home in Cambridge Jan. 8, 1922. His family moved from Boston to Leominster in 1861, where he attended the High School. In 1866 he went to Lima, N.Y., and studied music, but the following year determined to fit for college at Leominster and entered Amherst College in July, 1868. He left Amherst in April, 1870, and entered Harvard the following June in the Junior year of the Class. He was a member of the Glee Club, a director of the Pierian Sodality, and was chosen Class Chorister. He was ardently fond of music and at our Class dinners played the accompaniments to the Class songs, and tried with all his enthusiasm to keep alive the slight spirit of song which for a time inspired the Class. On our Twentieth Anniversary he compiled "A Few Ancient Lays" for our use. After graduation he studied music for a year or more under the direction of

Eugene Thayer, the eminent organist in Boston. For five years following he was connected with the Boston School Committee and for three years was a junior master in the Boston Latin School. He then decided to go into business, and after some experience in leather and for eight years in the piano business, he became in 1892 a partner in the banking house of Webster F. Putnam & Co., Boston, from which he retired in 1914 to give his attention to various trusts with which he was connected. He became a 32d degree Mason and was greatly interested in the fraternity in which he had held various offices. He was a member of the City Club, Boston, and while living in Dorchester was a member of the Colonial Club. He was married Oct. 8, 1874, to Anna Dwight Field, who with his son, Laurence Henry Parkhurst, Harvard, 1898, survives him.

1873

WILLIAM B. H. DOWSE, Sec.

6 Beacon St., Boston

There was a meeting of the Class at the Union Club, Boston, Jan. 12, 1922. J. F. Jackson was elected chairman and W. B. H. Dowse, secretary of this meeting. A committee was chosen to draw up resolutions on the death of Arthur Lovell Ware, the Class Secretary, and reported the following resolution: "The classmates of Arthur L. Ware wish to place on record their deep sense of loss, and their high appreciation of his services to the Harvard Class of 1873, of which he was secretary for nearly fifty years. Born May 30, 1851, he died Dec. 30, 1921. Conscientious in his performance of duty, and of sterling character, he proved himself a steady, dependable friend, brightening his relations with others by his playful humor. His letters were always charming and winning. It was characteristic of

him, that after his death, the class report for the fiftieth anniversary in 1923 was found complete almost ready for the printer. To his family we send our deepest sympathy and share with them

'Proud griefs, that walk on earth, yet gaze above,
Knowing that sorrow is but remembered love.'

TUCKER DALAND	J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN
ROBERT GRANT	JOHN MURDOCK
GEORGE H. LYMAN	DUDLEY L. PICKMAN
	Class Committee

It was voted to elect a Class Secretary, and upon vote being taken, W. B. H. Dowse was elected. — Ambrose Crosby Richardson was born at Boston, Oct. 24, 1851; he died Jan. 15, 1922, at Williamsville, N.Y. His parents were Jackson and Abigail (Crosby) Richardson. He took the A.B. degree *cum laude*, in Classics *summa cum laude*; he was the fifth scholar of the Class. In 1873 he obtained a graduate scholarship and studied for a Ph.D. degree at Harvard for a year, when he went to the University of California, where for two years he was instructor in the classical department. From that time until his withdrawal from active life in 1908 he was engaged in teaching and private tutoring in Cambridge, where he was a resident graduate for two years, and elsewhere. At various times he taught at the following institutions: temporary professor of Greek at Oberlin College, classical instructor at the Park Institute, Rye, N.Y., classical teacher in the private school of Dr. Callisen in New York, classical assistant to Professor Pennell in the Buffalo, N.Y., Latin School, and teacher of ancient languages in the State Normal School at Buffalo, a position he held for twelve years until his retirement from his profession. He was deeply interested in military matters and was charter member of a company of the National Guard, later Co. H, 74th Infantry, and was made sergeant

and drill-master. In 1892 he served actively for nine days in suppressing a railroad strike. He was promoted to sergeant-major of the 2d Battalion of his regiment and honorably discharged upon application in 1897. He also organized a troop of Boy Scouts. He took an active interest in politics and civic affairs, and in this connection was a member of the Civil Service Reform Association and one of six to organize Good Government Clubs. He was secretary for his ward in Buffalo, instrumental in introducing voting machines at elections, active in a campaign for obtaining for Buffalo a new charter on the Des Moines commission plan which was ultimately successful, induced Harvard to hold entrance examinations at Buffalo, and was interested in church settlement. He wrote frequently for the daily press upon topics of public moment, such as the ballot reform, preparedness, and in answer to pacifists. He was author of a campaign document distributed by Mugwumps, and wrote for the newspapers a description of a bicycle trip in Europe incidental to his foreign travels in 1906 and 1907. He published in *Education*, "Methods of Classical Education," and his views were substantially recommended by the Latin and Greek Conference of the National Education Association, in 1893. During the war he served for three months with the Draft Appeals Board for the Western District of New York. He was a member of the Buffalo Vocal Club, the Liberal Club, the University Club of Buffalo, the Guido Chorus, the Queen City Lodge F. and A. M., League of American Wheelmen, and the 74th Regiment Veterans Association.

1875

WARREN A. REED, Sec.

Brockton

Wallace Lowe Kimball died suddenly

of cerebral hemorrhage Dec. 7, 1921, at the Hale Hospital, Haverhill. He was the son of Leverett and Mary Lowe (Stevens) Kimball, born at Bradford, June 29, 1853. He fitted for College at Haverhill High School. After graduation he was engaged in the jewelry business at Haverhill, in the firm of L. Kimball & Son. After the death of his father he was sole proprietor of the business, but retained the firm name. He was a member of the Haverhill Historical Society, the Fortnight Club, the Whittier Club, Pentucket Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Mayflower Descendants. He was a member and constant attendant of the First Church of Christ, Bradford, in which he had been for a considerable time clerk and member of the Board of Trustees. He is survived by his wife, Mary Louise (West) Kimball. — V. Y. Bowditch has been elected medical director of the Sharon Sanatorium Corporation, and N. H. Stone has been elected secretary of the Corporation.

1876

E. H. HARDING, Sec.

6 Beacon St., Boston

Ralph Wormeley Curtis died Feb. 4, 1922, at Beaulieu, France. Son of Daniel Sargent and Ariana Randolph (Wormeley) Curtis; born at Boston, Aug. 28, 1854; prepared for College at G. W. C. Noble's School, Boston. In College he was the founder of "The Harvard Lampoon," in February, 1876. Just after graduation he went abroad, and worked in several ateliers in Paris for some years. He exhibited in the Salon and London Academy and in this country. For many years he resided with his parents in Palazzo Barbero, at Venice, and he traveled extensively in Europe and in the East. Member of the Cercle de l'Union Artistique, Paris, and of the Beef Steak Club,

London. He married Mrs. Lisa De Wolfe (née Colt) Rotch, of Providence, Rhode Island, June 6, 1897, and had three children: Sylvia, Marjorie Sargent, and Ralph Wormeley, Jr. — **Leonard Jarvis Manning** died Nov. 15, 1921, at his home in West Medford. Son of Joseph Cogswell and Rebecca Parkman Jarvis (Livermore) Manning; born at Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1856; prepared for College, — three years in George G. Carey's Private School, in Baltimore, one year in the Cambridge High School. In April, 1877, he was appointed submaster in the Medford High School. February, 1903, elected principal of Medford High School. June, 1912, resigned principalship of High School, and accepted the position of *Principal Emeritus* and teacher in the School. June 1, 1911, raised to membership in Mount Hermon Lodge of A.F. and A.M. of Medford, and, on Dec. 14, became a member of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter. Member of Massachusetts High School Masters' Association, Medford Historical Society, and Medford Unitarian Club. He was married Sept. 29, 1877, to Angeline True Clarke at Cleveland. She died July 3, 1912. — Dr. C. F. Thwing retired Nov. 11, 1921, as president of Western Reserve University, having served for thirty-one years as the head of that institution. — D. W. Abercrombie, F. C. McDuffie, and J. T. Wheelwright have been appointed a committee to act with the Secretary in matters relating to the Class, at the Associated Harvard Clubs Meeting, in Boston and Cambridge, on June 16 and 17.

1878

HENRY WHEELER, Sec.

511 Sears Bldg., Boston

Andrew Hussey Allen died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1921. He was

born at New York, Dec. 6, 1856, and was fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Andover, and after graduation studied law at the Columbia Law School. He held several offices in the Department of State until July, 1882. He was disbursing agent of the Court of Alabama Claims from 1882 to 1885, and a member of the United Board on Geographic Names from 1890 to 1905. In 1889 he became chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library in the State Department, a position which he held until 1905 when he resigned. During this period he edited the *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States*, and published various papers relating to the diplomatic relations of the United States. In 1893 he inaugurated and edited to its conclusion the *Bulletin of Rolls and Library* as a medium for publication of catalogues, indices, and important papers of the national archives. He also wrote papers on the official relations of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands, historical archives of the Department of State, methods of recognition of foreign governments and foreign states by the government of the United States, and on the diplomacy of the World War. After his resignation from the State Department he lived for a while in Cambridge, and since then has spent a considerable amount of his time in Europe and most of his winters in Washington. He was a member of the Academy of Political Science and of the New Oxford-Cambridge Club of London. He was never married.

1879

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, Sec.

10 Tremont St., Boston

Crawford has established a scholarship in memory of his son Lindsay Crawford, of the Class of '23. The scholarship will be awarded annually by the Corporation

to some student who has been graduated from the senior class at Phillips Exeter Academy and has entered Harvard College or the Harvard Engineering School. The Trustees of the Academy will nominate students to whom the aid of a scholarship is important, and the award will be made to such nominee as shall show "the greatest total promise from the joint standpoints of distinction in studies, strength of character, and vigorous health." The amount awarded will be the annual income, not exceeding \$400, of a fund of \$8000, and will be awarded to the recipient only in his Freshman year. Lindsay Crawford, '23, prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter Academy from which he was graduated in June, 1919. He was a student in the Harvard Engineering School at the time of his death, which occurred at the Stillman Infirmary in Cambridge Oct. 14, 1921. — Anthony, who has been for many years the Associate Medical Examiner for the 4th Essex District of Massachusetts, has been appointed Medical Examiner in that District. — Burr is in Paris where he and members of his family are living for the present.

1880

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*

14 Beacon St., Boston

Hon. W. S. Andrews was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York at the recent state election, in spite of opposition aroused by his decision against the state bonus law which was declared unconstitutional. Judge Andrews had served as Justice of the New York Supreme Court from 1900 until 1917, when he was removed by the Governor to the Court of Appeals which is the highest court of New York State. — Daniel Walter Lord was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, Oct. 29, 1854, and died in Portland, Maine, Jan. 20, 1922. He was the son of Daniel

Walker and Lydia (Patterson) Lord. He prepared for College at Phillips Andover Academy and at the Malden High School. He left College at the end of the Junior year to engage in business. He was for a time in the employ of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Company. In 1881 he went to Mexico and was for several years in the auditing department of the Mexican Central Railroad at Mexico City. In 1883 and 1884 he was in the employ of the Mexican National Railway, then in the course of construction, during which time he saw considerable of the country. In 1885 he returned to Boston and was employed in the auditing department of the New York & New England Railroad for the next two years. In the fall of 1887 he went to California and in the following April joined the Hemenway Archæological Expedition with which he remained until the summer of 1889 when the field work was discontinued. This expedition was in the charge of Frank H. Cushing and the work was conducted in New Mexico and included a most interesting study of the Zuni Indians. In 1893 Lord became assistant examiner in the United States Patent Office which position he continued to hold until his death. He made his home in Washington and was for a time vice-president of the Harvard Club of that city. During the past year Lord began to suffer from a weakness of the heart and finally he went to St. Barnabas Hospital at Portland where he could be near his sister. During these last weeks his mind turned constantly to his memories of his classmates and he read and re-read the recent Class Report. He was also much touched by the flowers sent him at Christmas by a thoughtful classmate in the name of the Class. Burial services were held in Portland and he was buried in the family tomb at Kennebunkport.

Lord never married. He is survived by his sister, Miss Mary P. Lord, of Portland. — **George White Merrill** was born at Methuen, Dec. 1, 1858, and died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Jan. 4, 1922. He was the son of Moses and Sarah Ann (White) Merrill. His father was for twenty-five years head master of the Boston Latin School and it was in that school that the son prepared for College. After graduating from Harvard, Merrill did some tutoring and library work and was for a time engaged in a manufacturing business. He found, however, his real vocation when he succeeded his father as clerk of the Old South Society of Boston. For twenty years he filled this office and other offices connected with the church and its activities with such faithfulness and capacity as to call for special recognition. Dr. George A. Gordon, the Minister of the Old South Church, writes of him: "Mr. Merrill was a scholar both by inheritance and by the sternest self-discipline. Accuracy was the law of his whole being, in things small and great. This excellence was the demand both of his mind and his character; it rose up out of his homage to the fact and his obligation under it. Never physically strong, he bore this limitation with quiet but unfailing courage and in his lengthened invalidism at the end of his life, this great quality showed forth as pure heroism. He combined rare gentleness with a firmness equally rare and with a reserve that was almost shyness, the capacity for much happiness in the society of friends, a capacity for the deepest and warmest affection. His reverence for goodness wherever found was the witness of his refined and lofty nature. Humor of the most delightful sort was always at hand to fill with its sunshine all his serious moods. His chief service was rendered as an official of the Old

South Church and Society in Boston. This service was abundant, unceasing, and of great value. He will be long remembered both in the Church and in the Society for his work and his high personal worth." Merrill never enjoyed rugged health, and about a year ago he began to fail gradually in strength and seemed unable to recuperate. He bore his trial of sickness with great patience and met the end with resignation. He is survived by two sisters, Miss Annie G. Merrill and Mrs. Christie M. Pingree with whom he had made his home for many years. He was unmarried.

1881

Rev. JOHN W. SUTER, Sec.

24 Chestnut St. Boston

The Fortieth Anniversary Report, after delays due to the printers' strike, appeared in the fall. The secretary asks that he be informed of any errors or omissions which may be discovered by members of the Class. — **James Bettner Ludlow**, who died a few days before our reunion in June, to which he had intended to come, had sent his contribution to the Report. It stands as he sent it, the date of his death only being added. His classmates will echo the words of the writer of a letter in the *New York Times*: "James Ludlow had a genius for friendship. His other estimable qualities, the purity and uprightness of his character, his social nature, his hospitality, his cordial greeting, his handsome personality, the fact that he was a gentleman of refinement and culture and of the best social position, would have made for him hosts of friends everywhere. But it was the quality, the character, of his friendship which was so exceptional. Apparently he kept each and every one of his friends always in mind. In the midst of a very busy life there was no exer-

tion, whether great or small, he would not make for a friend. His great delight was to try to think what would give pleasure, and, the conclusion reached, to act at once." — **George Knowles Swinburne**, who died suddenly at Rye, N.Y., July 23, 1921, while playing tennis, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 21, 1858, the son of Daniel Thomas and Harriet (Knowles) Swinburne. He entered College from the Rogers High School of Newport. His medical degree was from Columbia in 1885. In 1882 he was a student at Heidelberg, and in 1889 at Vienna. He spent his life in the practice of his profession in New York, where his abilities as physician and surgeon were well known and recognized. His devoted labors on the East Side, as surgeon to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, were untiring, and an inspiration to others. He was married in Boston in 1889 to Lena Woodward, who died in 1917. In his "life" he writes of his trips to Europe with Mrs. Swinburne, in 1913 and 1914. He was a member of the Harvard Club of New York, of the University and Century Clubs of that city, of the New York Athletic Club, and of many medical societies. — **William Binney** died suddenly at Watch Hill, R.I., Aug. 8, 1921. He was born in Hopelands, Potowomut, R.I., July 31, 1858. His father was William Binney, and his mother, before her marriage, Charlotte Hope Goddard. Binney prepared for College with a tutor, and left College at the end of our Sophomore year, receiving his degree, out of course, in 1906. He passed his life in his native state, and in the business which he entered upon leaving College, that of banker and stockbroker. He was a partner in the firm of Wilson, Slade & Co. He was married in the year of our graduation, to Harriet da Costa Rhodes, and he is survived by his wife, and two married daughters,

Mrs. Howard C. Richmond and Mrs. Barnes Newberry. There are five grandchildren. He was a member of the Hope Club, the Squantum Association, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Naval Institute. — **Boies Penrose** was the son of Richard Alexander Fullerton and Sarah Hannah. (Boies) Penrose. He was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1860, and died at Washington, Dec. 31, 1921. He was prepared for College by tutors. After graduation, he studied law in the office of Wayne MacVeagh, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, practising law thereafter as a member of the firm of Page, Allinson & Penrose. He began his political career in 1884, as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. For ten years, from 1886, he was State Senator; and from 1897 until the time of his death represented his State in the Senate of the United States. During these years he was active on the Republican National Committee, and in the National Conventions of his party. The story of his life is part of the political history of Pennsylvania and of the Nation. His relations with his classmates, whether in College or in the years since graduation, have been of the slightest, and he had never been an attendant at our Class reunions. — **Arnold Thayer**, who died in New York City, Jan. 9, 1922, was born in Brooklyn, June 25, 1858. He was the son of George Alexander and Jane (Jones) Thayer. He came to College, solitary, having been prepared by tutors, and left at the end of our Sophomore year, without having become known to many of his classmates. He entered immediately into his father's firm, which, under the name of Campbell and Thayer, was engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. Thayer became a partner in the firm in 1882, and had continued ever since in the same business. — **Howard**

Elliott continues to be a prolific writer on matters concerning the railroads. His remarks before the I.C.C., "The Railway Inquiry in the Matter of Rates, etc.," and his "Jay Cooke, Duluth, and the Northern Pacific," are interesting reading; and his address at our dinner in June, "Harvard Train 1881," has had wide circulation. — Merritt Starr published in the *Harvard Law Review* an important paper, entitled "Navigable Waters of the United States — State and National Control." — Livingstone Hunt is a rear-admiral.

1882

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

851 Marlborough St., Boston

The usual dinner was held at the Harvard Club of New York on Friday, Dec. 9, ten men being present. — The Class will celebrate its fortieth anniversary next June, and plans to have a lunch at a country club, a dinner in Boston, and possibly also a musical evening. — Dr. Homer Gage has been made a member of the executive committee of the Board of Overseers. — C. F. Mason, who has been Bursar at Harvard since June, 1888, retires from this position in June, 1922, taking a Sabbatical half-year from December, 1921. — Prof. G. L. Kittredge received the honorary degree of LL.D. on Oct. 13, 1921, from McGill University, Montreal, at the "Special convocation in connection with the centennial celebration" of the University. — Rev. J. McG. Foster on Jan. 22 resigned the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah in Boston, on the twenty-third anniversary of the date on which he became rector. He is temporarily filling the position of rector of St. Mark's Church at Washington, D.C. Last summer, during the absence of Bishop Lawrence, he represented the Bishop in the administrative work of the Diocese of

Massachusetts. — Early in January Gustavus Tuckerman took the part of Old Scrooge in the *Christmas Carol* at the Artists' Guild Little Theatre in St. Louis, and his acting was so excellent as to call forth notices of praise in the St. Louis newspapers. The coming summer will round out half a century for him as an amateur actor since the time he made his debut at Rogers Hall, Gloucester, playing the part of John Strong in the farce of *Your Life's in Danger*, and the heavy father in the play of *Beauty and the Beast*. He has acted more or less constantly through all these years, always as an amateur, but with marked talent and great success, and is well remembered by the older graduates as one of the several star performers in the admirable theatricals given by members of the Class of '82 during their College days. — J. S. Bryant has removed from Lakewood, N.J.; his present address is Carnegie Cottage, Fernandina, Fla. — Robert Cumming, who removed a year ago from his old home in Scotland to Canada, now has a position in the city auditor's office at Toronto, besides doing outside work as a professional auditor. — Prescott Lawrence, a temporary member of the Class, died Nov. 13, 1921, at Neuilly, Paris, France, after a brief illness. He came of a well-known Boston family, being son of James Lawrence ('40) and Elizabeth Prescott, and a grandson of Abbott Lawrence. He was born in Boston Jan. 17, 1861, and fitted for College at Hopkinson's private school. He left College in the spring of the Freshman year, but returned the next autumn with the Class of '83, and the following year was a special student in the Law School. But he was socially a member of '82, belonging to many of the College societies, and pulled on the Class crew in the races of our Sophomore and Junior

years. He had always been a loyal member of the Class and for many years a regular attendant at Commencement and at many of our dinners. He never followed any profession or engaged in business; he lived mostly in New York in winter and Newport, R.I., in summer, and was a great traveler and spent much time in Europe. He married, June 23, 1886, Miss Katharine Bulkeley, of New York; his wife and one daughter survive him.

1883

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.

2 Joy St., Boston

Franklin Woodruff Moulton died Nov. 26, 1921, at Wakefield, R.I., of a gradual, nervous breakdown which extended over a period of several years. The son of Francis Depau and Emma Cordelia (Robinson) Moulton, he was born Sept. 17, 1861, at New York, N.Y., and prepared for College at the private school of Chadwick and Forbes in Brooklyn, entering Harvard in June, 1879. As an undergraduate, Moulton was highly esteemed throughout the Class. His interests were wide, his sympathies warm and generous, and his friendships true and loyal. He took a keen delight in all the activities of College life, and what he undertook he carried through with more than ordinary efficiency. He handled, with a practical grasp unusual in those easy-going student days, such matters as the business arrangements for our theatrical performances in New York, and the multifarious duties connected with the office of Chairman of the Class Day Committee, upon which the success of that festival so largely depends. He was President of the *Crimson*, which he transformed from a bi-monthly to a weekly publication, involving, for a youthful editor, a good deal of careful financing and a disagreeable amount of hard work.

His slender figure, alert, eager air, charming manners and gay humor stand out vividly in many a Classmate's memory. His social affiliations were many and varied, and he was a member of the A.Δ.Φ., O.K., Δ.K.E., Z.Ψ., Institute of 1770 and Hasty Pudding Clubs. In the fall of 1883 he entered the Columbia Law School, where he graduated in 1885, and in the following June was admitted to the bar. He then entered the employ of Root & Strong, with whom he remained up to April, 1889, spending the winter of 1890-91 in Berlin, with his wife, and on his return began practice by himself at 59 Wall St., and later at 25 Liberty St., New York City, where he continued until his health began to fail, about a dozen years ago. Moulton had high ambitions, and, had his health permitted, would probably have chosen to enter public life, in which, as a man of the Roosevelt type, with his ability, courage, clear outlook and high ideals, he might have gone far. He belonged to the University, University Athletic, and Harvard Clubs of New York City, was a member of the Bar Association and the University Settlement Society. He married, on October 22, 1890, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Edith Walling Stockwell of that city, who survives him with three children: Francis Severn Moulton, 1913, Mrs. Melvin E. Sawin, and Mrs. Joseph Henry Harper. — Joseph Dorr died Dec. 15, 1921, of angina pectoris, at his residence, Hotel Charlesgate, Boston. The son of Joseph Dorr and Caroline Amelia (Humphrey) Dorr, he was born at Boston, May 21, 1861, and was prepared for College at the private School of John P. Hopkinson, '61. A Mayflower descendant on his mother's side, his Dorr ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Roxbury. His maternal great-grandfather, Col. William Turner, was an aide-de-camp on the

staff of Gen. Washington, and commanded the batteries on Dorchester Heights at the Siege of Boston. Col. Turner was a graduate of the Class of 1767, and had the honor of delivering the "first forensic disputation" at Harvard. He was the founder of Turner, Me., and an able and influential member of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, which drew up the State Constitution. What our undergraduate days would have been without "Joe" Dorr, it is impossible to imagine. With his matchless voice and his dramatic ability, he was the life of every College gathering or social club; while his handsome, rosy face, his friendly approachableness, sweetness and modesty won every heart. He moved joyously through the flying hours of mirth and pleasure, delighting in the happiness he gave and always willing to give more. He was President of the Glee Club, Manager of the Freshman Baseball Nine, and a member of the A.D., Δ.K.E., Z.Ψ., Institute of 1770, Art and Hasty Pudding Clubs. After graduation he entered the office of his father, a broker in Boston, where he remained until January, 1888, when he joined, as a partner, the newly organized firm, Soley, Gay & Dorr, Bankers and Brokers, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. On the dissolution of this firm in 1892, he became one of the Boston agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, with which he was connected for two years, and then became interested in investment bonds, with an office at 53 State St., in which occupation he continued until his death. He took a keen interest in military matters and was long a member of the First Massachusetts Corps of Cadets, taking an active part in recruiting for it during the Great War, as a member of the Veteran Association of the Corps. He belonged to the Massachusetts Sons

of the American Revolution, and to the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Massachusetts, to the Harvard Club of Boston, and for many years was a member of the Somerset Club. He married, on June 15, 1885, at Chicago, Ill., Josephine Swift, of that city, who died on Jan. 5, 1921, and is survived by two married daughters: Mrs. Ralph Harrington Doane and Mrs. William Eustis Russell. When "Joe" Dorr entered Harvard he was already a favorite among the upper classmen who had become familiar with his beautiful voice and versatile talents; and he continued to be a favorite all his life long, as class after class graduated and alumni, old and young, were added to the list of his admirers and friends. It is doubtful if any son of Harvard was ever so beloved by so many graduates, with such an intimate, personal affection. Removing to Cambridge, as he did shortly after leaving College, his home became a centre of Harvard influence whither young men resorted to taste his hospitality, to enlist his unfailing sympathy and to enjoy the musical evenings which gave such memorable pleasure, and to which his talented wife and daughters contributed so great a share. College generations came and went, but Dorr remained and welcomed, with a boyish warmth and almost fraternal affection, the sons of his old comrades and a host of newer friends. His singing and yodeling on Class Day night were as much a part of the Harvard ritual as the conferring of degrees in Sanders. He possessed the spirit of eternal youth. His sympathies were always with the young, and his outlook upon the problems of life was singularly fresh and free from the envy and selfishness of advancing years. Sorrows and troubles he had, but he bore them with a quiet optimism and a merry defiance; and death claimed him before the harmonies of his spirit

or of his voice had suffered any diminution. That gift of melody, which he poured forth so lavishly for our delight, will haunt our steps as we toil through the remaining years — sweet and clear as the note of the hermit thrush in the woods at twilight. — William Henry Aspinwall died on Dec. 27, 1921, at his home in Brookline, of pneumonia, after several years of failing health due to heart trouble and other complications. He had never fully recovered from the shock of the death, in the Great War, of his son, Augustus Aspinwall, followed by the death of his wife, in February, 1919. The son of William Aspinwall, '88, and Araxine Southgate (Porter) Aspinwall, he was born at Brookline, on Aug. 31, 1861, and prepared for College at the private school of G. W. C. Noble, '88, entering Harvard in June, 1879. Although of alert mind and excellent parts, he made no attempt to attain a high place in the rank lists. His chief interest lay in the social side of College life, and his bluff heartiness and genial humor endeared him to a close circle of friends. He belonged to the A.D., A.K.E., Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, Art and Bicycle Clubs, and to the Natural History and St. Paul's Societies. He derived great pleasure from attending Shaler's courses. After graduation he entered the office of Alexander S. Porter, Real Estate Broker of Boston, where he remained for a year, and then formed a partnership with R. S. Codman, '88, in the real estate business, under the firm name of Aspinwall & Codman, first at 7 Exchange Place, later at 50 Congress St., Boston, which association continued until his death. He was a devout Episcopalian and for many years warden of the Church of the Redeemer in Brookline, and Treasurer of St. Luke's Home. He married on June 4, 1889, at Brookline, Susan Cabot Lowell, daughter of Judge John Lowell of that place, who

died Feb. 4, 1919. Of their three children two survive him: George Lowell Aspinwall, 1914, and Lucy Aspinwall; Augustus Aspinwall, 1920, Lieut. 110th Infantry, was killed in action, Aug. 25, 1918. He was a conservative by nature, and had a tenderness for old crusted habits, traditions and customs. Positive in his convictions, he expressed them with an explosive but disarming friendliness; and although the sorrows of his later years dimmed his cheery fervor and lessened his interest in the life about him, they could not dim or lessen the affection of the many friends who loved him. — Thirty-four men assembled for our mid-winter lunch at the Harvard Club, on Jan. 14, and listened to a most enjoyable talk by the Rev. Edward Cummings, who gave us the benefit of his observations as to conditions in Europe, while abroad last summer under the auspices of the Foundation for World Peace. His vivid descriptions of the hostility and suspicion among the newly created states, and his account of personal conversations with Tardieu and other statesmen, were most illuminating.

1884

T. K. CUMMINGS, Sec.

70 State St., Boston

A new edition of "William Lloyd Garrison," by John J. Chapman, has been published recently by the Atlantic Monthly Press. A very favorable review of the book by Moorfield Storey, '66, appeared in the January issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. About April 1st there will be published, also by the Atlantic Monthly Press, a small book by Chapman entitled "A Glance at Shakespeare."

1885

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

10 State St., Boston

President V. C. Alderson, of the Colorado School of Mines, has printed

a *Résumé* for 1921 of the Oil Shale Industry, in the *Railroad Red Book*, for January, 1922, in addition to a dozen other articles in other publications. — Royal Phelps Carroll died at his home in New York, Feb. 7, 1922. He was a son of Governor John Lee Carroll, of New York, and Anita Phelps, and was born in New York City, Oct. 29, 1862. He was a direct descendant of Charles Carroll of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In College he was noted for his good voice and sang in the Glee Club and College theatricals. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, D.K.E., and Hasty Pudding Club. He was interested in single-scutt rowing and gave the Carroll Cup for competition in that sport. After graduation he traveled considerably in Japan and the East and engaged in big game hunting, a sport which he repeated many years later with his wife and daughter. On March 3, 1891, he was married at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York, to Marion Langdon, daughter of Eugene Langdon, of New York City, and had one daughter Dorothea. In 1893 he became much interested in yachting, and as owner of the sloop *Navahoe* he brought back from England the Brenton Reef Cup by defeating the Prince of Wales's Cutter *Britannia*. This interest continued for about a dozen years and he was at one time rear commodore of the New York Yacht Club. In the Spanish War he was commissioned and served as Lieutenant on the *Newark* of Admiral Sampson's fleet, in and about Santiago. He spent many summers at Newport, R.I., and maintained a home at 41 East 49th St., New York City. He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Turf and Field Clubs, the Automobile Club of America, the Metropoli-

tan Club of Washington, the Eastern Yacht Club, and other clubs. — C. G. Parker has been retained by the Shipping Board to try the litigation cases of that Board. His residence in Washington is 1735 Massachusetts Ave. — Prof. H. T. Hildreth has severed his connection with Roanoke College, Salem, Va., on account of ill health and is living in Brooklyn, N.Y. — *New Addresses*; Rev. M. Kellner, Lawrence Hall, Cambridge; Rev. E. S. Middleton, 501 Irving Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.; C. P. Robinson, Parkers' Landing, Pa.

1886

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec.

201 Devonshire St., Boston

A report of the fourteenth annual Class luncheon, held at the Harvard Club of Boston, Saturday, Feb. 18, will be given in the June issue of the *MAGAZINE*. The Class Committee has been appointed to act as a reception committee at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Boston on Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17. It is expected that accommodations for all "outlanders" attending this meeting can be provided in the homes of various Boston members of the Class. — G. G. Bradford has been made manager of the Union Safe Deposit Vaults, Boston, of which he had been sub-manager for several years. — Rev. P. R. Frothingham spoke on "The Nations at Geneva" at the Harvard Club of Boston, Dec. 14. — Walter Graham has received an appointment in the National Research Council at Washington, D.C. — Courtenay Guild was recently a candidate for election to the Governor's Council by the Massachusetts Legislature, but failed of election. — A. B. Houghton has been appointed Ambassador to Germany. His nomination was sent to the Senate on Feb. 2. — After an absence in Europe of thirty-three years, C. A. Loeser has made a visit of several months to this country.

returning to Italy late in February. His home is a villa outside of Florence. Loeser is a writer on the history of art, and is one of the most eminent authorities on Renaissance art. He has a valuable collection of ancient marbles, bronzes, paintings, and furniture, but his special possession is an extensive collection of drawings by the old masters. He has collaborated in the editing of a corpus of selected drawings by the old masters from the Florentine collections, which is the most comprehensive and the most scholarly publication in existence on the subject. — Rev. L. B. Macdonald, since 1894 minister of the First Parish Church, Concord, devoted the month of January to missionary work in Lynchburg, Va., under direction of the Unitarian Layman's League. — J. W. Riddle was appointed, in November, Ambassador to Argentina. He arrived at Buenos Aires, Feb. 5. Riddle was formerly Minister to Serbia and Roumania, and from 1906 to 1909 was Ambassador to Russia. — Odin Roberts was the delegate from the Class to the Forum of the Associated Harvard Clubs held in Cambridge on Feb. 14. — During the summers of 1920 and 1921 F. B. Taylor worked on glacial geology of Northern New York under grants from the research fund of the A. A. A. S. — Milton Latham died at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 11, 1921, after an illness of several months. He was present at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Class last June, but was in ill-health at that time. Latham was born at Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 9, 1863, the son of James Hoge and Henrietta Marshall Latham. He prepared for College at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, at a private school in New York City, and with a tutor. He rowed bow in his Class boat for four years, being captain of the Class crew in his Junior year. Although light — rowing at under 140 pounds — he was one of the best oars in College. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding, the Insti-

tute of 1770, and the Zeta Psi; of the Art Club, the Sodality and Glee Club, and the Whist Club. He roomed in Beck 48 throughout his College course. Latham was widely known among his classmates; kindly and courteous, he was universally liked and respected. After graduation he dropped his middle name "Slocum." In 1887-88 he was on a fruit ranch in California; 1888-90, in Chicago with McClung & Co., publishers; and later associated with Stuart Wyeth, '84, in the flax fibre business. After that, until 1906, he was interested in various enterprises with headquarters in New York City. In 1906 he went to Paris, living there, with his mother and sister, until the outbreak of the World War in 1914, devoting himself to the study of vocal music, art, and French literature. In 1916 he wrote to the Class Secretary: "Paris was not my permanent home and I expected to return to America in the not far distant future. This has not yet been realized, as I am still an American residing abroad, having been overtaken there in 1914 when the war started. I had discussed the possibility of war between Germany and France, but it never seemed that any nation in its sane mind could embark upon anything so gigantic and so destructive as a war between these two powers must inevitably be. Not having lived in Germany, I could not appreciate or understand its folly in its ambition for world dominion. It was evident to me that a nation so over-populated must have an outlet for its surplus population, but I fancied that by its colonies and through emigration this difficulty would be overcome. It was on the day of our return to London — Saturday, July 26, 1914, if I mistake not the date — from a charming tour in Wales and Ireland that we read the ultimatum to Serbia, and then realized the gravity of the situation. The following week in London was passed in the greatest excitement, all the more so as the

city was filling up rapidly with Americans from the Continent, the English remaining perfectly calm throughout. On the 4th of August I had the rare opportunity to sail with the two ladies in my party on the S.S. *Philadelphia*, and naturally seized it. My sister and friend were offered accommodation in the first-class cabin by a very kind chance acquaintance, and they eagerly profited by it. I myself purchased passage in the steerage, which I was lucky enough to exchange for a berth in a stateroom with three other men in the first-class cabin. We sailed for New York on the 5th of August, and our ship was the first refugee ship to arrive there. . . . Perhaps had my health been better than it was, I could have given active service to the suffering in France, but this I could n't do for various reasons, much as I admire the French and sympathize with them in their hour of greatest trial." After his return, in 1914, Latham spent his time in California, New York, and Washington, D.C. Several summers were passed in Watkins, N.Y., where his generous gifts to the Red Cross and to other good causes are warmly remembered. In 1915, while in California, he founded a department of ethical and humane education, which, under the auspices of the Oakland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, carried into churches, schools, and colleges, by means of illustrated lectures, an anti-cruelty educational campaign. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; his family on his father's side settled in East Bridgewater in 1649 on a tract of land purchased from the Indians. Latham is survived by a sister, Miss Edith Latham, of Pasadena, Cal. — **Harrison Gray Blake**, son of Ebenezer Norton and Harriet Cummings Blake, was born in Woburn, Jan. 26, 1864, and died there Jan. 26, 1922. He lived all his life in the Blake homestead in which he was born. He prepared for College at the Woburn

High School, entering Harvard with the Class of 1886. He left College at the end of his Junior year, entering the Harvard Medical School in the fall of 1885 and receiving the degree of M.D. in 1888. He began at once the practice of medicine in Woburn. From 1897 to 1911 he was Medical Examiner for the 4th Middlesex District, and was City Physician of Woburn, 1901-02. In 1912 he gave up general medical practice and became Medical Examiner for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. This work he found very interesting and of great value in medical experience. Later he resumed his general practice in Woburn. For several years past he had been in failing health, after a breakdown following a severe influenza epidemic. On Feb. 19, 1890, Blake married Miss Lizzie Batchelder Dodge of Woburn, who died about five years ago. Three sons and two daughters survive him. — **Harrison Gray Blake**, Jr., of Seattle, Wash.; **Clarence Dodge Blake**, of Woburn; **Rodney Norton Blake**, of Thetford, Vt.; **Dorothy Blake**, of Woburn; and **Mrs. Otto Schafheitliss** (**Margery Blake**), of Canning, Nova Scotia. Blake was a member of the Pi Eta Society, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Eastern Middlesex Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. Although Blake did not complete his College course, he maintained his interest in the Class, and his presence at many of the Class reunions was a matter of pleasure and satisfaction. — *New Addresses*: business, **L. L. Hight**, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; residence, **R. G. Cook**, 164 Main St., North, Canandaigua, N.Y.; **E. C. Rowse**, 5650 Bartmer Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — The Class Secretary will be glad to obtain the address of, or information concerning, any of the following "lost men": **Maurice McKim**, **John Ray Miller**, **William Horatio Miller**, **Tudor Wolcott Powers**, **John Jones Roberts**, **Edward Everett**

Rose, Percy Walker Selby, Cleveland Houghton Smith, Horace Paul Thurlow, Edward Ingersoll Wells, Harry Sumner William, William Frederick Zeller.

1888

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*

412-418 Barristers Hall, Boston

Albert Gallatin Brodhead died at Denver, Col., suddenly of heart disease Jan. 23, 1922. He had been actively engaged in coal mining in Aguilar, Col. He had lived for some years in Denver at the University Club. After leaving College on account of illness in 1887, he served for a time in the engineering department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and later returned to College and obtained his degree in 1889. In 1893 he went to Colorado where he has lived ever since. He was not married. — Walter Greenwood Forsyth died Dec. 27, 1921, at Boston. For many years Forsyth had been at the Boston Public Library in charge of the Barton-Ticknor collection. In August, 1921, he resigned that position and went to California to take up library work there. He remained only a short time and on his return undertook some special cataloguing at the Fogg Museum at Cambridge. In his profession he made a reputation for thoroughness, care, and courtesy. His classmates will remember him for his kindness and friendliness obscured somewhat by his over-modest and excessively sensitive bearing. — Herman Page has been elected president of the Province of the Pacific, one of the eight provinces created by the Episcopal Church for administrative purposes. The paper published under the auspices of the diocese over which Bishop Page presides contains a most interesting record of continuous and very active work which necessitates a great deal of travel, sometimes under considerable difficulties. — J. M. Rey-

nolds has been reelected Mayor of Meadville, Pa., for a third time.

1891

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*

14 Ashburton Place, Boston

W. M. Randol is abroad with his family for an indefinite stay. His address is Hotel Beau-Site, Cap d'Antibes, France. — H. I. Cummings is at 1619 Equitable Bldg., New York City. — W. B. Cowen is at Guardian Life Bldg., 50 Union Square, New York City. — The Secretary will be grateful for information from and concerning classmates and their sons at Harvard.

1892

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*

Andover

Charles Judson Fogg died of pneumonia Jan. 11, 1922, after a week's illness. He was born in Waltham, March 29, 1869, the son of Charles William and Esther Caroline (Galbraith) Fogg. He prepared for College at Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, and spent his Freshman year only at Harvard. Later he became secretary and director of the Waltham Trust Company, having been associated with it since its incorporation in 1903. He was married to Anna Parsons Worcester, Nov. 6, 1901, and had two sons; the older, Gilman, has received an appointment to Annapolis and will enter there next June. As boy and man he was a loyal supporter of Christ Church, Waltham, and had been for many years a vestryman. The Parish adopted the following resolution: "Christ Church Parish assembled for its annual meeting desires to spread upon its records its sense of irreparable loss in the death of Charles Judson Fogg, for many years an active and devoted member of the Parish and for the past ten years a Vestryman. Indefatigable and zealous, he evaded

no task because of its difficulty; no detail was too insignificant for his attention; no demand upon his time or strength too exacting. Ever kindly and courteous, he has departed from our midst with all men his friends because the love he bore to them was in full measure returned to him."

1893

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*

720 Tremont Bldg., Boston

A Christmas dinner of the New England Association of the Class was held at the Harvard Club of Boston Dec. 21, 1921, in honor of Classmate Gade, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General from Norway to Brazil, who was passing through town on his way from Rio de Janeiro to Christiania. — An informal meeting of the Class was held July 23, 1921, in the rooms of Prof. Lapsley at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. Present, Lapsley, Cummings, and Ware. Lapsley has now been teaching history at Trinity for seventeen years. — Ballou is contributing to the Washington papers a brilliant series of articles on the naval and aeronautical situation in this country to-day. — Binder has published "Major Social Problems," dealing with such topics as the family, eugenics, feminism, nationalism, education, etc., from the latest viewpoints. Also "Health and Social Progress," discussing health in relation to the great civilizations and to genius. — Crosby, formerly of Dover, N.H., writes from "Maple Lawn Dairy Farm," Arcade, N.Y.: "I have been here since 1914, though the family lived in Dover until last year. I have been very busy, and have succeeded in pulling through alive and keeping the farm on top. I own the Cascade Ranch in Manitoba, but have n't been near it for seven years." — Walter Howard Cushing died at Framingham Dec. 6,

1921. He was born at Medford Feb. 8, 1871, son of Henry Harrison Davis Cushing and Anna Bramhall Herriott. Fitting at the local high school, he entered Harvard in 1889 and was a regular member of the Class, graduating *magna cum laude*. Immediately afterwards he began teaching history at the Medford High School. From 1897 to 1899 he was a graduate student in history, and in the latter year received the A.M. In 1901 and 1902 he was an assistant in the same subject. The next year he was elected head master of the Framingham High School, where he remained until the close of his active career, filling the post with great success, and in his own words "devoted to raising the quality rather than the quantity of the population." About six years ago he suffered a nervous breakdown from which he never recovered. He was deeply interested in his chosen field of American history, was a member of numerous historical societies, one of the editors of the *History Teachers' Magazine*, and for many years secretary of the New England History Teachers' Association. His zeal and ability brought him a high reputation in his profession, and his fine character and sympathetic nature the affection and respect of all who knew him. Nov. 15, 1894, at Medford, he married Frances Louise Dudley, who with two sons survives him. — Charles Walter Keyes died of angina pectoris Aug. 14, 1921, at East Pepperell. He was born at Newton, the son of Henry Keyes and Emma Frances Pierce, the family being of old Vermont stock. He prepared at Hopkinson's and with William Nichols; he was a special student from 1889 to 1891, joined the Class in junior year and took his A.B. in 1893. In College he was a well-known oarsman, rowing on the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior crews. A year after graduation he be-

came secretary of the Nashua River Paper Company at East Pepperell. In 1911 he retired temporarily from business and made a trip round the world, "keeping away from tourists' routes." He afterwards returned to the same company, however, and during the Great War made guncotton there for the French army. He excelled in all outdoor sports, and soon after leaving College established the "Hillcrest Kennels" at East Pepperell, where he bred sporting dogs with much success. He was a member of many athletic and kennel clubs, and made many shooting and hunting trips. His hearty sincerity and good sportsmanship made him popular in a wide circle of friends. Aug. 21, 1912, he married at East Orange, N.J., Phoebe Everett Reynolds, who with one daughter survives him. — Kittredge has removed from "Ridgeway Plantation," Clarkton, Va., to 250 Greendale Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati. — Kline, of the U.S. Shipping Board, has removed from Philadelphia to 2033 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. — F. W. Moore has removed his residence from Cambridge to 8 Verndale St., Brookline. He continues as graduate manager of athletics. — Robey has lectured on "Causes of Heart Failure" in the public course of talks at the Harvard Medical School. — Street has given up his long-established medical practice at Shunghai, China, and settled in Los Angeles, Cal., where his office is at 523 West Sixth St., and his residence at 621 South Virgil Ave. — Trafford, vice-president of the First National Bank, Boston, has been elected a trustee of Phillips Exeter, from which he graduated in 1889.

1894

E. K. RAND, Sec.

107 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge

Over thirty members of the Class

assembled for an informal dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on the evening of Jan. 24. The speaker was A. H. Brooks, of the Geological Survey of Washington. Brooks had been prominently known before the war for his services to the Government in the development of Alaska. During the war he was Chief Geologist of the A.E.F. on Gen. Pershing's staff, with the final rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the Peace Conference in Paris he was chief of the Section of Mining and Metallurgy of the American Commission. He gave a very amusing and informing account of his experiences. — William Patrick Meehan died Dec. 18, 1921, after a long and painful illness. He was the son of Patrick and Mary (Sheehan) Meehan, of Jamaica Plain. He graduated from the Roxbury Latin High School, and from the Harvard Law School (1896). He practised law continuously in Boston, declining to be considered for appointment to various political positions. He was made Special Justice of the Municipal Court for the district of West Roxbury by Gov. McCall in 1917. He was always active in Class affairs; he was a member of the committee in charge of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. His funeral was attended by Mayor Peters and other prominent men of Boston. — At the conclusion of the Loud murder trial, in Cambridge, Jan. 26, District Attorney Saltonstall was congratulated both by the opposing counsel and by the judge in his charge to the jury on his fair and courteous conduct of the case. — A. L. Endicott has been appointed Bursar of Harvard University, succeeding C. F. Mason, '82; formal appointment takes effect on June 13. — J. D. M. Ford is Harvard Exchange Professor for the second half-year at the University of Paris, with lectures, delivered in French, in the departments of Span-

ish and English literature. He has also accepted invitations to lecture at Grenoble, Toulouse, Barcelona, Madrid, and other places. His address is 151 bis rue Saint-Jacques, Paris, V. — W. C. Bailey has been elected to the board of directors of the Sharon Sanatorium Corporation. He is spending the winter at Château d'Oex, Switzerland; address 1, Bankers Trust Co., Place Vendôme, Paris, France. — D. A. Ellis has been reappointed a member of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, which has charge of the regulation of the public utilities corporations in the State. — M. Ostheimer has resigned his position of diagnostician for the Health Department of Philadelphia; he has been connected with the department in various capacities for nearly eighteen years. He continues his private practice in the diseases of children at 2204 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia. — At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, Dec. 16, 1921, G. C. Fiske, Professor of Latin in the University of Wisconsin, delivered an address on "The Country of the Voiscians." — At the annual meeting of the American Philological Association, held in Ann Arbor, Mich., in the Christmas holidays, E. K. Rand was elected a vice-president of the Association. From Jan. 30 to Feb. 4, he delivered a course of lectures on Virgil at the University of North Carolina. — B. R. Truitt is with B. McNetton & Co., Inc., 34th St. and Broadway, New York City (Marbridge Bldg.). — E. Long's address is Lafayette Drive, Lakewood, N.J. — E. C. Cook, Professor of Mathematics at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N.Y., is director of Camp Kokosing, Thetford Center, Orange Co., N.Y. — Publications: J. D. Logan, "Love's Pilgrim — A New Vision of Love Among the Ruins, being

the pathetic story of an obscure and forlorn emigrant poet, and of the strange recovery of the most poignantly beautiful love lyric in Canadian poetry, first recounted by John Daniel Logan," Halifax, 1921; J. Underhill, "Mineral Land Surveying," Wiley, Idaho Springs, Colo.

1895

F. H. NASH, Sec.

30 State St., Boston

A. W. K. Billings is vice-president in charge of the Canadian Engineering Agency, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City. He is also construction manager for certain Mexican, Brazilian, and Spanish interests which are controlled from Toronto and London. His Mexican address is in care of the Mexican Light and Power Company, Apartado 127, Bis, Mexico, D.F. — George Crompton has been reappointed a member of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. That department controls the penal and correctional institutions of the State. — A. L. Cross has an article in the *Michigan State Bar Journal* for November, 1921, entitled "Judges in the British Cabinet and the Struggle which led to their Exclusion after 1806." — Arthur Durward reports that he gave up the profession of teaching in 1920, and since then has been engaged solely in the growing of citrus fruits. — C. M. Flandrau is a special writer and dramatic critic of the St. Paul *Daily News*. — H. F. Jenkins is editorial director for Little, Brown & Co. — A. Learoyd on July 1, 1921, was elected a vice-president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. — T. K. Lothrop is now sharing a law office at 31 State St., Boston, with Walter Austin, '87. — H. E. Lower has been appointed chief assistant in the Main Reading-Room of the Library of Congress at

Washington. — C. E. Mack has recently moved to New York City. His present address is 33 East 48th St. — P. G. Noon is now superintendent of schools for a group of towns in Vermont. He writes that he has "broken away from the city and from the grind of the city classroom," and he is glad of it. — H. H. Richardson has changed his business address from 70 Devonshire St. to 10 State St., Boston. — Owen Roberts with his family, is just starting for Peking, China, where, he writes, "we expect to live half the time for the rest of our lives." — Rev. G. T. Smart resigned from his pastorate at Newton Highlands in December, 1920. Since then he has been devoting his time to lecturing. — J. P. Sylvester has practically retired from business since April, 1920, when the manufacturing corporation of which he had been head for twenty years sold its plant. — E. H. Warren is Acting Dean of the Harvard Law School during the academic year 1921-22. — Thomas Weston has been appointed special justice of the District Court at Newton. Weston was for several years on the Newton Board of Aldermen, and has also served in the Massachusetts House and Senate. He practises law in Boston. — R. D. Wrenn is spending the winter in Florida.

1896

J. J. HAYES, Sec.

30 State St., Boston

E. M. Grossman is a member of the law firm of Grossman & Bedal, 818-820 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — Haven Emerson has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Chief Epidemiologist of the Office of the Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces where he perfected a system of keeping daily checks on all of the many contagious

diseases which afflicted the A.E.F." — S. F. Sears is a member of the faculty of Mass. Inst. of Technology; his specialty is English and History. Permanent address, care of H. B. Sears, 44 Kilby St., Boston. — *New addresses:* Dr. T. J. Abbott, 160 East 81st St., New York City. — B. S. Merigold, 950 Main St., Worcester. — Alexander Forsyth, Box 3, Fallon, Nevada. — W. H. Shedd, Pittsfield, N.H. — On Commencement Day, Stoughton 20 will be the headquarters of the Class, the same as before the 25th Reunion last June.

1897

EDGAR H. WELLS, Sec.

27 West 44th St., New York

Plans for the 25th anniversary celebration of the Class are fast maturing. The celebration itself will conform in the main to the programme followed by other classes celebrating in recent years a similar anniversary. On Sunday, June 18, services in Appleton Chapel; Monday, June 19, Field Day; Tuesday, June 20, Class Day; Wednesday, June 21, baseball game with Yale, Soldiers' Field, dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston, 7 o'clock; Thursday, June 22, Commencement; Friday, June 23, the annual boat-race with Yale at New London. Full details will be sent to the Class. The chairmen of committees so far appointed by the Class Committee are as follows: T. B. Gannett, Country Club Committee; A. H. Parker, Dinner Committee; S. W. Sleeper, Hotel Committee; W. H. Vincent, Photographic Committee; R. L. Scaife, Class Report Committee; Rev. H. W. Foote, Sunday Committee; J. L. Little, Badge and Medals Committee; Edgar Crocker, Transportation Committee; W. L. Garrison, Ticket Committee. — The anniversary fund is progressing satisfactorily as far as the total amount is con.

cerned, but on Jan. 24 there were less than 80 subscribers, out of a total number of 550 men connected with the Class. If the fund is to have its full meaning, contributions should be general, and general they undoubtedly will be when the Class realizes that the smallest contributions are acceptable. — All members of the Class who have not sent to Roger L. Scaife, 4 Park Street, Boston, their memoirs and photographs are urged to do so at the earliest possible moment. The job is a difficult one at best and the Report will mean little unless it is complete. — H. F. Bennett's address is in care of the Chicago Metal Manufacturing Co., 216 West Ontario St., Chicago. He is general manager of that company. — Ingersoll Bowditch has been elected president of the Sharon Sanatorium Corporation. — J. A. Carpenter is spending the winter in New York, where there have been numerous performances of his compositions. His address is 753 Fifth Avenue. — R. C. Chittenden is principal of the High School, Center Hanover. — F. B. Cooley is president of the New York Car Wheel Co., Buffalo, N.Y. — C. D. Drew is the principal assistant engineer, Narrows Tunnel, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City. His home address is 2 Ash St., Flushing, L.I. — Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston, has been reelected president of the Massachusetts Trust Co. Association. — J. S. Francis, S.B. '98, is engineer of appraisals for the Bell Telephone Co., 262 North Broad St., Philadelphia. — George Gleason, who is on his way back to his work in Japan under the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been kept in California by the illness of Mrs. Gleason. His address there is 745 Cowper St., Palo Alto. — W. A. Griffin, M.D. '00, has been elected superin-

tendent of the Sharon Sanatorium Corporation. — N. P. Hallowell has been elected president of the Board of Trustees of Milton Academy to succeed George Wigglesworth, '74. Hallowell has been for some time chairman of the Executive Committee of the school. — J. R. Healy's address is 95 High St., Newark, N.J. — E. J. Hylan has been elected a director of the Harvard Club of Lowell. — Charles Jenney has recently been appointed assistant manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Agency of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., with offices at 50 Congress St., Boston. — Theodore Lyman delivered the presidential address at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society in December in Chicago. The scientific papers of the late Professor Wallace C. Sabine, Lyman's predecessor in the Hollis Professorship, have been edited by Lyman and will shortly be published by the Harvard University Press. — S. J. McDonald, M.D. '01, is a visiting surgeon in the eye department of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. — H. T. Nichols is with the Tate Electrolytic Textile Processes, Inc., 45 East 17th St., New York. — The address of E. W. Rich, M.D. '00, Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U.S.A., is Station Hospital, Fort Jay, N.Y. — Daniel Sullivan is now connected with the *New York World*. — F. T. Lord is the author of "Pneumonia," published by the Harvard University Press. — H. J. Wilder, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture, is county farm adviser at San Bernardino, Cal. Citrus-growing is the principal farm industry in that district. Wilder is working coöperatively for the California State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. His address is in care of the Farm Bureau, San Bernardino, Cal.

1898

BARTLETT H. HAYES, *Sec.*

Andover

The home address of R. L. Chipman has been changed to 59 Plymouth St., Montclair, N.J. — Temporary address of C. C. Bull is 1014 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. — P. B. Sawyer has moved from Buffalo, N.Y., and is now with Hale, Waters & Co., investment brokers, 10 State St., Boston. — The address of R. B. Flershem is 221 North St., Buffalo, N.Y. — At the annual meeting of the American Red Cross, Eliot Wadsworth was elected treasurer and made a member of the national executive committee. — George d'Uzassy has been made a member of the committee, appointed by President Grossman, of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to consider and report on publicity for Harvard University. J. H. Graydon is a member of the standing committee on publicity. — Dr. H. I. Bowditch has been appointed consulting physician for children at the Sharon Sanatorium, Sharon. — The home address of R. S. Boardman is 225 Liberty St., Bloomfield, N.J.

1899

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*

84 State St., Boston

A midwinter informal dinner was held the evening of Feb. 11 to include the whole family, which afterwards attended the Harvard-Yale hockey game at the Boston Arena. — Preliminary plans are made for "fathers and sons" to attend the finals of the University Boxing Championships in Hemenway Gymnasium March 17, dining beforehand at the Varsity Club. — The Associated Harvard Clubs will meet in Boston and Cambridge June 16 and 17, and the annual spring reunion will be held June 19. June 21 a luncheon will be held for the whole

family before the Harvard-Yale baseball game on Soldiers' Field where seats will be reserved for the Class as was done last year. — C. W. Blood's law office is now 511-519 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Sq., Boston. — C. C. Butters is an accountant at 645 Tremont Building, Boston. — E. O. Childs was easily reelected Mayor of Newton for his fifth two-year term in spite of quite active opposition. — Howard Cooley and W. B. Donham spoke at the annual meeting of the Worcester Harvard Club. G. R. Stobbs was the retiring president of the Club and J. A. Denholm the incoming one. — E. E. Elder's office is now 812-13 Pemberton Building, Pemberton Square, Boston. — J. F. Perkins has withdrawn from the firm of J. M. Forbes & Co. and become a member of the firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co. bankers. His office is 53 State St., Boston. — W. L. Raymond is assistant manager of the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; James C. Howe, S. P. Shaw, Jr., and W. F. Wyeth are all vice-presidents of that trust company. — F. R. Stoddard, Jr., has been appointed Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, by Governor Miller. — H. S. Thompson has been elected president of the Harvard Coöperative Society.

1900

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*

995 Charles River Road, Cambridge

The annual Class football dinner was held at the Harvard Club of Boston Friday, Nov. 18, the night before the Yale game. About forty men were present. Among the men from a distance were Mortland and Lowery. Price, who is spending a sabbatical year at Cambridge, appeared for the first time in many years. — On Jan. 7, at Greenwich, Conn., in the

presence of hundreds of citizens of Greenwich and many visitors, the statue of Colonel Raynal Cawthorne Bolling was unveiled by his son, Raynal Carter Bolling. The bronze figure representing Colonel Bolling in uniform is the work of Edward Clark Potter. The presentation remarks were made by Julian W. Curtiss. After the unveiling, addresses were made by Major-General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, U.S.A., Governor Everett J. Lake of Connecticut, and Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation. At the foot of the statue was a wreath from the Class of 1900. In his remarks Mr. Curtiss said: "He first entered the life of our community in 1910. Mr. Bolling at once made himself an important factor in our civic life. Life to him was incomplete without public service. He was particularly active in urging good roads and pure milk supply, and in the training of the Boy Scouts. No one could come in contact with him without feeling the charm of his personality, the force of his character and impulse of his tremendous energy. From the very start of the great conflict, he saw clearly the handwriting on the wall. He not only urged preparedness for the Nation, but personally commenced to fit himself, and it was typical of the man that he selected the department in which he felt there was the greatest need, the most hazardous as well, the air service." His services to his country and his death are then described. "The curtain had fallen. The supreme sacrifice had been made. Let me repeat what has been so beautifully and truthfully said of him: 'He was a gallant soldier, a gentleman without fear and without reproach, a far-seeing patriotic American, and a much-beloved and honored citizen of the town of Greenwich.'" After speaking of Bolling's

splendid war service, General Patrick recounted how Bolling courageously met his death when he and his chauffeur stumbled into the German lines, and how he saved the life of his chauffeur, at the same time sacrificing his own. "It seems to me," said the General, "that Browning must have had men like Bolling in mind when he wrote: 'One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward.' Colonel Bolling gave his all for his country. He showed by every test that he was a man among men." Dr. Vincent said that Bolling was a gallant figure, fearless not in the sense that he did not realize danger, but that he had the will to overcome fear; that there is a great danger of overstressing self-sacrifice, but Bolling made sacrifices not consciously, but because he felt so deeply that he lost himself in causes. An excellent report of the exercises and addresses, from which the above extracts are taken, is printed in *The Greenwich Press* of Jan. 12. In memory of Bolling a mighty grove of redwoods, on the South Fork of Eel River in Humboldt County, California, was dedicated Aug. 6, 1921. It is named "Bolling Memorial Grove." In his address at the dedication, Mr. Madison Grant said, "Colonel Bolling was the first officer of rank to make the supreme sacrifice, and the circumstances surrounding his death, the story of how he refused to surrender, and fought against overwhelming odds in the shelter of a shell-hole until his pistol was empty, forms one of the stirring chapters of the Great War." — H. B. Baldwin's address is 81 Russell St., Worcester. — J. D. Barney's address is 87 Marlboro St., Boston. — F. P. Bennett, Jr.'s business address is 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston. — A. Boal has been elected president of the Harvard Club of Chicago, Ill. — J. Brewer's home address is 12

Clifton Crescent, Folkestone, England. — A. V. Brower's home address is 232 Newbury St., Boston; business address, Army Supply Base, South Boston. He is Captain, U.S. Army. — F. M. Buckland's business address is Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. — E. Cary's business address is Hanover, N.H. He is teaching at Dartmouth College. — P. P. Chase's business address is 4 University Hall, Cambridge. He is Assistant Dean. — F. W. Doherty's home address is 1249 Beacon St., Brookline. — W. F. Ellis's home address is 159 Court St., Dedham. He is a member of the firm of Whitney, Cox & Co., bankers, National Union Bank Bldg., Boston. — E. B. Hilliard, formerly superintendent of the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, N.Y., is now in charge of instruction in English at the Kent School, Kent, Conn. — R. Hunt's business address is *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, 50 State St., Boston. — R. E. Lee's home address is 137 Macdougall St., New York City. — G. E. Lentine, recently Major, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, has resigned his commission. His address at present is 22 Charles St., Dorchester. — W. Lichtenstein's home address is 122 No. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill. — H. K. Melcher's business address is Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D.C. — M. Mills's home address is 2211 Broadway, New York City. — George Nichols, who has been rear commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has been elected vice-commodore. In 1920 he sailed the *Vanitie* in her trial race with the *Resolute* to decide which boat should represent the United States in the race for *America's Cup*. — R. R. Price is doing work in the new Graduate School of Education at Harvard. His address temporarily is 18½ Autumn St., Boston. — M. Seasongood is a member of the Council of the National Civil Service

Reform League. — A. H. Shearer's home address is 297 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — W. E. Skillings is publicity and sales manager of the Belmont Stores Corporation, 370 7th Ave., New York City. His home address is 66 Clifford Ave., Pelham, N.Y. — R. W. Stone has resigned from the U.S. Geological Survey, with which he had been connected for more than twenty years, and has joined the Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey, Department of Internal Affairs, State of Pennsylvania, as assistant state geologist. His home address is 3031 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa. — J. N. Trainer, Jr.'s, business address is 280 Madison Ave., New York City. — J. J. Urich's address is 412 East Cherry St., Palmyra, Pa. — C. M. Underwood, Jr.'s, business address is 1352 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — W. G. Waitt's home address is 1538 Mars Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. — R. H. Watson has been elected president of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania. — A. J. Wile's address is care of Kanai High School, Tihue, Hawaiian Islands.

1901

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., Sec.

84 State St., Boston

Several years ago Floyd DuBois, of New York, conceived the idea of forming an "Association of the Fathers and Sons of the Class of 1901." He believed that such an association would enable sons of '01 to begin their College careers with the friendship of a number of their father's classmates and — equally important and valuable — with the help of other Class men interested in their welfare. He felt, too, that from the fathers, the boys would obtain a greater realization of their opportunities and responsibilities and would absorb from them much of the College and Class

spirit which characterizes the Class of 1901. He felt, furthermore, that such an association would mean much to the boys coming from a distance or from the smaller schools; that it would result in lifelong friendships and would benefit the fathers by keeping them young in spirit. The idea was received with great enthusiasm by the members of the Class, and a committee of six was appointed in 1920 to work out the details. This committee consisted of F. R. DuBois, J. G. Forbes, J. W. Hallowell, C. M. Locke, J. O. Procter, Jr., and L. J. Watson. Cards were sent out asking for definite information regarding sons of the Class, and a complete card catalogue of this information was compiled. From this catalogue it was found that

98 men of the Class have 1 son.....	98
52 " " " " 2 sons.....	104
15 " " " " 3 ".....	45
5 " " " " 4 ".....	20
1 member of the Class has 5 sons.....	5
<u>171</u>	<u>272</u>

or a total of 171 fathers to 272 sons. The figures on daughters are not given. If the boys matriculate as planned by their fathers their representation by classes at Harvard will be as follows:

Class of 1924	2	1931	22	1938	2
1925	2	1932	26	1939	18
1926	9	1933	14	1940	19
1927	13	1934	19	1941	8
1928	15	1935	17	1942	8
1929	15	1936	16		
1930	23	1937	24		

A glance at these figures indicates that the great body of the sons of '01 will graduate from Harvard during the years 1927 to 1937 inclusive. It will be noted also that four of the sons are already in College and that nine more will enter this fall. At a meeting of the general committee of the Class, held in November, it was felt that immediate steps should be taken to effect an organization of the sons now in College and the fathers living in and about

Boston so that it might be in smooth working order for the fall of 1922. W. T. Reid, Jr., was thereupon appointed to work the plan out and start it in operation. The first meeting was held at his house in Brookline on Friday evening, Dec. 8, 1921. At this meeting there were present the four sons of '01 now in College — Jackson Flanders, '24, Christopher P. Conlin, '24, William E. Stilwell, Jr., '25, and Oliver Shaw, '25, together with W. T. Reid, 3d, who will enter Harvard this fall. The University was ably represented by Philip P. Chase, '00, Dean of the Freshmen, and Henry Pennypacker, '88, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions. The fathers present were James Lawrence, President of the Class, F. J. Conlin and C. F. Shaw, whose sons have already been mentioned, and W. T. Reid, Jr. Other members of the Class who attended were Charles Rotch, Dr. Gerald Blake, and Irving Morse. It was aimed to make the occasion as informal and homelike as possible, and from the time the boys left Cambridge in the automobile, which was waiting for them and Dean Chase in front of Leavitt's, until they were once more back in their rooms, they were made to feel thoroughly at ease. After a few moments spent before the fire in getting acquainted, the gathering adjourned to the dining-room where Mrs. Reid and her two daughters entertained at a stand-up supper, consisting of those foods which boys away from home are known to enjoy. After supper and amid the truly College atmosphere of cigarette, cigar, and pipe smoke, Blake took possession of the piano and led off in the singing of favorite Class and College songs. Reid then outlined the purpose of the evening, enumerating the obvious advantages of the proposed association and expressing the opinion that inasmuch as the idea was a new

and wholly untried one, it would be better to start with a simple programme — which could be carried through and gradually extended — than to undertake a too ambitious one and risk a slump. Then followed valuable suggestions and comments by Chase and Pennypacker, interspersed with many amusing anecdotes and official experiences. The intimacy thus enjoyed by the boys with their official superiors made a great hit, and it was evident that the sons of '01 were deeply impressed with the hand of welcome and helpfulness that was extended to them so graciously. The fathers and other members of the Class were then heard, each adding his word of satisfaction and enthusiasm and pledging his wholehearted support to any programme that might be adopted. Conlin, speaking as a father who had not attended any of the reunions, aroused much enthusiasm when he remarked that he felt that, besides enabling the boys to meet each other, and the fathers, the association was going to enable the fathers to meet each other and that henceforth he would attend every function of the Class that he could. At this point a recess was taken while Rotch clog-danced in the style with which we are all so pleasantly familiar. The encore was followed by more singing with "Stand with Stein in Hand," "Memories," and "Stand, Stand, Stand in your Places," as the popular choices. Our sons' voices were all right too. The boys then had their say, and if any one doubts the desirability or feasibility of forming the association he should have been present to listen in. As a result of the opinions expressed the following programme for 1922 was unanimously endorsed.

1. That an "Association of the Fathers and Sons of '01" should be formed.
2. That the sons now in College, together with

those who are to enter this fall and who live near enough, shall arrange to meet together for luncheon on some Saturday in the spring and attend some athletic event on Soldiers' Field afterwards.

3. That the sons now in College shall attend the next Class function so as to get acquainted with the fathers.
4. That there shall be only one association which shall include every son in Harvard, instead of having, as has been suggested, separate associations within each Class.
5. That a complete list of the sons of '01 be filed with the Dean of Freshmen so that he may know who they are and be enabled to communicate with a standing committee of fathers — in case such necessity arises.
6. That the question of some sort of unobtrusive insignia be investigated with a view to adopting something of the sort.
7. That a suitable stationery be provided for purposes of correspondence.
8. That a brief pamphlet be prepared to be sent to every prospective member of the Freshman Class who is a son of '01, containing helpful suggestions as to desirable rooms, eating-places, customs, etc.
9. That incoming sons be notified that the sons of '01 in College and the committee of fathers stand ready to be of any possible service to them.
10. That as soon as College has opened, a meeting — perhaps a dinner — shall be called of all the sons of '01 for the purpose of getting acquainted, exchanging addresses, and of getting together.
11. That the future plans of the association shall be worked out as occasion demands and on a practical basis.
12. That the date for the annual meeting at which officers shall be elected be left until it can be found when such a meeting can most advantageously and conveniently be called.

After the discussion had ended, the four sons retired to an adjoining room to elect officers. As a result Oliver Shaw, '25, our Class Baby, was unanimously elected President, and Wm. E. Stilwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen Secretary. No other officers were considered because, as Flanders and Conlin said, "There must be some privates as well as officers." In case of need, they wisely decided that they could increase the number of officials later. After brief and happy speeches by Shaw and Stilwell, the meeting broke up with the singing of "Fair Harvard." Morse and Jim Lawrence then inaugurated the alliance by taking

the boys and our Faculty guests home. — The fall dinner of the Class was held at the Boston Art Club on Friday evening, Nov. 18, 1921. About seventy-five men were present from Boston, New York, and many New England, Central, and Western places. After a simple but delightful dinner and some speeches, particularly as to the Harvard and Yale football prospects, an excellent show was presented and many of the good old Class, College, and football songs were sung. The dinner was a great success, a fitting sequel to our twentieth reunion and preliminary to our twenty-fifth to follow in 1926. — The Sixth Report, which follows our twentieth anniversary of last June and takes the form of an address list with a necrology and geographical distribution, is ready for distribution to the members of the Class. — N. H. Batchelder is a member of the committee appointed by the Associated Harvard Clubs to consider the matter of the relationship of secondary schools to the University. He is the head master of Loomis Institute in Connecticut, and has spoken at a number of the New England dinners of the Harvard Clubs recently. — H. R. Brigham is chairman of the Housing Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. — G. C. Clarke, Jr., is a member of the committee of the New York Harvard Clubs to arrange for the annual dinner. — S. S. Drury, director of the Harvard Alumni Association, is to be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the New York Harvard Club. — S. H. E. Freund is special counselor for the United States Shipping Board. — R. S. Greene, a member of the China Medical Board (Rockefeller Foundation) of Peking, China, is at the present time on his way to the United States. His address is, care of Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York

City. — J. W. Hallowell is chairman of the committee created to meet the unemployment situation in Massachusetts. His address is 84 State Street, Boston. — R. H. Howe, Jr., has been appointed supervisor and director of rowing at Harvard. — C. W. Jaynes presided at the dinner given at the Harvard Club of Connecticut to Captain Buell of the Harvard Football team. — Col. Van R. C. King was awarded the Distinguished Service Order by the British Government. — W. H. McGrath is vice-president of the Harvard Club of Seattle. — J. L. Ransohoff is one of the directors of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati. — W. T. Reid, Jr., is treasurer of the Harvard Alumni Association. — Major G. C. Shattuck was awarded the Distinguished Service Order by the British Government. — Major C. J. Swan, Commander of the Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, was one of the presiding spirits at the dinner given at the Harvard Club of Boston to the victorious football team, and also at the dinner given by the friends and associates of Governor Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts. — W. B. Swift has recently returned to Boston from Evanston, Ill., where he was giving a course of lectures on Speech Correction at Northwestern University. — Lucius Wilmerding is a member of the committee of the Harvard Club of New York to arrange for the annual dinner. — G. E. Behr, Jr., is at 143 West School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. — L. H. Bonelli, Jr., is living at 58 Lancaster Terrace, Brookline. — Waddill Catchings is living at Camp Menowa, Lake Placid, N.Y. — S. G. Davenport is living at 260 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada. He attended the dinner given recently at the University Club in Montreal to Dean Fenn of the Harvard Divinity School. — Herman

Eberhardt's address is 289 Ross Street, Portland, Oregon. — D. D. Evans is living in Milton. He is associated with the Dwinell-Wright Co., 311 Summer Street, Boston. — A. H. Kintner is vice-president of the Industrial Engineering Corporation of America, 114 Liberty Street, New York City. — J. R. Locke's address is 179 State Street, Portland, Maine. — W. G. Quincy's address is, Harvard Club of New York, 27 West 44th Street, New York City. — J. W. Scott is associated with Frank P. Deering in the practice of the law in San Francisco, Cal., at 14 Montgomery Street under the firm name of Myrink, Deering & Scott. — T. H. Sweetser is associated with Henry Knott, Inc., advertising and merchandising, at 739 Boylston Street, Boston. — R. H. Watson is general superintendent of the Ford Blast Furnace, Dearborn, Mich. This furnace holds three world's records for production. — C. D. Daly has written a book on "American Football." This book is published by Harper & Bros. and sets forth the fundamental principles of the game, its science and strategy, methods of teaching players, aerial football, including the theory and execution of the forward pass. — Robert Edwards is publishing regularly *The Quill*, otherwise known as "Bobby Edwards' Magazine." — Ten poems by Robert Frost are included in the "Anthology of Magazine Verse" for 1921. They are as follows: "Blue Butterfly Day," "The Census Taker," "A Brook in the City," "A Hillside Thaw," all from the *New Republic*; "The Onset," "Snow Dust," "Misgivings," "A Star in a Stone Boat," all from the *Yale Review*; "The Need of Being Versed in Country Ways," from *Harper's Magazine*; and, "The Aim was Song," from *The Measure*. — L. C. Marshall is publishing "Readings in Business Administra-

tion," University of Chicago Press. — P. H. Moore has published a number of articles in *Field and Stream*, *Forest and Stream*, *Motor Boat*, *Outing* and other sporting papers, including "After Thoughts on International Races," *Motor Boat*, Oct. 10, 1921; "Illustrating the Timidity of the Nova Scotia Bear," *Field and Stream*, Nov., 1921; "With Gun and Grin in Canada," now being published in England, and numerous sonnets and poems.

1902

BARRETT WENDELL, Sec.

44 State St., Boston

Mail recently sent to the following 1902 men at the addresses given has been returned marked "Unclaimed"; Dr. Patrick F. Butler, 520 Beacon St., Boston; Ernest H. P. Grossman, Simmons College, Boston; Herbert J. Wiswell, 63 Melcher St., Boston; Robert Roughan, 16 City Square, Charlestown; Arthur S. Bailey, 86 Commons Street, Watertown.

1903

• ROGER ERNST, Sec.

60 State St., Boston

G. A. Barrow, while still retaining his parish in Chelsea, is also lecturer this year in theology at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. — Walter C. Brooks's permanent address is South Woodstock, Vt. — Walter Clarkson is now with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 85 Devonshire St., Boston. — M. M. Lemann's business address is now Carondelet Building, New Orleans, La. — P. B. Olney, Jr., has resigned as Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He will continue the general practice of the law, especially the trial of cases. — W. S. Sugden is counsel for and director of the Wiser Oil Company and various

other corporations engaged in the oil and gas business near Sistersville, W. Va.

1904

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*

711 Barristers Hall, Boston

An informal reunion of about fifty-two '04 men took place the night before the Yale game at the Harvard Club, Boston. The committee in charge consisted of H. L. Brown, chairman, R. H. Gardiner, Jr., Ralph May, James Jackson, Fred Holdsworth, Payson Dana, and E. C. Johnson. There were present many men who had come some distance to attend the game. Informal discussion was held after the dinner and it was voted to hold a meeting in March, the exact date to be announced later, and also that the Class would have two regular Boston get-togethers, one on the day of the Harvard-Yale baseball game when the Class will have luncheon together and go out to the game *en masse*, and the other the night before the Princeton or Yale game, whichever happens to be the home game. — La Rue Brown, representing the United States Government, is appearing before the Supreme Court at Washington in the matter of the suit brought by the Government for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company. — W. E. Maddock is taking graduate work at Leland Stanford University and his new address is 660 Waverly St., Palo Alto, Cal. — R. R. Alexander has resigned as trust officer of the Cleveland Trust Company, and formed the R. R. Alexander Company to deal in investment securities. Present address, 1017 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. — B. S. Herkimer and W. M. Weis have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Herkimer & Weis with offices at 25 West 43d St., New York City. — M. F. Perkins is at

present American Consul-General, with headquarters at Shanghai, China. — Professor Osborne John Peter Widtsoe died March 13, 1920, at Salt Lake City, Utah. At the time of his death he was head of the Department of English at the University of Utah.

1905

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*

114 & 116 East 25th St., New York City

Please note that your secretary's address is now 114 and 116 East 25th St., New York City. — Dr. Leo Mayer, who was among the missing men, is at 140 West 79th St., New York City. — Every effort is being made to reduce the list of missing men as much as possible. Mail sent to the latest known addresses of the following has been returned. Information about them will be gratefully received: Edward Francis Allen, James Robert Barclay, Andrew Edward Bennett, William Babcock Brigham, William Henry Dooley, Gail Sebastian Nice, Victor Oscar Pfeiffer, John Abraham Powelson, James Arthur Reeves, Benjamin Franklin Sherman, Charles Huntington Starkweather, Jr., Chauncey Stoddard, Frederick Johnston Sullivan, John Williams Taylor, William Harry Hazzard White.

1907

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*

15 Exchange St., Boston

R. O. Brackett, of Marblehead, was elected national vice-commander of the American Legion, representing the navy, at the National Convention recently held at Kansas City. During the war Brackett was a Lieutenant-Commander, U.S.N.R.F., and was for a time in command of the U.S.S. *Lake View*. — E. J. David is with Leslie Judge Co., publishers, West 43d St. and 11th Ave., New York City. His home address is 119 Lincoln St., Passaic,

N.J. — G. T. Sugden's address is in care of Westerman & Co., Inc., Lockport, N.Y. — S. H. Newhall is head of the Latin Department, Haverford High School, Haverford, Pa. He has taught at Phillips Exeter, at Hill School, and for the last five years at Highland Park, Ill. — W. C. Ryan, Jr., for eight years with the U.S. Bureau of Education at Washington, D.C., and since May, 1920, educational editor of the New York *Evening Post*, is Professor of Education at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. He will continue to write on educational topics for the *Post*. — J. K. Stone's address is care of Brumley, Chamberlain & Co., 21 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 21 Monmouth Court, Brookline. — G. F. Greene's address is now 91 Marion St., Brookline. — John Cuniff's address is now 210 West 44th St., New York City. — W. L. Scanlan's address is 65 Hanover St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — R. E. Gish is with the Southern Oil Corporation, 35 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. — R. DeB. Flint is now at Congress Square Hotel, New York City. — Capt. S. H. Ackerman, M.C., is stationed at 3d Corps Area Training Center, Camp Meade, Md. — A. B. Brooks was admitted to the firm of Meredith & Grew, 40 Central St., Boston, Jan. 1, 1922. — W. A. Sturgis is vice-president of Smith, Sturgis & Moore, Inc., advertising agents, 1463 Broadway, New York City. — Dean Hall has resigned from the Army, and is New York manager of Industrial Engineering and Accounting Associates, 15 Park Row, New York City. — F. E. Davis's address is care of the Beaver Board Companies, Buffalo, N.Y. — C. F. Usher is with George S. Holmes Co., 640 W. 44th St., New York City. — H. S. Vanderbilt has been elected commodore of the New York Yacht Club to succeed J. P. Morgan, '89, who has been commodore since

1915. Vanderbilt is the owner of the schooner-yacht *Vagrant*. He has been for several years vice-commodore of the club. — The address of Henry LeMoyné is Box 205, Hailey, Idaho. — Three poems by J. G. Fletcher are included in the "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1921." They are: "The Wandered," from *The New Republic*, and "The Silence" and "The Stevedores," from *Poetry*. — A. C. Comey has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects. — A. F. Hurlburt, A.M. '18, is professor of Romanic Languages and Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. His home address is 3711 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

1908

GUY EMBERSON, Sec.

31 Nassau St., New York

The New York Association of Harvard 1908 is holding get-together luncheons at a downtown restaurant every Thursday until April 27, the idea being that it will be very much easier for the men to meet in this manner than at smokers in the evenings. The winter season is such a busy one, and so many of the men do not live in the city proper, that a really well-attended smoker is difficult to arrange. The first luncheon, which was held Jan. 26, was a highly successful affair and a representative group of New York 1908 men put in their appearance. — W. W. Faunce is now connected with Stroud & Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. — Hamilton Hadden has been appointed manager of the New York office of the First National Company of Detroit, 59 Wall St., New York City. — George Mixer has changed his business address to 305 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. The firm he is with is the American Balsa Company.

1909

F. A. HARDING, Sec.

52 Fulton St., Boston

Maurice Adelsheim's address is 1521 West 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn. He is associated with S. Jacobs & Co., jewelers, of Minneapolis. — E. S. Allen is Associate Professor of Mathematics at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. — A. C. Brodeur, whose name was omitted from the Decennial Report, is at present in Norway engaged in research work. He may be addressed at 8 Mill St., Westfield, and mail will be forwarded. — E. H. Bonsall, Jr., is superintendent of Young People's Work for the Pennsylvania State Sunday-School Association, with offices at 1511 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. — D. F. Butler is in insurance at 40 Central St., Boston. Residence, 4 Central Ave., Cambridge. — P. N. Case is advertising manager of the Fafnir Bearing Company of New Britain, Conn. His permanent address is Round Hill, Springfield. — J. P. Crocker's residence is 226 Clifton St., Malden. He is with the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. at Malden. — E. M. Evarts is practising law with offices in the Woolworth Bldg., New York City. — E. L. Farrell is with the Schumaker Santry Co., engineers, 141 Milk St., Boston. His residence and permanent address is 537 California St., Newtonville. — C. A. Fitzgerald's address is 46 Arlington St., Chicopee Falls. — C. S. Hadley is practising law with Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St., New York City. Residence and permanent address, 30 West 44th St., New York City. — R. G. Haines is in the sugar business at Bayamo, Cuba. Home address 141 Main St., Westhaven, Conn. — W. A. Hanson is Superintendent of Schools, New London, Conn. — O. B. Harriman is now attached to the U.S. Embassy at London. — J. B. Hebbard is head master of the DeWitt Clinton School, 210 Newbury St., Boston. — R.

S. Hoar is assistant to the secretary of the Bucyrus Company, South Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of excavating machinery. He lives at 715 Hawthorn Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. His book, "A Course in Exterior Ballistics," has been published recently by the Ordnance Dept., U.S.A. — C. B. Huntress is director of Earl Godwin, Inc., 912 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C. — G. J. Levy is a leather merchant at 207 Essex St., Boston. — L. M. Pitman's address is 120 Broadway, Everett. — W. L. Remick is teaching in the Mining Department of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. His address is 5316 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. — L. R. Ripley is building wood-splitting and sawing machines at Harvard. — M. D. Robinson is vice-president of T. C. Desmond & Co., Inc., building contractors, 26 Beaver St., New York City. — T. S. Sampson is manager of the Maryland Casualty Co., 111 Milk St., Boston. Residence, 214 Bay State Road. — R. B. Sanders's address is Fern-Dell Farms, Oneida, Wis. — G. G. Stearns's address is Sumner, Wash. — C. F. Stevens is secretary of the Stevens Hardware Co., Oneonta, N.Y. — A. W. Stickney is a mining geologist; address, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2, England. — Armitage Whitman, M.D., is an assistant surgeon at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York City, and a member of the advisory council to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. — M. H. Whitney is with the Keith Car Mfg. Co., of Sagamore. Permanent address, Sandwich. — O. G. Wood became a partner in Estabrook & Co., bankers, 15 State St., Boston, on Jan. 1, 1922.

1913

WALTER TUTTS, JR., Sec.

50 State St., Boston

E. B. Allen's address is 820 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — L. E.

Barber is teaching French and English at LaVerne College, LaVerne, Cal. — Ralph Beatley is at 86 Livingston Ave., Yonkers, N.Y. — G. H. Bigelow is director of Industrial Health at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. — J. M. Bullard, LL.B. '15, is associated with William W. Crapo, law '54, Charles W. Clifford '65, Henry H. Crapo, '83, Oliver Prescott, '89 and John H. Clifford, '02, counselors at law, under the firm name of Crapo, Clifford, Prescott & Bullard, New Bedford. — R. H. Burrage is living at 24 Prescott St., Cambridge. — C. J. Chamberlin's address is 86 Sparks St., Cambridge. — Thomas Coggeshall is in the department of personnel and organization of the Bankers Trust Company, Paris, France. — G. C. Cutler, Jr., LL.B. '16, has become a member of the firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, and Farley, lawyers, 84 State St., Boston. — R. W. Eckfeldt is living at 15 Walker St., Cambridge. — B. A. Edwards is associated with Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China. — S. A. Eliot, Jr., is editor of *Little Theatre Classics* — short, classic plays suitable for production in the "little theatre" — Little, Brown & Co., publishers. — R. T. Emery's address is 5052 Ivanhoe Ave., Detroit, Mich. — Nevil Ford has become associated with the First National Corporation, in their Boston office, 30 Federal St., Boston. — W. K. Green is director of Amherst College Observatory, Amherst; home address, 8 Snell St., Amherst. — John Hornicek sailed for France Oct. 12, 1921, to spend a year in travel and study in France, Germany, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. — T. A. Jenckes, Jr., Dec. 1, 1921, became associated with his father, Thomas A. Jenckes, in the general practice of law at 916 Turks Head Building, Providence, R.I. — A. C. McGiffert, Jr., has been elected a

director of the Harvard Club of Lowell. — A. P. McMahon's address is 12 East 9th St., New York City. — J. T. Marshall is connected with the James B. Welsh Realty & Loan Co., 201 Lothrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; home address, 404 Schaefer Ave., Kansas City, Mo. — J. J. Minot, Jr.'s, home address is 229 Marlboro St., Boston. — N. E. Paine, Jr.'s, address is Greenwood Inn, Evanston, Ill. — R. B. Romaine has recently been appointed assistant counsel, U.S. Shipping Board, and a special assistant in admiralty to the U.S. Attorney for the District of New York and New Jersey; office, 45 Broadway, New York City. — H. J. Smith's address is 3000 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. — J. W. White, M.D. '17, is in charge of the orthopedic service at the Chelsea Naval Hospital. He has also received an appointment as graduate assistant in orthopedic out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. — J. D. Adams is living at 43 West 52d St., New York City.

1914

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.

Chestnut Hill

J. C. Manry is working for the World's Student Christian Federation. He is now traveling in Poland after spending some time in Berlin. He will get home in June when his address will be care of American Committee of Ewing Christian College, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. — E. B. Putnam's address is 1026 Spruce St., Philadelphia. — J. E. Davis is practising law at Court Sq. Bldg., 31 Elm St., Springfield. — Wayne Wesman is with Henry W. Savage, Inc., real estate, 10 State St., Boston. — Isaac Witkin's address is 27 Otsego Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. — A. M. Hay is with Minot, Kendall & Co., 13 Congress St., Boston. — Edward Streeter has

recently written "Beany, Gangle-shanks, and the Tub." — Emmet Carver is teaching chemistry at the University of Illinois. — S. B. Allen is executive clerk to the Board of Selectmen of Framingham. — J. V. Fuller is doing private research work in history in Washington, D.C. — R. A. Powers is president of the Robertson Paper Co. at Montville, Conn. — Louis Curtis, Jr., is now a partner of Brown Bros. — H. W. Birch is a salesman for Birch Bros., Somerville, textile machinery. — C. A. Connor is an instructor in mathematics and director of athletics at Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N.Y. — Jos. Lorenz is practising law with Lorenz & Lorenz, 2 Rector St., New York City. — E. F. McLaughlin is traveling for Morris & Co. in Central and South America.

1916

WELLS BLANCHARD, *Sec.*

126 State St., Boston

Any one having information about any of the following "lost" men is requested kindly to communicate with the Secretary: Joel Dibble Austin, Elias Harold Bashor, Samuel Jacob Beck, Samuel Nathaniel Behrman, Harold Bertrand Bennison, Herman Bertram Dine, Joe Vern Cummins, Joseph Story Forrester, Jr., Frank Wellington Gilcreas, John Oliver Johnstone, Richard Stuart Cutter King, Hugo Auston Leander, Harry McGregor-Norman, William John Mahoney, Jr., David Jacob Margolis, Kirk Platt Meadowcroft, Roscoe Winthrop Nelson, Harold Brown Norris, Rudolf Alfred Piel, Livingstone Porter, James Gregory Prout, Lyman Quincy, Phillips Hayward Raymond, Ulmont Rees, Daniel Sagor, Benjamin Charles Louis Sander, Jacob Bernard Shohan, Charles Francis Stearns, Jr., Sidney Edwin Stuart, Jr., Marion Baldur Sulzberger, William

Wales Tuttle, Donald Joseph Wallace, Shepard Wright, Joseph Francis Zebrowski.

1917

EDWARD A. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

65 Sparks St., Cambridge

Plans are under way for the reception of men of the Class of 1917 who are planning to attend the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Boston, on June 15, 16, and 17. The Secretary will be glad to receive the names of those members of the Class living in or near Boston who are willing to entertain out-of-town members as their guests at this time. The Class Committee will appoint a Reception Committee to manage Nineteen-Seventeen's share in this reunion very shortly.

1918

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, JR., *Sec.*

B-32 Standish Hall, Cambridge

G. M. Mazer is an assistant in the Department of Classics, University of Illinois, where he is also a candidate for the doctor's degree. — H. A. LaTour has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Associated Graduate Students of the New York University School of Business Administration. — E. P. Perkins is a student in the New York University School of Business Administration. — K. O. Myrick is a master at Dummer Academy, South Byfield. — A. R. Martin is manager of the New Orleans office of the Ferry-Hanley Advertising Co. — C. B. Balch is with G. S. Tiffany & Co. Inc., cotton brokers, 220 Devonshire St., Boston. — R. C. Schimmel is teaching at DePauw University. His address is 303 Seminary St., Greencastle, Ind. — H. J. Fisher is a chemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven, Conn. His address is 250 Crown St., New Haven. — F. A. Hill, 2d, is an engineer with the Hill Engineering Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. —

Casimir de Rham is advertising manager and a member of the board of directors of the Durham-Duplex Razor Co., 190 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, N.J. — W. B. Southworth is now Secretary of the United States Embassy at Mexico City. — L. M. Swope is a student at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. His address is 645 North 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa. — E. C. Brown is an instructor in mathematics at the University of Maine. His address is 53 Bennoch St., Orono, Me. — H. H. Tewksbury is secretary to the American Commercial Attaché of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. His present address is Horter Building 311, Obispo 7, Habana, Cuba. — Thacher Nelson is in charge of the printers' service department of the Arnold-Roberts Co., paper merchants, 188 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 3 Fisher Ave., Newton Highlands. — C. S. Nickerson is in the purchasing department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston. His home address is 37 Birch St., Cliftondale. — A. L. Whitman is in the department of development and research of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. His address is Box D, Shippensburg, Pa. — E. M. French's address is 1200 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — H. G. Simonds's address is 16 Warren St., Brookline. — A. H. Hayden's address is Hogshire Building, Newport News, Va. He is with the International Mercantile Marine Co. — E. H. Page is with the South Leather Co., 143 South St., Boston.

1919

GEORGE A. BARCLAY, Sec.
60 Brattle St., Cambridge

If any member of the Class has failed to get his copy of the Class Directory published last fall, or desires another copy, he should write to the Secretary at the above address. Plans for the Triennial Reunion in June are coming

on apace. Beginning in February, every man in the Class will be sent monthly a copy of the Class paper, *The Nineteen-Nineteenth Hole*, which will keep him informed of the progress of the arrangements. — The following changes of address, etc., are reported: N. C. Baker is with Harris, Forbes & Co., investment bankers, New York City. His home address is 378 Charlton Ave., So. Orange, N.J. — A. R. Blodgett is with the Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham. — R. E. Burdett is with N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising, Philadelphia, Pa. His home address is 408 Oak Lane, Wayne, Pa. — J. J. Caffrey is with the Equitable Life Insurance Co., Boston. — R. S. Clapp is with the Puget Sound Light & Power Co., Seattle, Wash. His address is 810 East John St., Seattle. — W. H. Coburn is in the Chicago office of Wellington, Sears & Co., of Boston, manufacturing agents. — B. B. Coyne is an instructor in chemistry at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University. His address is 2022 East 107th St., Cleveland, O. — A. F. Cummings is with E. T. Slattery & Co., Tremont St., Boston. — L. Dennis was appointed second secretary of the U.S. Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, on Aug. 31, 1921. — R. G. W. Donaldson is teaching Latin and French at the Hollis, N.H., High School. — H. P. Edwards is with the National Life Insurance Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston. — F. T. Fisher's address is 56 West 11th St., New York City. — M. Fryfield is sales manager of the Boreal Chemical Products Co., 170 5th Ave., New York City. — M. M. Goodhue is with Thomas G. Plant & Co., shoe manufacturers, Jamaica Plain. — J. D. Hale's address is 700 University St., Montreal. — J. J. Healy is with the Merrimac Chemical Corporation, Woburn. — R. G. Hooke and A. R. Nelson

are with the Public Service Electric Co., Newark, N.J. Hooke's address is 84 Mt. Pleasant St., Newark. Nelson's address is 228 Christiana St., Brooklyn, N.J. — G. Hubbard's address is 60 West Cedar St., Boston. — J. D. Hutchinson represents Bird & Co., manufacturers of heavy papers, roof coverings, etc., at Auburn, N.Y. His address is 7 Tuxill Sq., Auburn. — R. E. Jackson is with R. H. White & Co., Boston. — A. D. Kelso is with the American Glue Co., 121 Beverly St., Boston. — F. Knoblock is assistant to the president of the Sea Sled Co., West Mystic, Conn. His address is 41 High St., Mystic. — K. H. Lanouette is with the Bay State Cotton Corporation, Newburyport. — R. McA. Lloyd is with the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York City. His address is 472 West 24th St., N.Y. — D. E. Lynn is with the Guaranty Trust Co., Fifth Ave., New York. — F. L. E. Nosworthy is with Lever Bros. Co., soap manufacturers, Cambridge. His address is 16 Ash St., Cambridge. — F. W. Rice is with Watkins & Co., bonds, Boston. — P. W. Rice is teaching English at Syracuse University. His address is 766 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. — C. A. Rupp has been appointed an American fellow by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium and is studying in Brussels where his address is care of C.R.B. Educational Foundation, 41 Bischoffsheim. — A. I. Smith's permanent address is 151 East 19th St., New York City. He is with W. J. Minsch & Co., 115 Broadway, New York. — R. E. Snowman is in the credit department of Morimura, Arai & Co., raw silk importers, 44 East 23d St., New York City. — D. C. Stanley is with the Safe-Cabinet Co., 16 East 40th St., New York City. — H. H. R. Thompson's address is 84 Elm St., Worcester. — W. S. Thurber is with

Aldis & Co., real estate, 247 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. — N. E. Waldman is with W. C. Langley & Co., investment bankers, 115 Broadway, New York City. — B. L. Wells is with Stephen M. Weld & Co., cotton merchants, 82 Beaver St., New York City. He is now abroad in the interests of the firm. — H. O. Wendt is assistant traveling auditor with C. H. Tenney & Co., Devonshire St., Boston. — H. K. White is in the marine insurance department of the United Fruit Co., 131 State St., Boston. — F. B. Whitman is with the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R.R. Co. His address is 1832 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. — T. G. Wilder is with the Bankers Trust Co., Place Vendôme, Paris, France. — C. F. Zukoski is practicing law in the office of Bryan, Williams & Cave, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. The following men are in the first year class of the Harvard Law School: H. H. Fein, J. M. Langenthal, J. W. Lowes, J. F. Noxon.

1920

FIFTELD WORKUM, Sec.
44 Brattle St., Cambridge

C. M. Jones is with the Watertown National Corporation, Watertown National Bank Building, Watertown, N.Y. — J. D. Evans is teaching Latin in the Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City. His address is 21 Claremont Ave., New York. — C. S. Joslyn is studying at the London (England) School of Economics. His address is 13 Micklenberg Sq., London, W.C. 1. — R. L. Potter is with the Harvard Trust Co., Cambridge. — A. E. Raymond is with the Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, Cal. — I. C. Ruhman is a textile chemist with the Arnold Print Works, North Adams. — The address of M. T. B. Spalding for 1921-22 is 14 rue Cortambert, Paris, France. — R. C. Terry is in the bond department of the Boston Office, 111 Devonshire St., of the

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. His home address is Fearing Rd., Hingham. — W. V. Daugherty's address is in care of the Nash Motors Co., Milwaukee, Wis. — J. W. Glynn, Jr., is a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University. His address is 59 Perkins Hall, Cambridge. — R. G. Ladd is with Lybrand, Ross & Montgomery, accountants and auditors, 261 Franklin St., Boston. His address is 62 Gorham St., Cambridge. — Burnham Lewis's address is 762 Washington Ave., Dunkirk, N. Y. — W. W. Caswell, Jr., is in South America for the First National Bank of Boston. During the next two years his address will be in care of First National Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentina. — M. E. Curti is teaching history and political science at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. — S. M. Pollack is a chemist with the Lorgan, Johnson Co., bakers' supplies, etc., Boston. — J. L. Rochester is chief inspector at the Atlas Crucible Steel Co. His address is 745 Washington Ave., Dunkirk, N.Y. — R. W. Shaw's address is Lincoln College, Oxford, England. — R. G. Phemister is with the A. Storrs & Bement Paper Co., paper merchants, Federal St., Boston. His home address is 28 Pine St., Belmont. — F. K. Bullard is with Farrish & Co., Boston, dry goods commission merchants, 83 Worth St., New York City. — C. L. Muller is with William Schall & Co., San Juan, P. R. — H. W. Harris, Jr., is on the staff of the *Boston Globe*. — F. F. Williams is teaching in the Norwalk, O., High School. — H. B. Van Fleet has been awarded a Baldwin Fellowship in the Graduate School of the University of Cincinnati. — O. G. Peterson is teaching economics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. — R. W. Emmons, 3d, has become a member of the firm of Wm. A. Russell & Bros., 50 State St., Boston.

NON-ACADEMIC

Medical School

M.D. 1854. John Freeman Butler, the oldest physician in Cheshire County, N.H., died Nov. 30, 1921, at Keene, N.H. He was ninety-one years of age. A veteran of the Civil War, he was in active practice for more than sixty-five years, retiring only six years before his death. From the Keene *Evening Sentinel* of Nov. 30, we take the following sketch of his life:

John F. Butler, the youngest child of Jonathan and Martha (Russell) Butler, was born in Marlow, June 14, 1831. His father was a farmer who died when he was twelve years of age, leaving him to his own resources. He struggled to earn money for his education by teaching in district and writing schools. He received his preliminary education at the district school and Marlow Academy, and later at Tubbs Union Academy at Washington. He took private lessons from Prof. Wood of Marlow and was fitted to enter college at the age of nineteen. He commenced the study of medicine at Dartmouth College in 1852. The following year he entered Fremont Medical School in Boston. He graduated in 1854 from the medical department at Harvard University. Dr. Butler began his long medical career at Chesterfield factory. During the Crimean War he was offered the appointment of surgeon on the medical staff of the Russian army by the Russian Ambassador to the United States, but he refused. In the spring of 1864 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 39th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, of the 5th Army Corps. He served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of General Lee and his army at Appomattox. Dr. Butler was for a time acting surgeon of the 16th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and surgeon with the 88th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In politics he was a Democrat and represented the town of Chesterfield in the General Court in 1874 and 1875. He was also a member of the school board and moderator. He was prominent in the town affairs of Chesterfield. For three years he had passed the winters in Keene, going to his home in Chesterfield for the summer. His skill as a physician and surgeon was sought from other quarters outside the county. His kindly disposition and deeds of charity commended him to the highest esteem of the townspeople. On many of his visits to families in meagre circumstances he refused remuneration for his services. He married Dec. 17, 1857, Julia Quimby, daughter of Rev. Silas Quimby of Lebanon. She died Aug. 19, 1861, and Jan. 17, 1863, he married Celia A. Brewster of Lowell, Mass., who died in 1902. He married Celia E. Putnam in 1903 who survives, also an adopted daughter, Miss Vera Butler, of this city.

M.D. 1872. Walter Channing died at Brookline Nov. 23, 1921. He was born in Concord April 24, 1849, the eldest son of William Ellery Channing, and a great-nephew of William Ellery Channing, a founder of American Unitarianism. His mother, Ellen Kilshaw Fuller, daughter of Hon. Timothy Fuller and sister of Margaret Fuller (Countess Ossoli), died when he was seven years old and from that time he lived much with his grandfather, Walter Channing, a Boston physician and dean of the Harvard Medical School. He lived, too, in the family of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who was his cousin and his uncle by marriage, as well. He was educated at the Chauncy Hall School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and in Vienna. He served as assistant physician of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, New York, and as first assistant physician of the Insane Hospital at Danvers. In 1879 he opened a hospital in Brookline, which he carried on during the rest of his life. In 1916 he built in Wellesley a new sanitarium, in which he was able to carry into effect many ideas which he had formulated, as to the proper treatment of curable cases. In addition to his work as consultant, he frequently testified in court cases as an alienist. One of his early appearances as an expert witness was in the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. For some years he was Professor of Mental Diseases in Tufts College Medical School, and from that college received the degree of LL.D. Clark University made him Honorary Scholar and Honorary Fellow. He was a founder and the first president of the Boston Society for Psychiatry and Neurology, and had served as president of the Norfolk District Medical Society, as vice-president

of the Boston Medical Library Association, and on the Council of the American Neurological Association. He was a member also of the corporation of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, an honorary member of the Association of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded, a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, American Medico-Psychological Association, New England Society of Psychiatry, Boston Medical Improvement Society, American Association of Physical Education, Massachusetts Prison Association, and the National Conference of Charities. From 1896 to 1904 he was chief of the department for mental diseases of the Boston Dispensary. He then engaged in an active campaign for the establishment by the Commonwealth of an institution to which persons showing signs of mental disorder could be sent for observation and temporary treatment. The State Psychopathic Hospital in Boston was largely the result of his efforts. He served on the Brookline School Board for fifteen years, during which time much of the progress was made which placed the Brookline schools among the leading public schools of the United States. He is survived by three sons, Walter Channing, Jr., '01, Henry M. Channing, '02, and Hayden Channing, '08; two daughters, Mrs. Donald Gregg and Mrs. Robert W. Rivers; a sister, Mrs. Thatcher Loring; and a brother, Edward Channing, '78, Professor of History at Harvard.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

A.M. 1898. W. L. Mackenzie King, Ph.D. '09, has been elected Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

Law School

LL.B. 1908. Charles White Whittle-

sey, A.M. (Hon.) 1919, died at sea, Nov. 26, 1921. He disappeared from the steamship *Tolosa* while bound for Havana from New York. He came to the Harvard Law School from Williams College, where he graduated with the Class of 1905. He was commissioned Captain of Infantry in August, 1917, and was assigned to the 308th Infantry of the 77th Division. He sailed overseas in April, 1918, was promoted to Major in August, assigned to the 1st Battalion, 308th Infantry, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in October. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy north-east of Binarville in the Argonne Forest, France, Oct. 2-7, 1918"; in the face of superior numbers and with fifty per cent of his command, the "Lost Battalion," killed or wounded, he refused to surrender and held his position for five days. At the memorial service held for him at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York, Dec. 4, 1921, Col. Nathan K. Averill, of the 308th Infantry, delivered the following address:

We, of the 308th, have come to pay a last tribute to the memory of our loved comrade and friend, Charles Whittlesey.

I speak for the heart of the regiment when I say that we all are mindful of his outstanding character, mindful first of that attribute given to few men, the absolute lack of fear, seen and known by many of us before that day when he sprang into world-wide fame. Ordered to advance through the densest part of the thicket of the great Forest of the Argonne to take a certain fixed objective and to hold it, he succeeded, and alone with his battalion reached the designated point far in advance of the troops on his right and left. The enemy soon surrounded his position, and then began those numerous attacks lasting four days and nights; over one hundred hours passed without food of any kind and with but little water; with the majority of his command killed or wounded, surrounded by the dead and dying, with no succor or help for the wounded, and yet, when the call for the surrender came, how instantly he refused it. He took in at once the only bit of white showing — the white of the ground panels for signaling to the air service; thus saying, "They shall not pass," and no Hun passed save from the here to the hereafter. No man as a soldier can stand higher

in the history of the Republic, and no man is more entitled to the Nation's gratitude.

Mindful, too, of the wonderful mind, we were more impressed by that stern and strict conscience, the inheritance of those Puritan ancestors, a conscience always sure of the right and from which line of action no power could ever make him change. Coupled with all this was the highest sense of duty I have ever seen.

Mindful, too, of that other side of his character, the gentle, noble, and sympathetic nature which was so marked on all occasions, causing him to be known as "Brother Charles," I know that I speak for all of us when I say that it has been given to none to ever meet a man who more closely approached that knightly Bayard of old in that he was without fear and without reproach.

While at first we were stunned and could hardly credit the news, yet the more I think his case over the more firmly I am convinced that his death was in reality a battle casualty and that he met his end as much in the line of duty as if he had fallen by a German bullet on the Vesle or in the Argonne. The scars of conflict or the wounds of battle are not always of the flesh. We, of the Regular Army, have seen too often the results of mental strain, even in the older soldiers.

Let us briefly review his war service. Answering at once his country's call and coming from his quiet, scholastic life of a city lawyer, he was thrown almost immediately into the fiercest fighting the world has ever known. How heroically he arose to the emergency suddenly thrust upon him history will always tell, but what a mental strain it must have been on that shy, retiring, kindly, and lovable man when he could do nothing to relieve the suffering or the agony of those gallant men dying beside him, and this after all had reached the last stages of physical exhaustion due to a hundred hours constant fighting and hunger; with this were the unspeakable conditions and the horrors of the sodden battle-field where it had been impossible to bury the dead, and the sole responsibility rested on him. Whittlesey had that rare and moral courage which makes men great, and in that emergency he held on, to the everlasting credit of the American Army.

This occurred a little over three years ago, but he has never been away from those scenes from that day on. Coming back to this country, he found himself a popular hero much against his wishes and inclination. Constantly called upon for aid and advice by the mothers and widows of the dead and missing, he gave everything he had, everything that was in him, not only to them, but to all the men of the regiment, wounded and in trouble, who found in him a ready friend, counselor, and aid.

His last answer to the call of duty was on November 11th, when, with the other Medal of Honor men of the regiment, McMurtry, Miles, and Kaufman, he attended the final ceremonies at Arlington for the Unknown Soldier. I think we all can see him standing there with all these memories of the suffering and pain of war surging through his mind. We know how he suffered until at last that great heart broke, but the memory of Charles Whittlesey will always be an inspiration to the officers and the men who served with him in France.

I can only add, speaking for the regiment, that from the heart of each of us goes up the prayer that the God who in his infinite wisdom saw fit to take from our midst Charles Whittlesey, may give to his soul that peace and quiet for which he so longed.

LITERARY NOTES

* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, '69, has published in pamphlet form, through the Press of Geo. H. Ellis Co., Boston, *The Churches and the Conference*, an address that he delivered on Armistice Day, 1921, to the seven churches of Old Cambridge.

John T. Wheelwright, '76, has brought out a booklet entitled *The Mayflower Pilgrims* — "being a condensation in the original wording and spelling of the story written by Governor William Bradford of their privations and trials, and the voyage of the *Mayflower*, and settlement at Plymouth in the year 1620." The work is handsomely printed and illustrated, and is provided with an interesting Preface and Appendixes.

Volume 32 of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* (Harvard University Press) contains *The Commentaries on Æschylus' Prometheus in the Codex Neapolitanus*, by Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, '78, and *Prophecy in the Ancient Epic*, by Prof. Clifford Herschel Moore, '89.

Dante: Poet and Apostle (University of Chicago Press) by Ernest Hatch Wilkins, Ph.D. '10, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Chicago, contains three lectures delivered in 1921 at Columbia University and the University of Chicago. They are designed as an introduction to the study of the Divine Comedy and are entitled the Years of Preparation, Dante as Apostle, and The

Divine Comedy as Poetry. The essays are written in attractive style and should assist a reader's appreciation and enjoyment of the poet.

Frederick Taylor Lord, '97, M.D. '00, has published through the Harvard University Press *Pneumonia*, number 9 in the series of Harvard Health Talks. The volume presents the substance of a popular lecture at the Harvard Medical School; it describes the various types of pneumonia and the methods of prevention and treatment.

Charles B. McMichael, '70, has translated from the Spanish *Prosas Pofranas and Other Poems*, by Ruben Dario (Nicholas L. Brown, New York). In the Preface Mr. McMichael gives an interesting account of the poet, who was born in Nicaragua in 1867, and died in 1916. The translations are poetic, full of color, and give a distinct impression of the unusual quality and richness of Dario's work. The last poem in the volume, "Greeting to the American Eagle," is a stirring tribute to the United States from a Latin-American.

SHORT REVIEWS

Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War Against Germany, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87. Vol. II. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

The first volume of Mr. Howe's *Memoirs of the Harvard Dead* dealt with the thirty men who died before the United States entered the war, and was appropriately called "The Vanguard." The second volume contains memoirs of the fifty-one who died within one year from April 6, 1917. The list is as follows: Harold Chandler Kimball, '12; Alexander Dale Muir, G.S. '12-15; Ronald Wood Hoskier, '18; Francis Bergen, LL.B. '17; Jean Sanchez Abreu, '14; Edward Blake Robins, Jr., '10; Harmon Bushnell Craig, '19; Braxton Bigelow, '09; Oliver Moulton Chadwick, '11; Evert Jansen Wendell, '82; John Wadsworth Hutchison, LL.B.

'10; Roderick Kennedy, '17; William Henry Meeker, '17; Paul Cody Bentley, '17; George Plummer Howe, '00; Robert Williams, '11; Frederick Allen Forster, '10; Samuel Vaughan Selby, D.M.D. '15; Ezra Charles Fitch, Jr., '05; Samuel Wiggins Skinner, '15; Leonard Bacon Parks, LL.B. '12; Wainwright Merrill, '19; William Burch Hinman, '15-16; Henry Brewster Palmer, '10; Herbert Wheelwright Windeler, '19; Arthur Mason Jones, '09; Phillips Ward Page, '09; Edward Forbes Greene, Lecturer, '17; William Hague, '04; William Smith Ely, '17; Augustus Peabody Gardner, '86; William Halsall Cheney, '20; Charles Mallet-Prevost McMichael, '09; Richard Cutts Fairfield, '21; Chester Thomas Calder, L.S. '11-12; Edward Seguin Couch, '19; Albert Dillon Sturtevant, L.S. '16-17; James Fenimore Cooper, Jr., L.S. '14-16; Philip Comfort Starr, '14; Edward McCiure Peters, Jr., '16; Briggs Kilburn Adams, '17; Robert Horner Hogg, '06; Samuel Walter Arnheim, '10; Ralph Jefferson Feigl, '18; Ralph Sherman Hopkins, '11; William Baillie Fraser-Campbell, '11; Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, '00; Quincy Shaw Greene, '13; Lionel de Jersey Harvard, '15; Edward Hale Perry, '09; Robert Bayard Cutting, '97.

Noble lives, every one; some were mere boys when they died, like William Cheney and Richard Fairfield; others were mature men, of large accomplishment, like Augustus Gardner and Raynal Bolling: each with his own charm, appeal to the emotions, and poignancy of sacrifice. Some of the portraits are more vivid than others; the biographer in nearly every instance had no other material to draw upon than that furnished by correspondence, and the amount and quality of this varied with each individual. In the case of a few men of whom the record is comparatively scanty, it might have been wise to depart from the method adopted and obtain a memoir of greater fullness, such as might

have been furnished by some Harvard classmate or intimate friend. But Mr. Howe has done his work with skill, sympathy, and good taste; the second volume is a worthy successor to the first.

Roosevelt in the Bad Lands, by Hermann Hagedorn, '07. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921.

Among the first fruits of the recently founded Roosevelt Memorial Association is this extremely readable and picturesque account of Mr. Roosevelt's three years as a cattle-raiser in the Bad Lands of North Dakota. The book would be interesting if it had not the advantage of Mr. Roosevelt's vital figure among its personages; for it gives a striking picture of a characteristic "boom" period on the Western frontier. Those years from 1884 to 1887 were lively years along the Little Missouri River. A new cattle country was opened; adventurers, stockmen, plainsmen, rascals, gamblers, cowboys, all the curious and variegated society of the untamed West, thronged into the little town of Medora and gave it for a time a conspicuous place in the news of the day. Every one was cheery and hopeful of fortune. Every one was very much alive and active in his own useful or disreputable way. Then came the frightful winter of 1886-87, the destruction by storm or starvation of nearly all the herds, the quick collapse of the boom. Mr. Roosevelt who had been among the most hopeful ones, lost almost all the money he had invested, but he was more fortunate than most. He got from his experiences in Dakota a sturdy health, a wide acquaintance with elemental human nature, and a toughening of moral fibre which were of no little service to him in his later political career.

The reader can trace throughout the book the effect of these years on Roosevelt's character. He went out the product of city life and university training, morally robust, but with many of the

limitations of youth and inexperience manifest. He returned — to use the tritest of phrases — a “man among men,” with a mental poise, a self-confidence, an ability to judge men and to deal with them, beyond his years. Roosevelt, the public man, was as much the graduate of the university of the Bad Lands as of the university at Cambridge.

His introduction to the cattle business was purely accidental. He went out to Dakota on a hunting trip, after the Republican convention of 1884. He stayed partly because of the fascination of the country, partly because he wanted an excuse to avoid active participation in the campaign, partly because the death of wife and mother had for the moment broken his hold on life at home. He hardly knew why he invested his money there; certainly he had enough good advice to the contrary. But he had no cause to regret the episode. Without his experience in Dakota, he could not have been the Roosevelt his countrymen knew and loved and admired. He got there an accession of virility and energy that made him unique among American public men. Without these years we should have had no Rough Riders; probably there would have been no “Colonel” Roosevelt.

Mr. Hagedorn's book is full of delightful portraits of the men among whom Roosevelt lived on his Elkhorn and Maltese Cross ranches. The Marquis de Mores, French aristocrat, spendthrift in business, autocratic in temper, a glowing and exuberant personality; Jake Maunders, furtive ruffian and treacherous friend, and his incredibly precocious rascal of a son; Packard, the honest and courageous newspaper editor, working away unterrified by all the “bad men” of the territory in his little shack of a printing office; Gregor Lang, the stubborn, lovable old Scotch distiller turned cattleman, Glenville Stewart, the cool and determined organizer of the stockman's vigilance committee,

Morrill the shifty sheriff, Ferris and Merrifield and Bill Sewall and Wilmot Dow, who were Roosevelt's own employees; and such ornamental supernumeraries as “Hell-Roaring” Bill Jones, and “Dutch” Wannigan and the vivacious Mrs. Roberts make up a delectable gallery of frontier portraits. Mr. Hagedorn has given all these characters body and life. There is creative art in the book. It is full of racy anecdote and spirited narrative. You will find it as good reading as “The Virginian.”

Letters and Journals of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 1846-1906. Edited by Mary Thacher Higginson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921.

It is an interesting coincidence that the *Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson* and the *Letters and Journals of Thomas Wentworth Higginson* should have been published in the same year. The two men, unlike as they were in many ways, had a strong kinship in their moral earnestness and uprightness, their eagerness for activity, and their artistic impulse. Colonel Higginson recognized the virtues of his cousin the Major; his letter describing Henry Higginson's address to the students in Sever Hall when he presented Soldiers' Field to the College is generously appreciative. “It was one of the most thoroughly simple and admirable things I ever heard — a reticent man breaking the habit of a lifetime and talking about an affair of his own. He spoke without notes, but with a prompter having his manuscript behind him, and he was so simple and unconcerned about that, it made it seem the only fit way for a man to speak — looking round occasionally at the prompter and saying quickly, ‘What next?’ . . . There was a poetic and ideal atmosphere about it which I feel keenly and I was very proud of being Henry's cousin.”

One feels that Henry Higginson might have been equally proud of being Went-

worth Higginson's cousin. For it is an attractive and admirable character that is revealed in these letters covering a space of sixty years, and it is a rich and varied life that they reflect. The young minister who resigned his first parish — that at Newburyport — rather than moderate his denunciations of slavery as the more conservative and wealthy among his parishioners wished him to do was the same man who twelve years later resigned his parish at Worcester in order to train and lead into battle a negro regiment. Colonel Higginson was preëminently a fighting parson; he championed all the reform causes, from abolition to woman suffrage — yet he could quote with enjoyment the remark that Whittier made to him in a disillusioned moment, "I have long ceased to expect that because men are reformers they will therefore be better than other people. They are just the same." Colonel Higginson himself was free from any taint of self-righteousness. He was always ardent and objective. Consistent in his devotion to causes, he could be quite inconsistent in shifting his methods of attack. He who in 1861 took the field to fight for the Union had in 1867 sent out a call for a Disunion Convention, to consider a separation between the Free and the Slave States. In each act he was animated by his desire to strike a blow at slavery.

Men who are so ardently bound up in causes have not usually gayety of temper or lightness of touch. Colonel Higginson had those charming traits and they remained with him through his long life, as the letters that Mrs. Higginson has collected in this volume abundantly testify.

Horatio Stebbins: His Ministry and Personality, by Charles A. Murdock.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921.

Not long ago, a Harvard graduate wrote an essay bearing the somewhat

peppery title, "A Plea for Personality in Professors." A like plea might as truthfully be made concerning the modern minister. Certainly the clergy of today are generally lacking in the strongly defined individuality which characterized their brothers in arms of earlier generations. At least, so far as Unitarian ministers are concerned, few at present possess anything like the emphatic personalities which distinguished such men as, for example, Frederic H. Hedge, Henry W. Bellows, Robert Collyer, John White Chadwick and Edward Everett Hale. These were men cast in an heroic mould. To this earlier generation of the Unitarian clergy, Horatio Stebbins belonged. Beyond question, he was what nowadays we call "a gentleman of the old school." His personal appearance was eminently characteristic of another day. There was no mistaking his profession. Tall, erect, dignified, garbed in customary suit of solemn black, a little old-fashioned with flowing side-whiskers and dickey, his bearing stately, his manner of speech perhaps a bit ponderous, once seen he was hardly likely to be forgotten. When Charlotte Brontë first saw a portrait of Thackeray, she exclaimed, "And there came up a lion out of Judah!" A like comment might easily have been inspired by a first sight of Dr. Stebbins. A real man, sound and true, "rich in saving common sense," if not a great theologian, he was that better thing, a man of honesty and courage, a clear thinker, a faithful public servant, whose dominant qualities were sanity, honesty, lofty faith and unswerving moral integrity. He saw life steadily and saw it whole. Always the self-contained New Englander, having little about him of the emotional sentimentalist, still he was never cold. His was a long life fruitful in good works. Such a career was entirely worthy of record; and Mr. Murdock has proved himself equal to his opportu-

ity. His biography is manifestly a labor of love, though written in a spirit of discrimination and commendable restraint. The result is a book which is not only a convincing portrait of an interesting personality, but the story of a well-spent life, as well as a chapter of the history of California during the middle years of the last century not without its intrinsic value. Briefly and vividly it traces the career of Dr. Stebbins from its beginnings as a country boy in Western Massachusetts, through district schooling, teaching, Exeter, Harvard, where he graduated in 1848, the Harvard Divinity School, a brief pastorate in Fitchburg, a longer one in Portland, and finally to San Francisco, where he served as minister of the First Unitarian Church for thirty-six years. It was no easy task to follow the gifted Thomas Starr King in the same pulpit; but Horatio Stebbins met the challenge successfully, eventually establishing for himself a reputation both as preacher and citizen almost equal to that of his predecessor. A natural leader, in his own parish and in wider spheres of public usefulness, he rendered valiant service. For many years a regent of the University of California, a trustee of Leland Stanford, and a trustee of the California School of Mechanical Arts, to the cause of education he gave valuable assistance. Of the twelve chapters, seven are occupied with his life-story, the remaining five containing a selection from his letters, extracts and sayings, his prayers, which were among his noblest attainments, and two characteristic sermons. The completed work is a noble testimony of a life useful above the average. Its preface truly says: "Horatio Stebbins was a man of rare power and lofty spirit. . . . For fifty years he preached a rational and reverent religion. . . . He loved God and his fellow-men. He lived happily, he served gladly, he died courageously." — *Alfred Rodman Hussey*, '02.

Sundays in College Chapels since the War.

Sermons and Addresses, by Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals (Emeritus) in Harvard University. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., The Riverside Press, 1921, pp. ix, 222.

The volume is fifth in The College Chapel Series. Many a Harvard man and many who have lived in the neighborhood of Appleton Chapel are familiar with the contents of the first four volumes — Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel, Mornings in the College Chapel (first and second series), and Afternoons in the College Chapel. They will all welcome this additional volume, for they may count on a continuation of a religion and a theology that has been helpful and stimulating. Throughout the book the effect of the war is apparent. Hence the title. Nevertheless, the purpose of the addresses and sermons is by no means limited to the war period. War experiences are simply the illustrations of principles of enduring power. If one were to single out the salient characteristics of the book, one would refer merely to those peculiar to every one of Dr. Peabody's books — a simple and strong style, a meaning always clear, illustrations to the point and frequently novel, the presentation of truths in a way to command assent and to suggest action, a very workable religion based on allegiance to a sympathetic Christ and a coöperating God. The titles of certain chapters give accurate prophecy of their practical content — The Great Adventure, Religion in a New World, The Practice of Immortality. — *Henry Bradford Washburn*, '91.

The Ministry, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921, pp. x, 198.

Dr. Slattery's little book is the fourth in the "Vocational Series" recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is

distinctly a hand-book in size, content, and purpose, for it may, like others of the series, conveniently be tucked into one's pocket and dipped into at odd times for specific information. However, a much more satisfactory way of using the book is to sit down and read it from cover to cover. By the latter method one may gain a clear insight into the manifold aspects of the vocation with which the author deals. Both the layman and the clergyman, both the young man aimed toward a secular profession and the young man determined upon the ministry will find here, in very clear and succinct compass, an understanding of the opportunity the ministry may offer. Strength is lent to the treatment of the subject by the experience of the author, for he has been a teacher in a boy's school and a rector of three large parishes. Few men have as good a right as he to speak.

Dr. Slattery touches such subjects as the following — The Essentials of a Call to the Ministry, in which he deals wisely with a much-abused topic; Types Useful in the Ministry, in which he indicates certain characteristics that may find rich expression in the profession, like sense of humor, imagination, scholarship, a practical turn of mind; Preparation in College and Theological School, laying emphasis on general and thorough culture in college and on searching thought in the theological school; the Many Opportunities of the Ministry, that of preacher and pastor, teacher of theology, school-master, expert in social amelioration, etc.; The Need of the Ministry in the Community, the Nation and the World; the Compensations of the Ministry, in a reasonable living, in the joy of adventure, the love of humanity and the love of God.

The author deals with all in an appealing way. He makes his profession seem large and vital. Apparently he believes in it himself. If one were to be a bit hypercritical one would say that the volume lacks the harder aspects of the Ministry.

True, the Ministry is all that Dr. Slattery says of it. But, like all professions, and, in fact, like all occupations, it is frequently carried on under circumstances of very severe character. As this is a fact it should be freely dealt with in any treatment of the subject. Difficulty, as such, never decreases one's respect for a vocation. Difficulty frequently makes a direct appeal to the right kind of young man. — *Henry Bradford Washburn*, '91.

Of All Things, by Robert C. Benchley, '12. New York; Henry Holt & Co.

Mr. Benchley's humor is blithe, quite without rancor. Sometimes he turns to satire, but his satire leaves behind it no sting. His book opens with an affectionate dedication to Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the steel converter, and closes with a parody of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Some of the chapter headings are "The Social Life of the Newt," "Coffee, Megg, and Ilk, Please," "The Torture of Week-End Visiting," "The Community Masque as a Substitute for War." But the chief subject of Mr. Benchley's humor is himself. Whether he is learning to drive a Ford or is caring for his furnace or is being instructed in auction bridge or is gardening or lunching or pursuing any other of the ordinary avocations of life, his reactions are whimsical and spontaneous, and he describes them with an apparently artless gusto.

Gluyas Williams, '11, has enriched the book with a number of entertaining pictures. We should like to see the Harvard brotherhood "boost" this admirable specimen of Harvard humor as the Yale brotherhood has boosted "The Cruise of the Kawa" — that admirable specimen of Yale humor.

BOOKS RECEIVED

* * * All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson, by Bliss Perry. Atlantic Monthly Press: Boston. 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 557 pp. \$4.

Roosevelt in the Bad Lands, by Hermann Hagedorn, '07. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 491 pp. \$5.

The Ministry, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1921. Cloth, 198 pp. \$1.25.

Of All Things by Robert C. Benchley, '12. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1921. Illustrated by Guyas Williams, '11. Cloth, 254 pp.

Sundays in Collage Chapels Since the War, by Francis G. Peabody, '69. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1921. Cloth, 222 pp. \$1.75.

Horatio Stebbins: His Ministry and His Personality, by Charles A. Murdock. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1921. Cloth, 269 pp. \$2.

Dante: Poet and Apostle, by Ernest Hatch Wilkins, Ph.D. '10, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago Press. Cloth, 89 pp. \$1.25.

A History of European and American Sculpture from the Early Christian Period to the Present Day, by Chandler Rathfon Post, '04, Associate Professor of Greek and of Fine Arts in Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Two Volumes, illustrated. \$15.

Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War Against Germany, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87. Volume II. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 374 pp. \$4.

Letters and Journals of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 1846-1906. Edited by Mary Thacher Higginson. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 358 pp. \$4.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University. Vol. XXXII. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1921. Boards, 185 pp.

The Settlement of Wage Disputes, by Herbert Feis, '16, Associate Professor in Economics, University of Kansas. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1921. Cloth, 289 pp.

Prosa Profana and Other Poems, by Ruben Dario, translated from the Spanish by Charles B. McMichael, '70. New York: Nicholas L. Brown, 1922. Boards. 60 pp. \$1.20.

American Citizens and Their Government, by Kenneth Colegrove, Ph.D. '18, Associate Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University. The Abingdon Press, New York. 1921. Cloth, 333 pp. \$1.75.

Pneumonia, by Frederick Taylor Lord, '97, M.D., Visiting Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1922. Cloth, 69 pp. \$1.

Retail Store Management Problems, by Donald Kirk David, M.B.A., Professor of Marketing, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. A. W. Shaw Co. Chicago. 1922. Cloth, 1050 pp.

MARRIAGES

* * * It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1876. James Henry Flint to Helen F. Harvey, at Wollaston, Nov. 22, 1921.

[1880.] William Turell Andrews to Mrs. Gwendolyn Davison Frothingham, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1922.

[1895.] Herbert Franklin Jenkins to Mrs. Bessie Clark Guptill, at Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1921.

1898. Roger Sherman Boardman to Ida Florence Price, at East Orange, N.J., Oct. 1, 1921.

1901. Ralph Weld Gray to Mrs. Georgiana Hemingway Merriam, at Weston, Dec. 26, 1921.

1903. George Alexander Barrow to Helen Raymond Choate, Sept. 19, 1921.

1903. Frederick Gunn Brinsmade to Josephine H. Sutphin, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1922.

1903. Walter Curtis Brooks to Rosa Brandt, at South Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 20, 1920.

1903. Monte M. Lemann to Nettie Hyman, at New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1921.

1905. Douglas Purinton Cook to Dorothea E. Hoffman, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1921.

1906. Winslow Francis Sampson to Ethel Hardi Straw, at Bellevue, Pa., Nov. 25, 1921.

1906. Edward Bancroft Towne to Anne Ellis, at Henndon, Va., June 16, 1921.

1909. Robert Wayne Byerly to Dorothy Howard Seymour, at New York, N.Y., June 3, 1920.

[1909.] John French Crocker to Anna J. Davis, June 25, 1921.

1909. Lewis Livingston Delafeld, Jr., to Ruth Lockwood Manierre, at Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 1, 1921.

1909. John Mansfield Groton to Ann-genette Cottrell, at Westerly, R.I., Aug. 12, 1920.

1909. Allen Seymour Olmsted, 2d, to Mildred Scott, at Moylan Rose Valley, Pa., Oct. 30, 1921.

1909. Alfred Wood Stickney to Harriett Arnold, at Los Angeles, Cal., July, 1921.

1910. Reginald Bishop Lanier to Helen Cameron, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1921.
1911. Lindley Hoffman Paul Chapin to Leila Howard Burden, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1922.
1911. John Campbell Howard to Margaret Loizeaux, at Plainfield, N.J., Dec. 15, 1921.
1911. Albert Durant Neal to Rose Virginia Damreau, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 10, 1921.
1913. Alfred Taussig Abeles to Margaret Beecher, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1921.
1913. James Donald Adams to Elvine Georgieona Simson, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1921.
1913. Ralph Beatley to Florence Barrett, at Boothbay Harbor, Me., Sept. 17, 1921.
1913. George Mead Rushmore to Virginia Odom, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1921.
- [1914.] Gordon Grant to Jessie Ross Green, at Columbia, S.C., Nov. 12, 1921.
1914. Frederick Francis Greenman to Mildred Liebman, at Dallas, Tex., Nov. 15, 1921.
1914. Carroll Fuller Merriam to Ann E. Van Ness, at Brookline, Dec. 26, 1921.
1914. John Ernest Mitchell to Peggy Winegar, at Babylon, L.I., N.Y., Oct. 10, 1921.
1914. Raphael Vicario to Elizabeth Eleanor Caproni, at Providence, R.I., July, 2, 1921.
1915. Leverett Franklin Hooper to Lucia L. Gates, at Montclair, N.J., Oct. 1, 1921.
1916. Bernard Clayton Cartmell to Ida McKenzie Hammond, at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29, 1921.
1916. John Edward Lancaster to Jean Saunders Buttfeld, at New York, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1921.
1916. George Perkins Loomis to Helen Elizabeth Wood, June 18, 1921.
1916. George Hinckley Lyman, Jr., to Eleanor Lee Higginson, at Boston, Nov. 26, 1921.
1916. Joel Lewis Miller to Sylvia F. Star, at Roxbury, Sept. 25, 1921.
1916. James Kirtland Selden to Anne Holton Everett, at Bennington, Vt., Nov. 3, 1921.
- [1916.] Horatio Nelson Slater to Martha Byers Lyon, at Versailles, France, Dec. 27, 1921.
1917. Earle Henry Bean to Alvera C. Gustafson, at Northampton, Sept. 17, 1921.
1917. Harold Byrd Hager to Vera E. Webber, at Eagle Cliff, Wash., Dec. 15, 1921.
1917. Clifford John Strachley to Oriel Comacho, at Patchogue, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 9, 1921.
1918. Lincoln Houghton Dean to Doris Mendell Cobb, at Mansfield, Dec. 10, 1921.
1918. Scott Dinsmore Ferguson to Constance Smith, at Cambridge, Jan. 5, 1922.
1918. Gaius Warner Merwin to Margaret Lothrop Hubbell, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1922.
1919. Reed Pierce Anthony to Mary Abbe Hartwell, at Chestnut Hill, Nov. 12, 1921.
- [1919.] Frederick Percival Champ to Frances Elizabeth Winton, at Duluth, Minn., Dec. 28, 1921.
1919. Frederick Taylor Fisher to Alice Pritchard Beadley, at Lake Forest, Ill., Oct. 22, 1921.
1919. Henry Corwin Flower, Jr., to Betty B. Smith, at Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8, 1921.
1919. Julius Inman Nesson to Elsinore Frankel, at Paris, France, Aug. 2, 1921.
1919. Bronson Clarke Tucker to Helen

- Marie Billings, at Rockland, Dec. 17, 1921.
- [1919. Neal Wainwright to Mona Cruger, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1921.
1919. John Brainerd Wilson, Jr., to Ruth W. Potter, at Rudolph, O., Oct. 20, 1921.
1920. Stanley Herbert Johnson to Barbara Braman Johnson, at Boston, Dec. 21, 1921.
1920. Arthur Emmons Raymond to Dorothy Mary Lee, at Pasadena, Cal., June 30, 1921.
1921. Elbert Brinkerhoff Duncan to Phyllis Curl, at Boston, Nov. 22, 1921.
1921. Amory Houghton to Laura DeKay Richardson, at Providence, R.I., Oct. 19, 1921.
1921. Eliot Callender Lovett to Helen L. Thompson, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, 1921.
1921. Stephen Wheatland to Dorothy Parker, at Longwood, Nov. 28, 1921.
- L.S. 1904-07. Louis Edward Feingold to Miriam Young, at Brookline, Nov. 8, 1921.
- LL.B. 1912. Louis Bradford King to Ann Mildred Lowe, at Clinton, Oct. 1, 1921.
- LL.B. 1912. Frederick Merchant Myers to Ethel Mae Murgittroyd, at Pittsfield, Nov. 12, 1921.
- L.S. 1912-13. Charles Raymond Cabot to Eleanor Bancher at Newtonville, Dec. 14, 1921.
- LL.B. 1915. Reinhart Lang Gideon to Mary Malvina Edmonds, at Springfield, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1920.
- LL.B. 1920. Dean Donnell Sturgis to Grace E. Adams, at Boston, Nov. 26, 1921.
- D.M.D. 1913. Harold Wales Alden to Verna M. Vining, at Newton, Oct. 8, 1921.
- M.D. 1914. Benjamin Harrison Alton to Elizabeth Moen, at Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 8, 1921.
- M.D. 1921. Willard Alonzo Chipman to Isabelle Arnold, at Boston, Dec. 14, 1921.

NECROLOGY

Graduates

The College

1860. Henry Dean Atwood, d. at Taunton, Nov. 29, 1921.
1860. Charles Alfred Humphreys, d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 22, 1921.
1860. Charles Walter Swan, A.M., M.D., d. at Branford, Conn., Dec. 1, 1921.
1863. John Orne Green, M.D., A.M., d. at Boston, Jan. 5, 1922.
1864. James Thompson Bixby, A.M., S.T.B., d. at Yonkers, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1921.
1864. Charles Langley Howe, d. at Santa Monica, Cal., Dec. 11, 1921.
1870. Sandford Sidney Smith, d. at Atlantic City, N.J., Jan. 25, 1922.
1871. Nelson Slater Bartlett, d. at Boston, Dec. 23, 1921.
1872. Camillus George Kidder, LL.B., d. at New York, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1921.
1872. Louis Henry Parkhurst, d. at Cambridge, Jan. 8, 1922.
1873. Ambrose Crosby Richardson, d. at Williamsville, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1922.
1873. Arthur Lovell Ware, d. at Framingham Centre, Dec. 30, 1921.
1874. Thomas Cary, d. at Buffalo, N.Y., July 4, 1921.
1874. William Castein Mason, M.D., d. at Bangor, Me., Jan. 19, 1922.
1874. William Cary Sanger, A.M., d. at New York, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1921.
1875. Wallace Lowe Kimball, d. at Haverhill, Dec. 7, 1921.
1876. Ralph Wormeley Curtis, d. at Beaulieu, France, Feb. 4, 1922.
1876. Leonard Jarvis Manning, d. at West Medford, Nov. 15, 1921.
1877. James Wells Goodwin, d. at Haverhill, Dec. 12, 1921.

1877. George Augustus Sawyer, d. at Cambridge, Jan. 14, 1922.
1878. Andrew Hussey Allen, d. at Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1921.
1879. William Sheafe, d. at Boston, Nov. 19, 1921.
1880. George White Merrill, d. at Jamaica Plain, Jan. 4, 1922.
1881. William Binney, d. at Watch Hill, R.I., Aug. 8, 1921.
1881. Boies Penrose, d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, 1921.
1883. William Henry Aspinwall, d. at Chestnut Hill, Dec. 27, 1921.
1883. Joseph Dorr, d. at Boston, Dec. 15, 1921.
1883. Franklin Woodruff Moulton, d. at Wakefield, R.I., Nov. 26, 1921.
1885. Royal Phelps Carroll, d. at New York, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1922.
1886. Milton Latham, d. at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 11, 1921.
1888. Walter Greenwood Forsyth, d. at Boston, Dec. 27, 1921.
1889. Samson David Oppenheim, d. at New York, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1921.
1890. Hollis Horatio Hunnewell, d. at New York, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1922.
1892. John Henry Crowley, d. Sept. 30, 1918.
1893. Walter Howard Cushing, A.M., d. at Framingham, Dec. 5, 1921.
1894. William Patrick Meehan, LL.B., d. at West Roxbury, Dec. 18, 1921.
1897. Winfred Horton Osborne, d. at Worcester, March 7, 1921.
1899. James Carlyle Fyshe, d. at Waterhole, Alberta, Can., Dec. 6, 1921.
1906. Austin Goddard Gill, LL.B., d. at Las Cruces, N.M., Dec. 24, 1921.
1908. Charles Lanier Appleton, d. at New York, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1921.
1917. Adrian James McDonald, d. at Erie, Pa., Dec. 26, 1921.
1902. Homer Charles Wheeler, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1919.
1917. Louis Hasbrouck Bevier, d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1921.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1898. Alphonse Marion La Meslée, A.M., d. at Brookline, Nov. 26, 1921.
1905. Osborne John Peter Widtsoe, A.M., d. at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 13, 1920.

Medical School

1854. John Freeman Butler, d. at Keene, N.H., Nov. 30, 1921.
1861. Charles Thacher Hubbard, d. at Taunton, Jan. 16, 1922.
1866. Albert Stone Garland, d. at Gloucester, Nov. 26, 1921.
1872. Walter Channing, d. at Brookline, Nov. 23, 1921.
1876. Frederick Fiske Moore, d. at Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1914.
1883. Clarence Miles Godding, d. at Providence, R.I., May 23, 1920.
1886. Charles Henry Holcombe, d. at Brookline, Feb. 23, 1920.
1893. Jonathan Edwards Webster, d. at Wakefield, N.H., May 25, 1917.
1894. Leander Morton Farrington, d. at Manchester, N.H., Dec. 10, 1921.

Law School

1859. James Martin Eder, d. at New York, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1921.
1866. Edward Lowden Parris, d. at Paris, Me., Nov. 17, 1921.
1867. James David Simpson, d. at Winchester, Ky., Dec. 15, 1921.
1871. John Ewalt Wiley, d. at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1920.
1878. William Morgan Watson, d. Aug. 1, 1921.
1887. William Corcoran Eustis, d. at New York, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1921.
1889. Osgood Smith, d. at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 30, 1921.
1904. Zachary Adler, d. Sept. 9, 1920.

Scientific School

1865. Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow, d. at Boston, Nov. 25, 1921.

1908. Charles White Whittlesey, A.M., (Hon.) d. at sea, Nov. 26, 1921.

Divinity School

1884. Charles Frank Russell, d. at Boston, Nov. 10, 1921.

School of Veterinary Medicine

1889. Henry Stockton Lewis, d. at Chelsea, Jan. 4, 1922.

School of Business Administration

1914. James B. Coffey, d. at Lake Saranac, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1920.

Temporary Members

The College

1871. John Johnston Donaldson, d. at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19, 1916.
 1871. Charles Nelson Stearns, d. at Dorchester, Dec. 10, 1921.
 1873. Francis Jackson Hovey, d. at Hingham, Jan. 30, 1922.
 1876. Frank Morris Porter, d. Sept. 21, 1917.
 1880. Daniel Walter Lord, d. at Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1922.
 1881. Arnold Thayer, d. at New York, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1922.
 1882. Prescott Lawrence, d. at Paris, France, Nov. 13, 1921.
 1885. Arthur Wellesley Chapman, d. at Toronto, Can., Aug. 25, 1919.
 1886. Harrison Gray Blake, M.D., d. at Woburn, Jan. 26, 1922.
 1889. William Butler Ogden, d. Oct. 13, 1921.
 1892. Charles Judson Fogg, d. at Waltham, Jan. 11, 1922.
 1900. Howard Van Houten Lewis, d. at Fitchburg, Jan. 26, 1922.
 1902. Fernand Vaughan Gasquet, d. at Portsmouth, N.H., in 1916.
 1902. John Keith Mahon, d. at Otumwa, Ia., March 27, 1921.
 1903. George Ambrose Sullivan, d. July 25, 1921.

1906. John Wolfe Clark, d. at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1919.

1911. Christopher Hughes Manly, d. at Columbus, O., Oct. 23, 1918.

1917. Frederick Talbot Leland, d. at Rutland, Dec. 6, 1921.

1920. Richard Howard Bowen, d. at Boston, Dec. 7, 1921.

1923. Melvin Henry Dennis, d. at Palmer, Dec. 24, 1921.

Scientific School

- 1854-55. Calvin Stebbins, d. at Framingham, Dec. 30, 1921.

- 1890-91. Henry Bromfield Rogers, d. at Portland, Ore., Dec. 11, 1921.

- 1900-01. Bernard Joseph Dougherty, d. at Chicago, Ill., in September, 1921.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

- 1898-99. Augustine David Malley, d. at Dorchester, Oct. 31, 1921

Medical School

- 1863-64. Charles Warren Gray, d. at Worcester, Dec. 21, 1921.

- 1863-64. John Randolph Ham, d. at Palmer, Oct. 31, 1920.

- 1864-65. James DeWitt Clinton Hoyt, d. at Elmwood, Ill., May 24, 1920.

- 1865-66. Philip Henry Peach, d. at Marblehead, Dec. 18, 1921.

- 1868-69, 92-93. Charles Barton Sanders, d. at Lowell, April 30, 1921.

- 1870-71. William Francis Byrns, d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1914.

- 1879-80. Edward Payson Adams, d. at Union, Me., March 22, 1921.

- 1890-91. Rufino Augustin De Olloqui, d. at Ottawa, Can., Jan. 28, 1917.

- 1900-01. Chester Landsdowne Hull, d. at Middletown, Conn., March 6, 1920.

- 1913-14, 15-16. Charles Henry Grimm, d. at sea, Jan. 3, 1919.

1921. James Kendall Cunningham, d. at Boston, Oct. 3, 1921.

Law School

- 1870-71. Charles Barstow Southard, d. at Wellesley, Jan. 22, 1922.
 1878-79. Carman Fitz Randolph, d. at Morristown, N.J., Sept. 13, 1920.
 1878-79. Frank Edwin Smith, d. Dec. 2, 1911.
 1884-87. William Bailey Clark Brown, d. at Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 1920.
 1885-86. Charles Henry Forbes, d. May 3, 1921.
 1890-93. Marvin Loomis Case, d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 14, 1918.
 1893-95. Benjamin Lovett Keith, d. at St. Augustine, Fla., June 13, 1921.
 1894-95. Stanley Edgar Sloss, d. at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1918.
 1899-00. Charles Francis Duffy, d. Sept. 4, 1906.
 1930-02. Jesse Dwight Dana, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1921.
 1902-05. Percy Gardiner, d. at Everett, Wash., July 27, 1921.
 1902-04. Andrew Foster Hamilton, d. at Athol, Jan. 20, 1922.
 1916-17, 20-21. Jack Major, d. at Ogden, Utah, Nov. 22, 1921.

Divinity School

- 1912-13. Runolfur Fjelsted, Gr. 1913-15, d. at Glenboro, Manitoba, Can., June 13, 1921.

Bussey Institution

- 1897-99. Philip Lawrence Carbone, d. at Boston, Jan. 30, 1922.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

"Harvard's Military Record in the World War," edited by F. S. Mead, '87, and published by the Harvard University Press, shows that 372 Harvard men died in the war; that 11,398 were in military and naval service, and that 1014 Harvard men received decorations. The American Expeditionary Forces contained 4448 Harvard men.

On Monday, November 14, 1921, Marshal Foch visited Harvard. In the transcript of Memorial Hall he was introduced to President Lowell by Prof. J. L. Coolidge, '95, Commander of the James A. Shannon Post of the American Legion, and then went into Sanders Theatre, accompanied by members of the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, and the Harvard Faculties. Prof. Edward C. Moore offered prayer. President Lowell conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on "Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, Soldier, Scholar, and Teacher, whose military genius gave the death blow to military rule in Prussia, and saved for free peoples their heritage of liberty." The Latin version of the degree, by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, is as follows:

FERDINANDUM FOCH

summum Galliae exercituum ducem, militem, virum doctum doctoremque qui militari fretus ingenio militari dominatui Borussiae mortiferam plagam infixit et liberis populis libertatis hereditatem conservavit.

After leaving Sanders Theatre, Marshal Foch was met by a mounted detachment of forty members of the Harvard Field Artillery Unit and escorted to Widener Library, where a battery of four guns fired the general's salute of nineteen guns.

On Armistice Day a special religious service, arranged by the James A. Shannon Post of the American Legion and the Harvard Memorial Society, was held in Appleton Chapel. Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur, '05, minister of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church and chaplain of Shannon Post, made a brief address.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College have sold to the City of Boston a tract of fifteen acres in Dorchester which was left to the College by Governor Stoughton of Massachusetts 220 years ago. It will be used as a site for a new Dorchester High School, and for a stadium and athletic field.

The Kent School at Kent, Connecticut,

is the winner for the year 1921 of the Interscholastic Scholarship Trophy awarded by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to the school whose students have the best average record in the examinations for admission to Harvard College.

A porcelain statuette of the young Mozart with his violin, presented to the Harvard Glee Club by the French Government, has been on exhibition in the Treasure Room of Widener Library.

A painting by Fra Angelico representing the Crucifixion has been added to the collection of Italian primitives in the Fogg Art Museum.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Prof. W. S. Ferguson of the History Department by McGill University at its centennial celebration.

A large portion of the collection known as "The Fatherless Children of France — Their Book" has been exhibited in the Treasure Room of Widener Library. It contains about 350 original manuscripts, drawings, paintings, etchings, and signed photographs brought together for the benefit of the charity whose name it bears.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the Harvard School of Tropical Medicine, has been appointed scientific director of the Gorgas Memorial Institute at Panama for the study of tropical diseases. Dr. Strong will continue his connection with the Harvard Medical School.

The fund for the establishment of the Harvard School of Public Health will be entitled the Henry Pickering Walcott Fund in honor of the senior member of the Harvard Corporation. The Rockefeller Foundation has agreed to contribute at once \$1,500,000 and eventually \$500,000 in addition, and the University will provide a fund of \$1,000,000.

Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, has been elected a vice-president of the American Philological Association.

Last year Harvard students earned \$96,860.68 towards their support through work secured at the College Employment Office and other University agencies. About forty students were employed every week at the Harvard Union as waiters and earned a total of \$22,000. The Harvard Athletic Association employed 250 students as clerks, ticket-takers, waiters, etc. One hundred and fifty-eight students were monitors and 85 were proctors in the University. The Employment Office placed 74 students as tutors, 64 as clerks, 36 as choremen, 34 as typists, 22 as student guides, 21 as ushers, 17 as chauffeurs, 15 as musicians, 13 as waiters, and others as camp councillors, boys' club leaders, stenographers, farmers, coaches, translators, janitors, and librarians.

Henry S. Thompson, '99, Secretary of the Harvard Medical School, has been elected president of the Harvard Coöperative Society to succeed Prof. W. B. Munro who is absent on sabbatical leave during the second half year.

Prof. Charles H. Haskins has been elected president of the American Historical Association.

VARIA

Frederick J. Ranlett, '80, sends us the following communication:

In the footnote on page 368 of the *HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE* for March, 1921, Professor Kittredge is quoted as saying that he used to hear the buildings in the Yard referred to as "the colleges" by the townspeople to whom the phrase had apparently descended by oral tradition.

The use of this phrase in print is, however, quite venerable. The building erected for the Indians in 1665 was known as the Indian College, and in a contemporary account of the burning of Harvard Hall (*Massachusetts Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1764) occurs the following: "As it was a time of vacation . . . not a single person was left in any of the Colleges"; and, again: "the other Colleges, Stoughton Hall and Massachusetts Hall, were in the utmost hazard . . ."

The literary use of this phrase is found in Dr. Holmes's *Breakfast-Table* books, and the *locus classicus* is in his "Parson Turell's Legacy,"

"Nicest place that ever was seen —
Colleges red and Common green."

From Hendrick William van Loon, '07, comes the following:

Several years ago I happened to pick up a Latin-Hebrew edition of the Psalms. I think that I got it at the Templum Salamonis in Leyden for no particular reason except a vague liking for the beautiful flow of the Latin translation, "Beatus vir ille, qui non ambulavit in consilium impiorum et in via peccatorum non stetit." I don't remember what I paid for it. It was just such a little book as one might buy for no perceptible reason. It was during the war. The book went into a trunk and I went somewhere else and we lost sight of each other. But we met again at Antioch, and Yellow Springs not being an exciting spot on a rainy Sunday afternoon I happened to look through my little library and then, for the first time I examined my Psalms with greater care. The title-page, at the wrong end, as behooves a volume of Hebrew descent, stated that these Psalms had been edited by one Johannes Leusden, who was Ordinary Professor of the Holy Tongue in the University of Utrecht, and that it had been printed in London by one Samuel Smith "ad insigne Principis in Cemiterio D. Pauli" (blessed shades of Antioch) in the year 1688. That puzzled me somewhat because Professor Leusden could have had his Hebrew printing done right in Haarlem or in Leyden instead of sending the proofs to London. I turned to the next to the last page to find a word of explanation. And there — behold, was an introduction which I had expected least of all. The book was dedicated to no one less than Increase Mather, Harvard, 1686, and a fine use of our Latin tongue the Dutch professor made in his address to the "Maxime reverendo et Clarissimo D. Crescentio Mathero." For he continues to present his compliments to this "verbi divini Ministro Vigilantissimo [correct] atque Collegii Harvardini, quod est Cantabrigiæ Nov-Anglorum Rectori et Doctori Celeberrimo ac Honorandissimo, conversionem Indorum [probably around the defunct pump in the Yard], (una cum viginti quatuor; super Gentilibus, sed jam Christianis Pastoribus), cui omnia fausta et felicia in convertendis Gentilibus precatur" (here I am lost, but as I had only eight years of Latin, it really is a bit too difficult). During the last few years I have met several members of the Class of 1686. Can any one of these distinguished graduates solve the riddle? Why should a contemporary of Balthasar Bekker go out of his way to dedicate a volume to Increase Mather? Why this extraordinary and affectionate gesture when the "Betooverde Wereld" was already done in manuscript? I leave the mystery to the local witch-doctors.

A writer in *Living Tissue*, the official organ of the New England Antivivisection Society, takes a hopeful view of the

future. In commenting on the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation to the School of Public Health at Harvard he remarks: "That the institution chosen to receive and expend this money in such a way should be one celebrated in song as the 'herald of light and the bearer of love' adds mockery to the tragedy. It is only fair to remark, however, that Harvard is only adjured to be such herald and bearer 'Till the stock of the Puritans die,' and that need not be long."

The election of N. Penrose Hallowell, '97, as chief Marshal of the Alumni in June causes a correspondent to write as follows:

I see that another Hallowell is to be Chief Marshal of the Alumni in June, as was his brother last year and his father, the dear old Colonel, in 1886. Those distinguished honors seem to run in families.

And, by the way, as the *Lampoon* used to say back in the dark ages when I was in College, did you ever notice how many of these Chief Marshals have been residents for some part of their lives in that primitive, little hill town of Milton near Boston. Why, just look at the list:

Col. Henry S. Russell, '60,	in 1885
Gov. Roger Wolcott, '70,	" 1895
Bishop William Lawrence, '71,	" 1896
Augustus Hemenway, '73,	" 1900
I. Tucker Burr, '79,	" 1904
Edward W. Atkinson, '81,	" 1906
Henry W. Cunningham, '82,	" 1907
William Endicott, '87,	" 1912
Robert F. Herrick, '90,	" 1915
T. Nelson Perkins, '91,	" 1916
Robert Homans, '94,	" 1919
Robert H. Hallowell, '96,	" 1921
N. Penrose Hallowell, '97,	" 1923

It certainly behooves any aspiring youths in future Classes to move to Milton.

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Other Income	8,379,444
Total Income	<u>\$203,531,910</u>

Paid Policy-Holders, 1921

Death Claims	\$32,795,647
Endowments	25,703,978
Dividends	36,963,368
Surrender Values, etc.	28,845,416
Total to Policy-holders	<u>\$124,308,409</u>

New Paid Insurance, \$586,137,600

Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1922, \$3,816,098,524

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1922

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$8,362,881.00	Policy Reserve	\$787,157,463.00
Loans on Mortgages	183,722,805.92	Other Policy Liabilities	28,527,025.08
Loans on Policies	164,305,141.17	Premiums, Interest & Rentals prepaid	4,361,995.18
Loans on Collateral	2,301,000.00	Taxes, Salaries, Rentals, Ac- counts, etc.	7,549,037.63
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes	120,628,900.00	Additional Reserves	7,485,874.00
Government, State, Province, County and Municipal Bonds	155,439,933.50	Dividends payable in 1922...	42,287,368.71
Railroad Bonds	271,524,487.07	Reserve for Deferred Divi- dends	59,303,179.00
Miscellaneous Bonds & Stock	7,325,003.00	Reserves, special or surplus funds not included above...	15,960,196.20
Cash	11,067,144.16		
Uncollected and Deferred Pre- miums	14,674,443.08		
Interest and Rents due and accrued	13,279,659.58		
Other Assets	740.32		
Total	<u>\$952,632,138.80</u>	Total	<u>\$952,632,138.80</u>

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NO 120

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

VOLUME XXX. — JUNE, 1922. — NUMBER CXX

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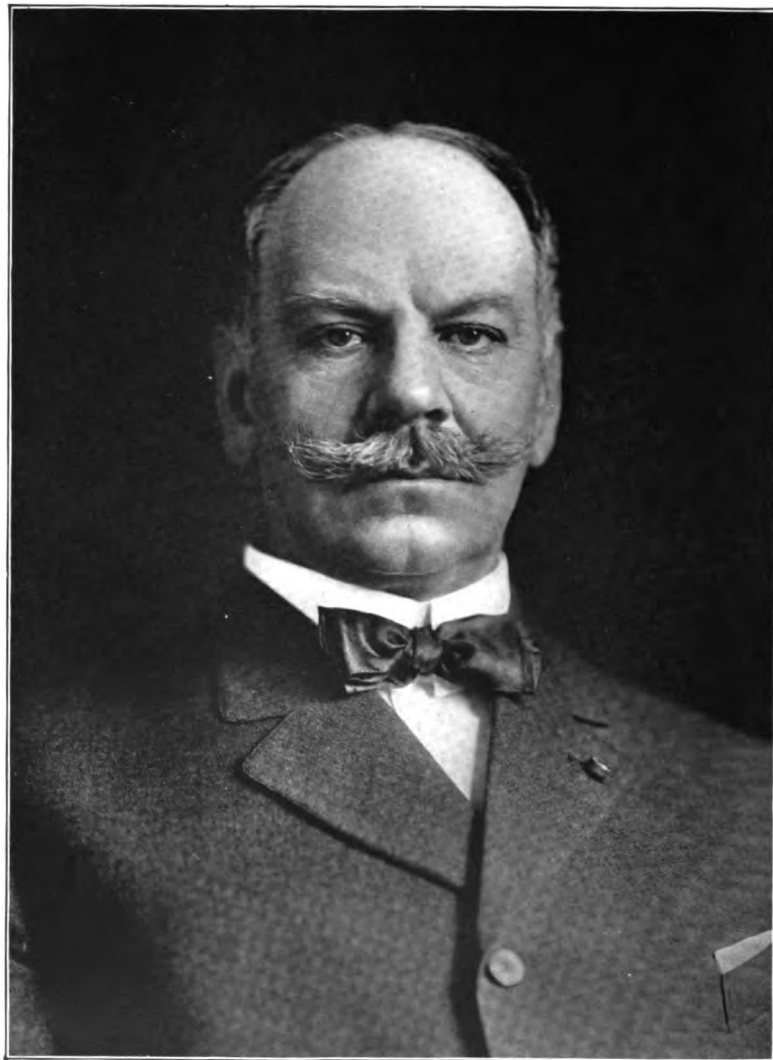
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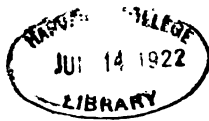
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WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT



THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

VOL. XXX. — JUNE, 1922. — No. CXX

AN EDUCATIONAL CREED

By NATHANIEL HORTON BATCHELDER, '01

DURING the war I took lunch one day at a well-known boarding-school. Observing a service flag thickly dotted with stars, I asked if stars represented only boys who had graduated or left in good standing, or all boys who had ever attended the school. The answer was that only the former were honored by stars, "though the others have done surprisingly well." This was not a unique instance. Over and over one heard of boys who had failed at school redeeming themselves in the service. Had war created new capacities? Had the school no activities that could bring out the good in these dynamic idealists who were willing to die for a cause? Was there no scope in the academic régime for the leadership of which these boys were capable?

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" — victories of boys who failed at school but succeeded in life. The most casual scrutiny reveals a frightful scholastic mortality. Disregarding an instance where a new head was said recently to have dropped one seventh of all the boys in school in a single term, the average boarding-school, after safeguarding admission in every possible way, still winnows out a considerable percentage before graduation. The tendency is to think in terms of the school and not in terms of the boy. If the school has a good reputation, with more applicants than can be accommodated, there is a chance that for every boy dropped a new one may be secured who will make a better record on college examinations and enhance the reputation of the institution. It is a bit disheartening to see the records of scholarship that have been achieved largely by the simple process of elimination. Speaking recently along this line to a manufacturer I said: "There is this difference between our material and yours. No human material can be discarded, while what does not fit your purpose may be thrown on the dump if you like." "Excuse me,"

said he, "we should be in bankruptcy in six months if we followed such a policy. If we find material that does not suit our product, we have to develop a product that suits our material." If the inanimate raw material of the mill cannot be discarded, how much more must the living material of the school be conserved! The public school has, to a degree, to deal as it can with all the pupils that come to its doors, but the attitude of the private school has too often been, "We have found the one best way of education; those who do not take kindly to it may be good for something else, but they are not for us." In this attitude the private school forgets that it is a social agency to serve the community and that because of its relatively small numbers and large funds it has peculiar opportunity (and therefore peculiar obligation) to assume a position of leadership in introducing new studies and new methods. The aim is to train leaders by means of a cultural curriculum, meaning languages and mathematics. Why classics and mathematics should always be linked in the cultural scheme is difficult to see. It is true that the student of mathematics who can exclaim with Kepler, "I am thinking God's thought after him," is deriving culture from the study, but mathematics as ordinarily taught dwells little on other than practical considerations. And there are teachers even of the classics who reduce their subject to mere drill on grammar and word puzzles. The fact is that culture is not dependent upon a certain content of the course of study; it is an attitude of mind, a matter of ideals and perspective. To be cultured is to be courteous, to be reverent, to love the beautiful, to hold ardently worthy interests and opinions that one can make luminous to others, and to have a reciprocal open-mindedness and tolerance for opinions not one's own. A sympathetic understanding of the history and literature of an ancient people, reverence for the majesty of nature in her grander aspects, a knowledge of the unchanging laws of life as revealed in the humblest forms of farm and field, insight into the deeper significance of human intercourse and the arts of living, may almost equally lead to that elevation of spirit which is the first essential of culture. It matters little whether one studies Latin, science, agriculture, or business. It matters much in what spirit one studies.

To come down to instances; some years ago there came to me a boy whose uncle spoke of him as "a disagreeable little cuss." He was unsuccessful at school, wilful, obstinate. He had a passion for agriculture, which he took up with enthusiasm. In less than two years a charming lady meeting him and talking with him said, "I want my

children to study poultry because it makes such nice boys." Without athletic gifts that boy rose to the vice-presidency of the Student Council. To-day he has a farm of his own selection graced by a fine type of Colonial house set between great trees; he is an officer of the local agricultural society; his farmhands are unfortunate boys whom he wants to help. Over his desk he keeps this passage from Ruskin:

"We will try to make some small piece of ground beautiful, peaceful and fruitful. We will have no untended or unthought-of creatures upon it. We will have flowers and vegetables in our gardens, plenty of corn and grass in our fields. We will have some music and poetry; the children shall learn to dance and sing it; perhaps some of the old people, in time, may also. We will have some art; and little by little some higher art may manifest itself among us — nay, even perhaps an uncalculating and uncovetous wisdom, as of rude Magi, presenting gifts of gold and frankincense."

A traditional curriculum had begun to blight his spirit. Freedom of self-expression in the field (to quote Carlyle) "for which nature and circumstances had fitted him" brought out a native fineness and socially valuable qualities. Agriculture had not proved one of the abhorred vocational studies, though it taught a means of livelihood, but in the best sense a cultural influence. This case, though striking, is not an exception, but the rule. Our graduates in agriculture could challenge any equal number in any other department to match them in individuality, initiative, and serviceableness.

My plea, however, is not so much for any particular subject, as for a method. We schoolmen proclaim loudly that the unit of instruction is the individual and not the course, and that we believe in the laboratory method. Then we put our boys in groups to study a traditional body of information by the merely acquisitive method of poring over a set text or listening to a master's instruction. The inquisitive faculty is almost wholly neglected. Even in the laboratory we are prone to provide a set form, indicating just what data are to be taken and rather clearly foreshadowing what the answer is to be. Some skill in the manipulation of apparatus may be acquired, but of the spirit of venturing into the unknown on a voyage of discovery there is no trace. In Professor Shaler's autobiography is an account of his first study under Agassiz. There was no Zoölogy I or other set course. He simply went to the laboratory with others and the great teacher gave him a fish with instructions to learn all he could about it. If my recollection serves, he spent a week investigating that fish on his own responsibil-

ity with only occasional hints from the instructor. What opportunity does the ordinary boarding-school give for this sort of work? The fact is our teachers like best the docile mind that accepts readily predigested intellectual fodder. And with the constantly increasing body of knowledge that has been collected and classified, and with the perfecting of the mechanism of education, it becomes constantly easier to follow the beaten path and harder to strike out a new trail. Yet it is obvious that the pupil who insists on "being shown," or rather on finding out for himself, has qualities of independence likely to contribute more to society than half a dozen of the acquisitive, sponge type, that merely absorb information and can barely give back without increment what they have taken in.

To go back for the moment to the subjects of instruction. In the scientific field we offer most commonly physics, which is a largely mathematical subject and scarcely broadens the scope of the linguistic and mathematical curriculum, or chemistry, which also demands considerable mathematics. Biological sciences, certainly not less important to the race, are neglected. Over a period of three years the average number of College Board candidates in all biological subjects (admittedly not a final criterion of the extent to which a subject is taught) has been 252, as against 2372 in physics and 1511 in chemistry. I know a boy to whom Latin seemed a closed book and mathematics an almost insurmountable obstacle. Physics and chemistry he tried without success. Finally he won his way to college by means of English, modern languages, history, and biology, plus the minimum requirement in mathematics. Note, please, that the doors of many colleges were closed to him on this basis. To-day the plan of that boy is to go on to graduate study in the field of natural science. During a conversation with one of our best-known head masters about such cases, he said, "After all, is n't it true that most boys get along all right now, and that these you mention are the exceptions?" When I assented, he replied, "I thought so," as if the question were settled. Who was it that told the parable of the shepherd who left the ninety and nine sheep that were safe to find the one that was lost?

We seem for the moment to be slaves to the industrial ideal of uniformity of product and quantity production, and yet I suppose that the greatest benefit to the race, nay the indispensable condition of the progress of the race, is the differentiation of species. We need urgently to cultivate not the points of likeness in our boys, but the points of difference. We have long been deceived by certain moral maxims like

"What man has done man may do," taking this to mean what any man has done in the past, any other man can do in the future if he will, and that other about all men being created equal. There seem to be two strings to the bow of him who defends the stronghold of the traditional curriculum. One is the feeling that if the studies he believes in are not the best, they are at least as good as any others, that any boy can master them if he will, and it is therefore a needless duplication of courses to offer anything else. The other — and its twang has a similar sound — admits that some worthy boys cannot master its material and that other kinds of school are good for these (inferior?) boys, but its function is to do one thing well, to provide leaders for the coming generation.

As to the first statement, the most elementary knowledge of psychology shows us that not all boys can do everything, even if they will. There are boys who are eye-minded and boys who are ear-minded, inquisitive as well as acquisitive boys, boys with the greatest manual deftness and arrant bunglers, boys facile at language, boys facile at mathematics, and boys facile at neither. Professor Kittredge once proclaimed with some scorn that it was not necessary to study pickled bugs to train the observation; there was enough material in a page of Shakespeare to last for a year. True enough, and the page of Shakespeare happens to be of absorbing interest to me, but I know plenty of boys who will see many times as much in a walk through the woods as I. Curiously enough some of the keenest observers I know in the field of science are poor spellers and do not even know when they have spelled badly. It is not that they lack power of observation, but that power functions only in certain directions. A master of English complained to me once that a particular boy had absolutely no memory because, in spite of obvious effort, he could not learn poetry. So I took the boy aside and asked him his father's automobile number. Instant response. Then I asked the number for the year before, the one before that, and so on, as far back as they had had a car, always with a prompt answer. A similar feat the master could not possibly have performed. Had one a good memory and the other a poor one? No; they were both good but different; one was that of a literary man and one that of an engineer.

And as for training leaders, we all know full well that our private schools turn out in about equal proportion self-sacrificing public servants, elegant idlers, scholarly gentlemen, and dollar chasers. A classical curriculum will not infallibly sort the sheep with character from

the goats with none. If a school is to develop leaders, it will not do it best by catering to one class of society or to a single type of intellect. Your democratic school — and only a democratic school is fitted to develop leaders for a democracy — must present a true cross-section and not a stratum of society. It is poor training for leadership to herd those destined for literature, the law, and medicine together from the age of twelve or thirteen, or even earlier. If certain developments of our urban life had not radically changed the complexion of the public schools and the environment of boys in their out-of-school hours, it would be ideal to compel attendance at the common school up to college age. Jack Hall's scuffles with Joe Herring, the butcher boy, were as good a training for leadership as anything he learned at Utopia School. To a boy brought up in a moderate-sized New England city twenty-five years ago that was the ideal environment, and the ideal school will try to reproduce the variety of companionship and diversity of activities — carpenter shop, printing shop, poultry, growing things — not as imposed curriculum, but as parts of an accessible, elective, actual world that was once our common heritage. Above all, it will leave boys freedom to direct their own activities instead of over-organizing every line of endeavor for them.

For a reasonable participation in the government of the school and all its interests is the obvious complement of the broader academic scheme. By participation in the government I do not mean monitors selected in whole or in part by the head, but real representation of student opinion by a freely elected body with final authority in the field, which can be a broad one, where it functions. A student council should be inspired, but never directed or compelled from above. This phase of school management would prove a fruitful topic for a complete article, or series of them. Suffice it to say here that a share in governing often makes a most useful citizen of a potential rebel, gives scope to powers unrevealed in the classroom, and not seldom provides necessary compensation for deficiencies along other lines to a really strong boy.

I say "necessary compensation" advisedly. The effect upon character of prolonged study of an uncongenial or impossible curriculum has too often been neglected, or misunderstood. It is most commonly asserted that the uniform effect of severe tasks is to strengthen the will and increase one's power. True, moral qualities grow only by exercise as physical ones do, but you can ruin a sensitive athlete by wrong handling. One does n't set a sprinter to run a mile race. Furthermore,

it is often the athlete of greatest potential power who requires most care. Every material, including the human variety, has its breaking point. Imagine a lad six feet two, of winning personality and dynamic possibilities, gifted in all practical ways, but not literary. Group him with bright little rote-minded lads half his size and two years younger. Let them have their daily triumph over him in the classroom, and, unless he be a phlegmatic sot, one of two things will happen: he will acquire an "inferiority complex," or, knowing he is not inferior, he will revolt against the thing at which he has failed, and come to despise scholarship. Schools should exist to develop not minds merely, but all socially valuable qualities. They should be places for growth as little hampered as possible.

While I own allegiance to the progressive party in education, I do not approve all manifestations of the "progressive" spirit. In every movement there are those motivated by weakness as well as by strength. There are pacifists on principle, and pacifists who simply cannot face the thought of war. There are religious liberals to whom the old beliefs hold terrors, and to whom religious radicalism is an escape. There are educational progressives who revolt against the classical régime because it was their undoing; their opinions are, though they would not admit it, mere defense reactions. Often when I see extreme manifestations of so-called progressive principles, I am tempted to go back to a fire-and-brimstone hereafter and a strict classical education to prove that they hold no terrors for me. If the new education shall not produce a body of men of trained minds and disciplined wills, away with it. My contention is that discipline, like culture, inheres in no particular subject, but is derived from conscious and willing devotion to severe tasks, that the trained mind is one that religiously seeks all the facts, arranges data in logical order, and presents conclusions in convincing form. Believing that all subjects well taught may yield both discipline and culture, I advocate a broader curriculum as giving scope to many different types of mind, all of which will sharpen through rubbing against the others.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY

By SAMUEL M. SCOTT, '86

IT is the custom of our captious age to disparage and even to discourage the study of History. We are told that the sources are polluted, the records garbled and untrustworthy; the early chronicles are myths, fables, or the barefaced inventions of a much later time; so-called authentic History is even more challengeable, servile adulation vies with partisan rancor, no two authorities agree; all is tendentious misrepresentation, maleficent Tartuffery. This skeptical spirit is deplorable; were it allowed to expand it would paralyze all human endeavor. It arises from an increasing tendency to contemplate ourselves with undue, — I am tempted to say, — with enforced sobriety. When an elderly spinster was consulted by a diffident bride as to the best means of securing wedded happiness, she advised her "to keep Hubby guessing." The Historic Muse is not matrimonially minded, but in a similar spirit and to achieve her high purpose, she may deem it wise to affect a matronly coquetry in order to provoke interest and stimulate pursuit. It is unchivalrous in those who fail to win her favors to besmirch her fair name. The fastidious and exacting have little pleasure in this life. He was a clear-headed if somewhat dissolute poet who sang:

"What matter the Flagon so we have the intoxication —"

The shady past has but ripened her charms and matured her fascinations. Why should we always ask to be the first? We shall accomplish nothing by violent reproaches or by flouncing in jealous suspicion. Let us woo her with a sympathetic patience, a tolerant good-will, an indulgent open-mindedness, a sweet reasonableness, a discreet curiosity, a chivalrous blindness, and await the soft surrender that is sure to reward us. Clio is a woman.

General principles are more easily grasped when set forth in particular instances. As History is no longer sacrosanct, all modern criticism is to a certain extent destructive. While the schools vary greatly in their methods and results, two stand out prominently by reason of their differences. One has been denominated very justly the "Annihilating School." Its spirit is uncompromising and pragmatic; it will take nothing on trust and by insisting on scientific demonstration, or still better, on anatomical verification, it would

leave us nothing but the bare bones of History. The other school, which has so far received no distinguishing name, though sometimes unfairly spoken of as "Iconoclastic," is more liberal in temper. Ever willing to accept the narrative of History as it comes to us, it believes that by breaking down the barriers of traditional exegesis and stereotyped interpretation we may, in the light of modern science and wider experience, draw new lessons from the past. It wars principally against prejudice and preconception.

As Dr. Johnson might have said: hesitant scrupulosity is more pernicious than precipitate credulity, and sympathetic perspicacity will discover proofs that elude the eye of purblind plodding. For example, certain critics of the undermining class would have us reject *in toto* the touching and instructive "legend," as they heartlessly call it, of Washington and the cherry tree, for three typical reasons:

(1) The episode is not recorded in the Washington Table Talk, although the first President was constantly calling upon the experiences of his youth to point a post-prandial moral;

(2) The last and longest of his body servants declared on his deathbed that he had never heard the subject mentioned;

(3) An old and confidential nurse has ignored the matter entirely in her recently discovered manuscript memoirs otherwise rich in juvenile reminiscence.

Dull mechanical work! Such considerations might carry conviction were there any inherent improbability in the story, but it bears its proof within it. From the time of Milo to that of Gladstone and the ex-Emperor, the felling of timber has been the chosen and particular recreation of superannuated statesmen. Great souls are always prophetic; what more natural than that the youthful Father of his Country, prescient of his high destiny, should, with the enterprise that has always impelled and distinguished his countrymen, prepare for it betimes? *Æsop's Fables* are not the less true because they are false.

To demonstrate the methods of the less pedantic school (of which I humbly boast myself a follower) I have prepared a few notes on the well-known story of Aristides and the Countryman which is so often quoted for the moral indoctrination of the young. As there are many whose memory is as unreliable as my own, we will for the sake of definiteness take Plutarch's account as told by the Langhorns:

At the time that Aristides was banished, when the people were inscribing the names on the shells, it is reported that an illiterate burgher came to Aristides, whom he took for some ordinary person, and giving him his shell, de-

sired him to write "Aristides" upon it. The Goodman, surprised at the adventure asked him "whether Aristides had ever injured him." "No," said he, "nor do I even know him, but it vexes me to hear him everywhere called *the Just*." Aristides made no answer, but took the shell and having written his own name upon it, returned it to the man. When he quitted Athens, he lifted up his hands towards heaven and agreeably with his character, made a prayer, very different from that of Achilles; namely, "That the people of Athens might never see the day which should force them to remember Aristides."

The outstanding features of this anecdote are the oystershell and the institution of Ostracism or banishment. There are those who will tell us that the two have no real relation, and that the shell is the invention of some amateur etymologist unable otherwise to explain a grotesque nomenclature. This impatient and greedy manner of dispatching a subject is a wasteful and injurious habit; it is only by leisurely rumination that we can extract the rarer flavors, the richer nourishment. Moreover the reasoning is fallacious. However apocryphal these stories may be, they were intended to pass for genuine among the people of the time, and we may be sure no liberties were taken with the accessories; the verisimilitude of the details had to carry conviction. Thus we have no justification for rejecting the shell. Unquestionably it was an extraordinary form of ballot to have selected; the proverbial periodicity of the oyster should have militated against the choice. The inconvenience must have been serious. When expulsion was urgent how could the community patiently await the coming of the months with R? The difficulty might be overcome by hoarding, but a doubt intervenes; the bivalve is enticing but tastes differ; it is inconceivable that every one in Athens appreciated oysters. Whence, then, came the supply? It would be barbarous cruelty to require the candidates, as we must call them, to furnish the instruments of their own undoing and the Athenians were not barbarians; the Government could hardly be counted upon, for at that moment it was committed to a "Big Navy" policy which, experience has taught us, leaves nothing for social betterments; and if we are forced to suppose the voters collected them as they went to the polls the fame of Athens as an orderly city suffers grievously. Itinerant venders may always be counted upon in such emergencies; still, the problem bristles with uncertainties.

Ostracism is said to have been introduced by Theseus, an extensive and observant traveler. Whether he invented the institution we cannot say, but we may reasonably conjecture that he saw the shell used

for balloting in foreign parts and was for some unknown reason persuaded of its utility. Esoteric superstition may have played a part, and the well-established conservatism of those early epochs would readily explain the survival of the practice. But if we adopt this solution we are faced by an even greater problem. Curious investigators have discovered, scattered about the world, shell mounds of various dimensions to which they have given the name of "kitchen-middens," and for which they account by attributing to primitive society a system of culinary communism. The hypothesis is ingenious, but if we insist upon our theory of Theseus's inspiration who is to deny us the conclusion that these mounds are merely the débris of a general election in the prechartaceous period? However, we are now trespassing on the ground of the Anthropologist.

This practice of ostracism deserves the attention of those who seek some guidance from History in dealing with the burning questions of our own day. Every community has its "troubled and adventurous spirits," its well-meaning but over-zealous meddlers, its exhausted but pertinacious great ones, who must be eliminated if society is to know either tranquillity or comfort. In the old impulsive ages the method was summary, but the humaner civilization of Athens found banishment sufficiently efficacious; without a Free Press at his disposal an exile was as one dead. It is to be regretted that the many avenues of communication open to us might render the expedient inadequate. It often happens that old ways are best; when a politician has outlived his usefulness it is wiser to assume that he has outlived everything else and to act accordingly.

We must now consider the chief protagonist of this little drama. The superficial and ingenuous student, reading the story *au pied de la lettre*, will see in it simply an instance of the invincible probity of Aristides and will draw the manifest moral that a truly great man would rather sacrifice his own interests than betray a trust were it ever so humble and unsolicited. A very jerrybuilt and unsubstantial edification; we are never safe until we have learned to suspect the obvious. Does Aristides really show to advantage in this adventure? Here was a man of superlative virtue confronted by an ignorant burgher who openly scoffs at Justice; was it not his duty first to rebuke and then to instruct the fellow; to explain to him that in exercising Justice men most nearly resemble the Gods; that solely by the observance of it can society hope to survive; and that by men of his class above all others it should be honored and cherished, not derided and

cast out? Should he not have warned him against vindictive envy and ungrateful spite? We have never been told that Aristides was reticent by nature, the supremely virtuous never are. It may be contended that he realized the impenetrable density of the man, but such a plea would convict him of a lack of self-confidence, an impossible deficiency in the "unco guid." It is true he must have realized that the impending banishment was his only reward for strenuous and devoted efforts to purify the Courts and reform the Treasury; but to assert that for such a reason he abandoned the cause of human redemption is to deny his magnanimity. As he spoke no word of reproach, as he uttered no lofty precept, we must yield to the conviction that in this adventure the Goodman failed as a moralist.

Furthermore we have to ask ourselves whether he acted as became a statesman. He knew, as every public man has known since the dawn of History, that he was indispensable to the State; that if he were removed the roof-tree must fall. The deprecating tone of his little farewell speech is transparently a foil to accentuate the proud conviction that underlies it. The inalienable duty of a patriot demanded that he should avert such a calamity. Nevertheless we find him calmly and without protest assisting to procure his own expulsion. Far from being laudable, this was calculated treason.

In spite of his failure as a moralist and as a pillar of the State, Aristides might yet have redeemed himself. He was a practiced politician in a city of politicians. He was at the crisis of his career; he might himself be sent into exile; his party was on the verge of disaster. The fate of the fallen could be tragic in the City of the Violet Crown; mere loss of office can be borne with a fortitude sustained by hope, but outlawry and confiscation find no palliative. Two issues were always involved in these Ostracism campaigns, the question of banishment and the question of the banished. If the shells cast were less than six thousand no action was taken, as so unmistakable a proof of public apathy did not justify extreme measures. Whenever this number was attained or exceeded Ostracism was held approved, the shells were sorted, and the candidates or victims who received a majority were driven from the city. Therefore the interests of Aristides and his followers would be equally served if he could restrain the burgher from voting or gain his consent to the inscription of another name. Indeed on the latter point the burgher need not have been consulted; but so scrupulous a man as Aristides may have been reluctant to countenance a questionable practice even when it had the sanction of immemorial precedent.

Basing our opinion upon the evidence before us, the case presented little difficulty. The burgher was not a bigoted partisan, — it may well be that his desire to vote was prompted by nothing more than puerile vanity, — and he specifically declared that he had no personal quarrel with the candidate. His hostility resembled the vague instinctive resentment we all feel toward those who seem to be overpraised. The propitiating smile and the ready hand of the experienced campaigner should have been equal to such an emergency; even a novice eager for the recognition of the Ward Manager would have known what was required of him.

Offsetting this possibility, there is the fear that Aristides was not an attractive man; he seems to have lacked charm, he had none of "that quick spirit that is Antony," few in short of the mercurial and crowd compelling qualities so helpful to our modern Archons. In addition, he was a Reformer, with perhaps more than his share of the forbidding manner (I use the adjective in all its senses) which is a conspicuous and unmistakable attribute of his class. He may have been constitutionally incapable of communicating pleasure. Nevertheless he was a distinguished party leader, a position he never could have attained without making some concession to human frailty. If he felt his new acquaintance unresponsive to minor seductions he would probably have found him amenable to more generous entreatment.

Nothing is known of a Corrupt Practices Act in Athens, certainly there was no Prohibition. Wineshops must have been numerous and convenient, while the porticoes of the many splendid temples were favorite places of private conference. He had but to entertain or otherwise engage the burgher until the booths were closed. I foresee the objection that Aristides, as an apostle of purity, could not violate the sanctity of the Suffrage. If the case were without complexity the plea might serve, but it has another aspect. This eminent publicist was a party man, therefore it was his instinct to proselytize, — an instinct that has been exalted to the dignity of a duty. He should have made an adherent of this casual and confiding opponent even though his instruction had to be protracted beyond the hour for balloting. If a free citizen may not be encouraged to vote often, he must at least be taught to vote straight. There would be other elections; better the man should lose one vote than misuse many. I protest there was no dilemma. When one duty must be sacrificed to another it is a question of convenience, not of conscience. Any member of a party, active or otherwise, who has an opportunity of influencing a vote and

who not only fails to do so, but allows that vote to be cast against his party is guilty of a crime in the opinion of all right-thinking citizens.

Try as we may to find excuses for Aristides it is impossible to deny that in this instance he betrayed himself, his fellow-townsmen, his colleagues and his country; — conduct at once cowardly, callous, cruel, and infamous. What wonder if Statesmen sometimes err when such a character has for centuries been held up to them for emulation!

The Burgher might be dismissed as insignificant were it not that his presence seems to explain the survival of this particular anecdote. While not for a moment doubting its historical truth, I believe it to have been a piece of clever propaganda. The word has perhaps too modern a sound, but the art was known before it was named. The Greeks especially were skillful practitioners. Their swift and crafty minds were peculiarly fitted to appreciate the disintegrating power of subtle insinuation. The Horse of Troy may reveal the crudity of their early efforts, but Thucydides showed mastery when he provoked the retreat of Xerxes by a treacherous suggestion of insecurity. The party of Aristides was Conservative and necessarily reactionary. They hated Democracy and all things democratic. They were plotting the recall of their leader that they might make him dictator, again enjoy the sweets of office, and incidentally benefit the Nation. It was their policy therefore to create distrust in existing institutions. Open denunciation would have aroused suspicion, while for influencing an impressionable and apprehensive people nothing could serve their purpose better than this contrasting story. The Burgher is obviously the type of the enfranchised proletariat, illiterate, ignorant and unreasoning, apathetic and impulsive, ungrateful and malign. Why should he be allowed to possess a privilege he was only capable of abusing and a power that only made him a tool in the hands of the unscrupulous? Nothing was safe unless authority could be restored to those who knew how to use it for the good of all. A more cunning attack could not have been devised and the disparity between the Burgher and Aristides is sufficiently emphasized to give the necessary bias to the hopes of the dissatisfied.

Modern upholders of the Rule of the People will doubtless pretend to find their own argument in this interpretation: any danger that threatened was due entirely to the illiteracy of the burgher and his case is another conspicuous proof of the necessity of universal education. I have no desire to enter into a controversy, but I hazard the opinion that had the man been educated in the modern utilitarian

fashion, that is to say, had his moral nature been ignored in the process, he would have voted exactly as he did and for the same reason, only — we should never have had this story.

Here I must pause, not because the subject is exhausted as the speculative student will readily agree, but because these notes are sufficient to illustrate the methods of the, as yet, nameless school of criticism. It will be seen that we do not concern ourselves with questions of actuality, evidence or authentication. We are constrained by taste and conviction to avoid mystical involution or fantastic conjecture, as for instance that Aristides was a solar myth and Ostracism a symbol of the winter solstice, — a form of historic elucidation discredited by its very facility. Briefly and in genial metaphor; we believe in taking the cards of history as they have been dealt to us and in playing the game of criticism with what skill we possess. We decline to be bound by arbitrary conventions or refractory rules, since practice has shown us that the best are those we make for ourselves.

ISLAND UNIVERSES

By HARLOW SHAPLEY

DIRECTOR, HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY

THAT ambitious scientist, the astrophysicist, who attempts to take all the terrestrial sciences far out beyond our atmosphere and apply them to astral bodies, now recognizes three major inquiries. They are: the structure of matter, the evolution of a star, and the evolution of a stellar system. To him, particularly if he be of a cosmic turn of mind, such problems as the origin of the earth and its inhabitants are minor; at least such questions are subsequent, and of little significance in ultramundane science. And also the origin of matter is a subject hardly fit for the materially minded astrophysicist. Perhaps I should say that he, as yet, is hardly fitted for the subject. It does not lie within the realm governed by usual scientific procedure. It is, like the origin of space (if, as they say, there be either origin or space), a field for the diversion of those speculative philosophers whose methods and so-called results are superior to scientific test, and whose delight is to get nowhere.

Perhaps one can set up the three major problems of cosmogony — the structure of matter and the origin of star and stellar system — as a single super-problem, calling it the Structure of the Universe. I am

speaking now of the material universe, and using the word universe in a technical and restricted meaning. To the astronomer, the universe is the sum total of all the material things of which he is aware. Specifically it includes all the stars and nebulae that his telescopes and his mathematics tell him about, and, as well, a mean rabble of parasitic planets, comets, and stellar debris. He likes to call it the material universe, without quibbling over the concept of material.

As soon as the beginner in cosmic thinking has learned what the scientist pleases to call the universe, his first question is likely to be: "But, are there *other* universes like ours?" It is a foolish question to which a more foolish answer can be given: "If there were others that we comprehend we should know about them, should n't we? So they would be a part of the universe as defined, and not *other*."

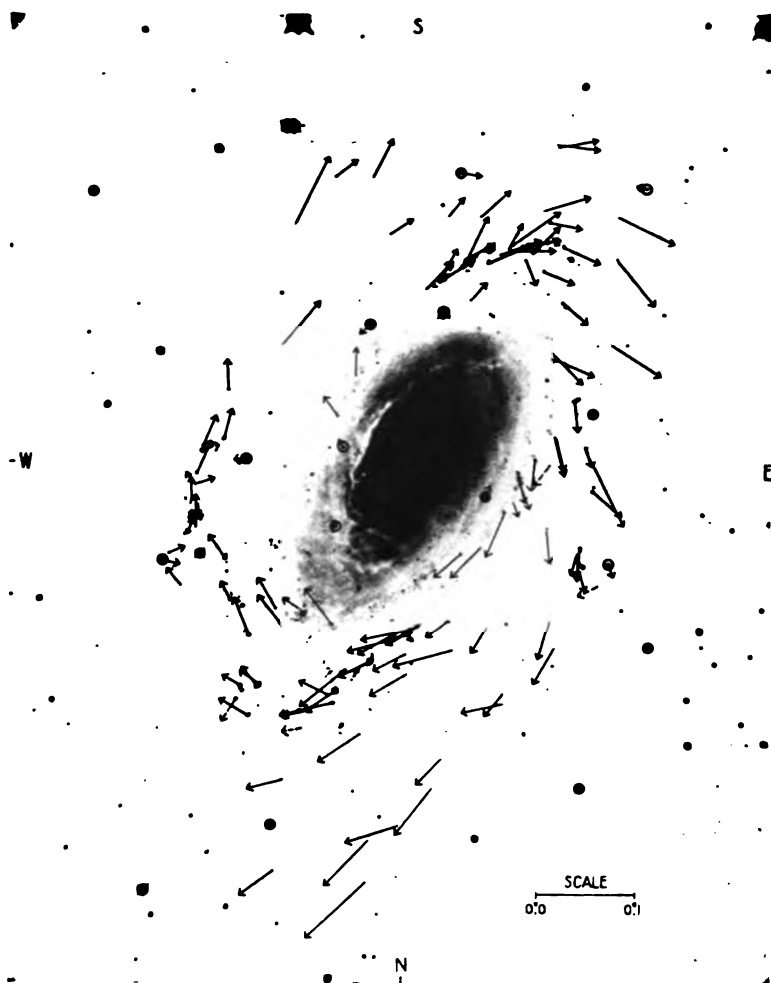
Let me put the question differently and try to get a sensible answer. Is this universe of stars and nebulae organized by physical laws as a *single* unit in the great spatial ocean to which we neither see nor think an end? Are there many organizations, more or less distinct from each other, or is there just one? Are there many sub-universes, island universes, in this desolate ocean of space, or does the great system of stars in which we are involved encompass all the bodies within our cognizance?

Now I get your meaning, and the answer is a sensible one: We do not know. In fact, the honest answer to one half the questions you ask a cautious scientist should be just that: we do not know — but we think, and so forth. The answer to the other half should be: we do not know. In the case of island universes we do not know — but we think, and have thought, and shall continue thinking on the subject with little success. At the same time, and of more importance, we observe, have observed, and we shall continue our observing of the relevant sidereal phenomena. In recent years, however, one phase is being cleared up in this moot question of whether or not we are a part of a single lonely sidereal organization.

The unexpressed fear of loneliness on the part of the average individual appears to affect the contemplation of other worlds. We are disappointed if the cold-blooded scientist assures us that Man cannot exist on Mars. The hope that science would reveal the existence of sundry extraneous universes, of other faint stellar organizations, has appealed so powerfully that plain scientific fact has with much difficulty made headway against our human imaginations. Of course we dreamers do not long to be physically in other remote universes. We



A SPIRAL NEBULA SEEN EDGEWISE



A SPIRAL NEBULA

In which motion has been measured by Dr. A. Van Maanen at Mount Wilson

would not care to spend the season on Mars. We are not even anxious to take our physical bodies to far corners of our own planet. But we do resent restraint on our imaginations. We want to believe in marvelous men on Venus, and ladies too, even though we may not be sure whether Venus is comet, planet, or star. We want to think of fascinating exotics of transcendent intelligence on some immeasurably remote spiral nebula; and away with the dull scientist who dares dispel our dream.

More than a hundred years ago, Sir William Herschel, in his far-and-long-famed telescopic sweepings of the heavens, devoted a considerable amount of cold thought to the problem of the nature of the spiral nebulae. He recognized that a vast majority of all the hosts of stars form a great organization, obviously operated by far-reaching cosmical laws. Among the stars, or far beyond them, are the nebulae, appearing as luminous clouds of more or less unorganized matter. Herschel believed that some of the more regular ones were clusters of stars so far away that his telescope could not resolve the haziness into distinct objects. Those spiral nebulae, he suggested, may be other universes of stars, far outside our stellar system. And our own stellar system might appear, to a hypothetical observer in one of these island universes, as just one of the many spiral nebulae.

The island-universe hypothesis has had its ups and downs since Herschel's time. A few years ago the discovery that the velocity of the spiral nebulae is remarkably great led to a revival of faith in the island universe theory. The velocities far exceeded those then known in our own galactic system, a condition which seemed to isolate the spirals as peculiar objects. The spectrum analysis of the spirals appeared to support the theory that they are composed of stars. The breaks and rifts in our own Milky Way suggested that from a very great distance, in a particular direction, our own system might appear to have spiral arms.

But probably the greatest asset of the island-universe theory is its fascination. The spiral family comprises hundreds of thousands of objects, some of them exceedingly faint. What an enormous appeal to human thinking if all these are mighty whirling masses of billions of stars!

Aside from the spiral nebulae there are three or four other classes of objects that have at one time or another by one astronomer or another been suggested as possible outside organizations. The star clouds that form some parts of our Milky Way no longer retain equal rank with

our stellar system. They may be analogous, indeed, to the local cloud or cluster of stars immediately surrounding the sun, but they are only a part, along with our local cluster, of the stellar system we call the Galaxy — of the comprehensive discoidal system to which we now assign a diameter of at least three hundred thousand light-years.¹

The two Magellanic Clouds, visible only from southern latitudes of the earth, are small fragments compared with our Milky Way. The globular clusters were formerly given by many astronomers equal rank with our galactic system. But recent research has shown that they are parts of the galactic organization. They lie chiefly outside the main body of stars, away from the populous regions of the discoid figure; they might indeed be called island universes, if we promote our system to the rank of continent. The globular clusters are symmetrical stellar systems, miniature universes on their own account, associations of thousands of stars, incorporated under the laws of gravitation, but after all paying tribute to the super-organization that appears to include us all.

It is generally admitted, then, that in the problem of comparable island universes we are left with the spiral nebulae only, and with our imaginations. And now, in recent years, the island-universe interpretation of spiral nebulae has received some serious blows. It is being generally abandoned by its former friends. Technical contributions of many sorts have contributed to the downfall of the theory. Measures of the color of the nebulae show that they cannot be composed of stars of the types with which we are familiar. Measures of the motions of the nebulae cannot be harmonized with the remote distances required for the comparable-universe hypothesis. Discoveries of high velocities for stars, star clusters, and other kinds of nebulae in our own galactic system, deprive the spirals of their splendid isolation in the matter of speed.

The new conception of the dimensions of our own galactic system, largely built up from the study of globular clusters, is particularly difficult for the theory. To be comparable in size with us (I say "us" because it helps a little to counteract the feeling of terrestrial insignificance in this discussion of cosmic things) to equal "our" diameter of 300,000 light-years, these small-appearing nebulae would need to be excessively distant, and then the measured motions on the sky would correspond to impossibly large motions in space. We cannot accept

¹ The light-year is a unit of length used in measuring sidereal distances and is equivalent to nearly six million million miles.

rotational velocities greater than the velocity of light; it is not only beyond our experience, but nearly beyond a well-ordered imagination. Furthermore, from spectroscopic analysis we now have a check on the motions in some spiral nebulae and find that they do not exceed a few hundred miles a second.

Measures of rotation are simply irreconcilable with the theory that spiral nebulae are other universes of stars similar in dimensions to our own galactic system. In fact, I should like to go farther and say that the evidence seems to show that spiral nebulae are not composed of stars at all, but are gaseous sidereal organizations, differing from stars in form and mass, and the bright ones but a few thousand light-years distant. We appear to be left with a single universe in the waste of space, and have to make the best of it.

WHY DO WE HAVE LIBRARIANS?

By E. V. WILCOX, '92

YOU see, they will choke to death and die with the secret in them rather than tell you what they want." I was hunting for some statistical information on the relation between the use of tractors and the demand for horses, and had overheard a part of the conversation between one of the librarians and a visitor. A well-dressed man with a good speaking acquaintance with the King's English had come to the desk of the reference librarian and, prefacing his request with the remark that he was in a great hurry, asked for some books on cattle. There were several wagonloads of books and pamphlets on cattle within one hundred feet from the desk and a general request for books on cattle seemed to the librarian like a rather large order. But the visitor could not more definitely particularize. So, an armful of books on dairy cattle was brought to a table for his use. The visitor turned the pages and examined the contents casually for fifteen or twenty minutes and then turned to the librarian. "These are not exactly what I want," he explained. "They are interesting, but I am seeking for some information on beef cattle." "On breeding, feeding, or general management?" inquired the librarian. "Just let me see a few of the best recent volumes on beef cattle." More books were piled on the table, this time volumes dealing with beef cattle. Nearly a half-hour went by and the visitor came again to the librarian's desk. "These books you brought for me do not quite cover the point I had in mind, but my

time is up and I shall have to come back at some other time." "Well, if you will tell me just what you want I can have the material all ready for you," the librarian ventured. "What I really want is a score card for judging the Aberdeen Angus," the visitor admitted.

"And I could have put that score card in his hand in ten seconds' time if he had only been willing to say what he wanted!" exclaimed the librarian, turning to me for an opportunity to explode about the peculiar psychology of library users. "That score card sits right there on the shelf, but I must first wander through the whole subject of cattle before I can get him to say what he wants. The chief art of a reference or loan desk librarian is the knack of divining by long experience what the inquirer really desires. Sometimes it's like the old ten questions game, and we must first ask, 'Is it animal, vegetable, or mineral?' Often the visitor begins far afield, miles away, and works stealthily toward his goal by almost imperceptible degrees. I often wonder why readers and visitors in libraries hesitate to disclose their wants or to confide in the librarian."

In order to get other testimony on this point I went into the periodical room. There was a scientist patiently turning the pages of periodicals and glancing rapidly over each page. At his request the librarian had brought whole files of recent unbound journals, ten or a dozen piles of them. The assistant in the room was beginning to wonder if there was any possible way of ascertaining what the scientist really wanted. At last it was disclosed that he was looking through the advertisements to find the name and address of two or three manufacturers of a certain article. It required only a few seconds of the librarian's time to find this information in Hendricks's Commercial Register of the United States and Thomas's Register of American Manufacturers.

In another reference room a business man had asked the girl at the desk for some books on Oriental botany. "What part of the Orient more particularly?" inquired the attendant. "Two or three good books on the botany of the Orient will do." The girl brought him a flora of China and one of Japan. These proved not to be quite the right thing. The visitor thought that Syria and Greece might be nearer his desires. But floras of these countries did n't quite fill the bill. The librarian seemed to be "getting warmer," however, as in the old parlor game of hunting for hidden articles. The visitor expressed the idea that the thing must be in Thrace. The attendant was greatly encouraged. The chase was narrowing itself down to a small definite

portion of the earth. After a considerable search she found as a section of a larger volume a flora of Thrace. But vain hope, the game was n't there. Although in some fear of a rebuff for prying too officiously into the secrets of the visitor's mind, the librarian finally ventured to say that if she knew the name of the plant in which the visitor was interested she might find the information with that clue. "Why, I'll tell you what I really want," said the visitor in a burst of confidence. "I want to find out how attar of roses is manufactured." And all this time the information on how to make attar of roses had been nearly bursting the covers of a book on industrial chemistry standing at attention on the shelf.

But these instances were all from one library, a technical library used almost exclusively by scientists and experts who might be supposed to know what they want when they go to a library. I wondered if in the general or public library the readers were still more secretive or reticent in ordering their literary meal from the menu. So I visited a public library, and there I was told a story of a woman and her ten-year-old son who had put a severe test on the clairvoyance of the reference librarian a few days before.

"Have you any books on travel?" asked the woman. There were more than fifteen thousand in the library, but the reference girl merely said, "Yes; of what sort?" It was the rush hour and there were others waiting with equally urgent and indefinite requests. So the woman and her son were motioned to a table where presently an attendant brought books on Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, and Peru. But even with the most careful thumbing these books would n't disclose the desired information. When the woman returned to the desk the reference librarian was answering the questions of a line of inquirers. The first one wanted to know the maiden name of Nat Goodwin's fourth wife. The second would n't be happy till he knew Rockefeller's income per minute. Then followed inquiries on the wages of servant girls in Indiana, how to address W. J. Bryan so that he would be sure to get the letter, whether Jane Eyre or Molière wrote "Sense and Sensibility," the best way to crack Brazil nuts, the kind and quantity of oil to use in stilling the sea during storms, how much loganberry juice is made annually in the United States, how many people have visited Havana since January 16, whether it is better to peel the logs or leave the bark on in building log cabins, whether Butler's "Analogy" was written by Ben Butler or the president of Columbia University, the name of the bird about the size of a robin but with brown spots on the throat, what

does the Weather Bureau mean by highs and lows, did the mysterious wireless really come from Mars, and whether for a boy of sixteen who had been carefully brought up it would be best to buy as a birthday present "Opening of a Chestnut Burr" by E. P. Roe or Ibsen's "A Doll's House" or Balzac's "The Lily of the Valley" or something serious like Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra." Then came the woman's turn. She was a bit impatient at the long wait. "Can't you let me see some more books on travel?" she inquired. In a few minutes there came some fat volumes on Australia, Argentina, the Bermudas, China, and Russia. Directly the woman returned to the desk. "These are not what I want," she said, somewhat out of humor. The librarian tried by several questions to surprise the secret out of the woman, but in vain. "I want some books on travel. Have n't you got others?" Again the librarian failed to guess the right one. Finally the field was narrowed down to Africa, and just at closing time the visitor confided to the librarian that what she wanted was a picture of a giraffe for her son to copy on tissue paper.

I wonder if we all realize how almost inconceivably strange this vagueness is. Suppose, for example, that the customers in department stores made requests for a "bit of merchandise" or "some dry goods" or asked to see "household furniture." A certain percentage of the clerks would lose their patience and the total number of homicides in the world would increase. And besides those who "will choke to death rather than tell you what they want," there is the man who asks for the small green book he read once about eighteen months ago. He has forgotten who was the author or precisely what the book was about, but the loan-desk girl ought to remember. To tell the plain truth, one can draw but little inspiration from a view of the usual group in the reading-room of a public library. Perhaps seventy-five per cent of them are concerned only with fiction and primarily with the latest novel. Often the most persistent readers are those who have failed in a career or who don't want a career. Day after day they moon over unusual books and curious bits of lore, and really take a disproportionately large amount of the librarian's time.

But is it a cause of wonder that the visitor in the modern library is somewhat bewildered by the huge quantity and endless variety of books? For a few moments let us plunge into the ocean of print to get a notion of its depth and extent. There were 8594 books published in the United States in 1920 and nearly as many more in Great Britain, not to mention those in other languages. The dailies, weeklies, month-

lies, quarterlies, and other periodicals at present issuing regularly in this country number 22,400. The aggregate circulation of daily and Sunday papers is nearly 32,000,000. Four and one third billion copies of dailies, weeklies, and monthlies are issued annually, in addition to about 10,000,000 copies of books.

How much of this material gets into libraries? Well, the Bureau of Education found in 1915 that there were nearly 3000 public, society, and school libraries of more than 5000 volumes each, and that in libraries of more than 1000 volumes there were nearly 87,000,000 books. More than 4,000,000 are annually added to the collections in these libraries. The number of visitors is about 23,000,000 a year and there are 8,500,000 borrowers' cards in actual use. Five and one half million books and 5,000,000 magazines were used in the war camps alone. These figures are so large as to make one dizzy. Moreover, some one has said that the true patriot never regretted the death of a statistician. Nevertheless, it is worth while trying to bear these figures in mind in order to get an idea of the mass and diversity of the mental foodstuffs over which the librarian presides. And the end is not yet. At least thirty-three States have authorized State traveling libraries. California has county libraries, and in some States township libraries are being established. Taking an average of the country as a whole there are about 90 books in libraries for each 100 persons, ranging from 25 in the south-Central to 150 in the north-Atlantic States. We have found it necessary to have books handy. In Washington, D.C., for example, there are sixty special government libraries, notwithstanding the presence of the Library of Congress with its 2,500,000 volumes, giving a total book population of more than 5,000,000 in the Government libraries alone.

Statistics on librarians are not so easy to get. About 4000 are members of the American Library Association, and it has been estimated that there are about 15,000 in the United States. There is, however, no lack of opinions on the required qualifications of librarians. To show what exalted attainments and natural gifts are, in the opinion of authorities on this subject, necessary in librarians, I have brought together from various sources the following composite picture or definition of a librarian.

The librarian "should be of scholastic attainments." "The library is whatever the librarian makes it — an all-pervading force, stimulating public thought, moulding public opinion, beautifying the barren places in human life." He must "have a distinct ideal of the mission

of books," must be "a walking encyclopædia, possessed of common sense, adaptability, tact, and a moderately prepossessing manner." "The librarian must be by nature patient, just, generous, gentle, mild, firm, rapid but not hasty in judgment." He must have "culture, executive ability, be able to win the confidence of children, to be a teacher of teachers among the young and adults, to be something of a bookworm but not a recluse."

The librarian "must be the father (or mother) confessor of minds in his town, the priest of the intellect to whom all men shall bring all their mental problems, all their dubious enigmas of the brain. He will not be able to untie all their knots, but perhaps he will be able to hold a candle while they struggle with the knots themselves. Let him always hold the candle and talk pleasantly while he is holding it." It is "not easy for him to have too much knowledge or too much consecration to his work. Let him originate, let him innovate, let him blaze his path with the pioneers." He must be "a public servant. All his life and all his work are to be directed toward and in the interest of others." He should be "a veritable devourer of literature, consumed by an insatiable thirst for knowledge." The librarian "must have an open mind with business and managerial ability." He is to be an "intellectual leader," "a specialist in some direction with an enthusiastic interest in all branches of knowledge," "willing and able to answer all questions," "possessed of good nature, cheerfulness, evenness of disposition, system, accuracy, method and promptness," "aggressively neat," "able to direct the reading of children and to help them form correct tastes." Finally, the librarian must have "excellent health, physical strength, and be able to write a good hand and spell and punctuate correctly."

But, seriously, what is it that these experts are trying to describe, a sure-enough, flesh-and-blood man or woman, or an other-worldly creature with imaginary attainments? The last clause in the definition simply spoiled the whole thing for me. Why in the name of Socrates should a creature possessed of the complete list of virtues and accomplishments of men and angels be compelled to spell and punctuate correctly? After painting the lily, why should we try to make it do duty as a potato? I fear that the great reading public has been too much befuddled with highly overwrought descriptions of imaginary and impossible creatures labeled ideal librarians, and has thus failed to realize how keen, alert, helpful, practical, approachable, and utterly human the real librarian is. When from my own experience with the tribe of

librarians I try to form a picture or definition of one, I think of a genuine human being with the usual human limitations, but with special training in some field of knowledge and particularly with that sixth sense or faculty of finding in books any information for which you may call.

Now, just read through again the long list of virtues and qualifications for an ideal librarian and remember that the average salary of librarians is less than \$900 a year. This is evidently another case where virtue is its own reward. Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, told me of a statutory position for a reference assistant for which the applicant must be a graduate of a college and also of a library school, must have specialized in economics, must be able to handle three languages, and possess accuracy, speed, courtesy, tact, and godliness — and for all this he is to receive \$940 a year.

But while the general public has a very inadequate notion of the function and a poor appreciation of the service of a librarian, it is quite otherwise with the business man. He recognizes that a library ought not to be a mere mausoleum for books or a storehouse of learning for those who are already learned, but should be a workshop for the community as a whole. Out of this feeling have grown the more active developments of public libraries and various reference and special libraries.

John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Public Library, proposed to the heads of important Newark industries that the library could carry on all kinds of reference work, prepare lists of books and articles on special subjects and do even more elaborate bibliographic research, if he could be assured of "payment by the Newark industries of the cost of all service rendered by the library over and above such service as it may, as a public tax-supported institution, be reasonably expected to render to all inquirers." This scheme is working out successfully. Many of the manufacturers need information on chemical, mechanical, or economic problems, and the Newark Public Library is able to mobilize its printed information very effectively.

But not all captains of business know what a good library can do for them. Therefore millions of dollars are annually spent in investigating problems which have already been thoroughly worked out and the full answer published. "Never undertake anything new until your managers have had an opportunity to examine everything that has been done throughout the world in that department" was Carnegie's ad-

vice. And yet there is frequent occasion to ask whether the business man ever reads. E. Hungerford has called attention to a case where a steel chemist was set at a long series of experiments which cost the firm \$10,000. The members of the firm were quite exultant when the chemist solved the problem, but they were surprised when they learned later in a casual conversation with a librarian that the whole process had been worked out before and published in every detail.

Did you ever take the trouble to look over the thousands of subjects on which librarians have already in print or typewritten form lists of references to be consulted for the asking? There is scarcely a subject that you could possibly interest yourself in but the librarian can at a moment's notice give you a list of the best printed matter dealing with it. Or if no list has been brought together on the subject, a reference librarian can prepare one and have it typewritten for you on a few days' notice. Recently the seven or eight members of a proposed exploring expedition to the South Seas, after spending two months searching for the literature of the subject, applied to a reference librarian, who in a week's time brought together a list of twice as many titles as the scientific men had been able to find, and all the books and pamphlets were placed on a table for their consultation.

Without knowing what has been previously done in a given field, atrocious blunders and needless waste of money are almost inevitable. Any public library, instead of being a mere compendium of knowledge and a cold-storage plant for books, can become a practical help in conducting business or government upon the basis of what was found to be good in the past. Perhaps the greatest single cause of the inefficiency of public officials is the fact that they work without knowledge of what has already been done. Everyday guesses constitute the only foundation of many important decisions concerning which there is much evidence for or against in readily available up-to-date literature. Recently one city, in trying to find out what had been done elsewhere in regulating the jitney bus, started inquiries all over the United States, only to find that the whole matter had been summarized by its own city librarian from the publications of other cities. The aldermen of another city undertook to ascertain by correspondence how many policemen were employed in other cities per one thousand population or per square mile. The officials of another city began writing everywhere for copies of blank forms used by relief visitors. In both cases the city librarian had full information for immediate use and was waiting to be called upon. In still another instance two cities which used

the five-light cluster system for ornamental street lighting and which bought electricity from the same company found out accidentally that they were paying, the one \$47.25 and the other \$91 per cluster per year. This information, however, was in the public library all the while.

In this direction the Bureau of Municipal Information of the New York State Conference of Mayors has issued reports on 350 general municipal subjects and has compiled information on water rates, cost and methods of street lighting, salaries of city officials, sterilizing water, repairing brick pavements, steel and concrete bridges, public markets, night schools, and oiling streets. The Bureau sends out 300 reports on all these subjects to as many towns and cities in the State and elsewhere, the total annual expense of the Bureau being only \$8000. Their report on public markets was based on data received from 74 cities, and was prepared, printed, and distributed to 300 cities in New York for a total cost of \$500.

"The greatest need of municipal officials to-day is knowledge of what the other fellow is doing," said President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "We must not overlook the fact that too often we treat shamefully the knowledge that has been garnered. In the field of chemistry Germany has not shown any genius for scientific advancement, but she has taken her knowledge seriously and displayed a real and saving faith in the formulas of the textbook." And yet our librarians are equally ready and willing to synopsise, mobilize, and make instantly available for the executive heads of government and business such practical wisdom as the world has learned by experience. As one librarian puts it: "My pleasure is to prescribe books for such patients as drop in here and are willing to tell me their symptoms. Some people have let their reading faculties decay so that all I can do is hold a post-mortem on them. But most are still open to treatment."

Mr. George McAneny, in his experience as president of the Borough of Manhattan, came to realize clearly the value of a municipal reference librarian. He noticed that each incoming crowd of new city officials were totally ignorant of what their predecessors had done or of what had been done by other cities. All their work was done blindly, with no organic memory of past methods and achievements. It was as if the child must each day put its finger on the hot stove to learn again that it would hurt. Mr. McAneny insisted that the libraries must be handled so as to transmit in a living, usable form a "continuing mem-

ory" of the past. He contended that it "must be made easier for the busy official to get the information he wants than to endure the thought of going without it." Gradually it was realized that the most important thing in a library is the librarian and that a librarian in a bare room is a far better municipal reference library than a huge pile of books. For the Borough officials wanted answers to to-day's questions, the very latest thing, the thing that would make it unnecessary to read the whole library.

With the realization of this fact the time was ripe for special libraries as an integral part of industrial plants and business houses. These special libraries came as a direct result of the demand for ready reference material furnished with expedition and in an organized and digested form.

There is already a formidable list of firms which maintain a library force as a part of their organization. They include financial, industrial, commercial, insurance, and transportation concerns as well as public utilities. It is an easy matter for any business executive who may wish to establish a working library in his plant to learn how the trick is done by correspondence with those who have already done it.

But what are these special libraries trying to do? Take the Bureau of Railway Economics library as an example. It was started in 1905 as the Spencer Bureau and regularly established in 1910. The library is supported by the railroads. The main work consists in synopsisizing and digesting up-to-date information on any and all railroad subjects. In this work 125 libraries throughout the country coöperate. The Bureau librarian is constantly on the outlook for material not published in usual sources. Research men are continually working up lists of references on various subjects for which demand is likely to be made, for the librarian tries to anticipate the needs of workers and to put before them lists of references on subjects which promise to become important in the near future. The librarian is not moping around in the musty past, but is always trying to be the first one at the birth of the present or to get at least one foot over the threshold of the future. He captures the pamphlets of to-day, periodical articles, lists of theses in preparation, addresses about to be made, memoranda of proposals, letters, telephone conversations, anything right up-to-date on the subject. Then he is always striving to look into the future, to anticipate, to get preprints of the table of contents of periodicals about to be published. And don't forget that railroads are showing a keen interest in libraries for the use of their superintendents, division heads,

research workers, and other employees. Many railroad libraries are already in existence, such as that of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh; the Santa Fé law library in Chicago and traveling library with centre at Albuquerque, N.M.; the Seaboard Air Line circulating library at Middleton, Ga.; the Baltimore and Ohio library at Mount Royal Station, Baltimore; and the Wells Fargo Atlantic library at Jersey City. But the centre of railroad investigation is in the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics. This library publishes lists of reference on all kinds of railroad topics mostly in "Special Libraries," but many of the lists are merely mimeographed and given a limited circulation. One on Government ownership contains over one hundred pages of titles. The library has made a union catalogue of all railroad material in 125 libraries. Its prepared lists of references cover such subjects as industrial accidents, labor disputes, dining-cars, express service, full-crew laws, noise problems, high-speed trains, and innumerable others.

The Retail Credit Company has made a library system a part of its operation. The company fills executive positions from the ranks, and wanted to interest employees in self-development. Schools and hired lecturers would n't fill the bill. So they established a business library to be accessible to the home office in Atlanta, the New York office, and their workers in San Francisco, Detroit, and New Orleans. The main idea of the system is to anticipate subjects on which each employee should read and then send them the books one at a time and once a month or oftener. Personal card records are kept showing subjects in which each employee should be officially interested. The books are for the most part strictly on the business of the company, but some are educational on specific subjects or inspirational. The scheme at once became popular. There are one thousand or more books working all the time, but no employee receives books which shoot over his head or such as are foreign to his work. Each book is listed by separate cards according to the particular occupation of the employees whom it should serve. The revolving one thousand books are the result of eight years of selecting, discarding, reviewing, and studying the books best suited to the employees, each of whom makes written comments about each book on a slip furnished for that purpose. The average reading record of all the employees is one book a month. "In innumerable instances," said Cator Woolford, president of the Company, "the personal development and business advancement of men and women in our organization has been largely due to the library. And most of the men and women eliminated from our ranks have been

desultory, unsatisfactory, or non-readers. We have therefore come to this conclusion — employees who are not progressive enough to accept the opportunities offered by our library are not active enough to keep pace with those who do.”

Such instances, giving a conception of the nature, scope, and purpose of the special library, might easily be multiplied. Advocates of the special library are disposed to think that it is the last word in library organization. They tell us that the public library is for those who read as a pastime, the reference library for those who are thinking things, and the special library for those who are doing things. There is, in fact, a great controversy brewing between the advocates of public and special libraries for service to business men. Young workers just out of library schools often make flippant remarks about “old-fashioned” librarians. Perhaps the most universal human weakness is for each individual to assume that every idea which bobs up in his mind is absolutely new and fresh from the head of Jove, like Minerva, and was never before conceived by the mind of man. The idea of making libraries of real service to the community is not new, nor did it originate last year nor five nor ten nor twenty years ago. Librarians are of many interests, but their watchword is and always has been “service.”

Perhaps the biggest idea which the special library movement has contributed to the art of organizing libraries is that the librarian should in every instance be made a full and recognized member of the scientific staff, a real, living unit of the working force, with a regular place at the family table in every conference. The librarian has to find information and digest, cull, synopsise, and organize it ready for application. How can the librarian render this service unless he is taken into the councils of the headquarters staff? The proper mobilization of a library is just as important to the successful operation of a Government bureau or industrial plant as is the ordnance or commissary department to an army. And yet when the World War broke out, the most inappropriate time to waste and dissipate energy, a large flock of special information services were set up by the Federal Government. Men totally inexperienced in this line of work were put in charge of these services. They built up large organizations of assistants equally new at the game. They apparently assumed that no information had ever been collected on any subject and then concluded that they must start anew on each problem. Thus they foolishly began to do thousands of things which had already been done better than they could ever hope to do them. And the only results were a waste of public

funds and a failure to organize our tried and proved knowledge as effectively as the established Government libraries could have done with practically no extra expense. The librarians are not wholly to blame for the stupidity of Government officials who don't even know what services the libraries stand ready to render.

A librarian of one of the federal departments told me of an instance in which a whole corps of these war workers used the library of which she was in charge for five weeks, constantly monopolizing the time of the attendants. The purpose of the bibliographic investigation was so cleverly concealed that the librarian only accidentally found it out after this corps of workers had wasted five weeks of time. They were working up a list of references on a certain subject on which the librarian had already prepared a far more exhaustive and authoritative list. For these inexperienced workers with the confidence of ignorance had jumbled together worthless and important articles and had made a quite useless hodgepodge. And all this time the almost inexhaustible resources of the Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress were overlooked, neglected, or forgotten, while armies of untrained men rushed about trying to do bibliographic work which had already been done.

Nevertheless, some people seem to think that Government bureaus are more efficient than libraries. "Why is it," exclaims one librarian in a rather petulant mood, "that the same amount of money which produces such tremendous results in the Government bureaus produces such pitifully negligible results when spent for public libraries? Not one of them is thoroughly qualified to-day for giving the information service required by this new public attitude." As the Duchess's footman might have replied to Alice, "the first reason for this is that it ain't"; and the second reason is that dozens of the public libraries are doing precisely these things which we are so emphatically told they are unqualified for doing. In Rochester, for example, the public library is actively coöperating with the Chamber of Commerce and with various manufacturers. The Detroit Board of Commerce is essentially a branch of the public library. In fact, while there is great interest in special libraries in Detroit, many big business firms are still without library departments. But there are stations of the public library at many of the factories, open at the noon hour or for longer periods and with a librarian from the main library in charge. As just hinted, the Board of Commerce houses a branch of the public library, devoted to business, industrial, and municipal subjects, with a permanent loan of 2500 volumes and also temporary collections.

Now it cannot be denied that there is a more general appreciation to-day than ever before of the service which the library can render in every phase of human activities — business, manufacturing, trade, commerce, art, amusement, science, philosophy, religion, and politics. But in the modern fervor of making the library of greater service to the community there are two or three things to be remembered. Not all libraries can be made alike. They can't all be standardized and pressed into one recognized size and scope. For each library serves a different purpose and a different clientèle. The Boston Public Library, the Marshall Field and Company Library, and the library of the Ohio State University are very different institutions and for most obvious reasons. The remarkably efficient library of the Bureau of Railway Economics would not satisfy the users of the public library of Jamestown, N.Y., nor the needs of the Smith College girls.

Again, it should be remembered that if public libraries have not been used to the fullest possible extent, the blame for this does not rest wholly on the librarian. It takes at least two to coöperate. Have business men always tried to use the public libraries in their business? Their wives go to the library for novels and stuff for writing papers on Browning and the social uplift. But the business man has been too prone to limit his interest in the library to an occasional trip just to show off the place to visitors.

If you inspect the Government departments in Washington, you cannot fail to note the endless duplication of work, the perennially repeated doing over of the thousand things that have already been done and perhaps better done. Men who should be adding to the organic structure of human civilization try to begin at the beginning and can't see the foundation which others have laid. And it's all because nobody knows what the other fellow is doing. Six or seven Government bureaus may be working on the very same problem, each blissfully ignorant of what the others are doing. Every department and bureau librarian knows about the activities of Government agencies. That's a part of their business. But they are merely librarians. They do not sit in the councils of the departments. The librarians are prepared to marshal the great mass of information in the 5,000,000 books and the innumerable pamphlets in the Government libraries and place the key in the hands of the bureau chiefs and scientific workers. If all the men who determine policies and conduct investigations in Government departments were directed to read and make practical use of the literature which they need to keep pace with the world, the efficiency of Gov-

ernment departments would thereby be increased fifty to one hundred per cent.

All this means merely using the available libraries by making the librarians full-fledged staff workers in whatever organization they are serving. The business man with his special library has shown us how to do the trick. But in the Government departments the libraries, instead of being considered an integral part of the working organization, are thought of as a sort of overhead charge along with the janitor service, the water-coolers, and the oval flower-beds. And many of the workers in these departments are so unfamiliar with their own library and so embarrassed in the presence of unveiled books that "they choke to death and die with the secret in them" rather than tell the librarian what they want.

GETTING INTO COLLEGE

By HENRY PENNYPACKER, '88

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION

FOR many years, by a great multitude of boys and twice that number of parents, the process of entrance to college has been looked upon as constituting one of the great barriers of life. Like children's diseases and other enemies of family peace, it has been the cause of endless discussion, of much spiritual wear and tear, and of the invention of numerous devices designed to render the stern and exacting tasks of life easy if not alluring. It is a rare parent who has the insight to discern that his son ought not to go to college, that the boy is unfitted by disposition and temperament to apply himself to the business of learning, and that only waste of valuable time, together with a loosening of moral fibre, can result from attempting to give to the boy what he is unable or unwilling to take. For be it known, and proclaimed with all possible emphasis, that while there are doubtless a great number of boys now deprived of a college education who would be the better for possessing it, there are also a great number now in college who ought not to be there. How to discriminate between these two classes, how to measure the boy's educational underpinning, and visualize at the same time the kind of structure he is likely to build upon it, how to discover and to recognize sure signs of earnest purpose and unfaltering ambition, to assess his past at its true value, and to make close forecast of his future —

these are some of the baffling problems confronting the college officer in charge of admission to-day.

A very distinguished president of an American college, on his retirement a few years since after a long and supremely effective career in office, counted it as perhaps the richest compensation of his service that it had been his privilege to meet men and women, parents of students, drawn from every level of the social scale, and to see those parents at their very best. To those who despair of our modern civilization, it may be a source of comfort to note his final remark, "The more I have seen of the parents, the greater has grown my respect for the sons." But certainly if there is any occasion on which a man may be expected to speak truth and to lay aside the tricks of convention and finesse, it is when he is discussing with a college officer the welfare of his son. I am well aware that this statement is subject to exception and occasionally to contradiction; but in the last analysis I believe it to be essentially true. Even the exceptions confirm the general principle, as the following case may testify.

Mr. W—— entered my office with the announcement that he had come to arrange for his son's admission. There was, it appeared, some formality whereby the son must have passed examinations counting fifteen units for admission, and the boy had but ten to his credit, a circumstance which had caused our Office to deny him admission to the Freshman Class. The father explained that he had never before become entangled in the red tape of the College Office, and he was unfamiliar with the etiquette to be observed in such a situation; but it was wholly unthinkable that the son should be rejected for the lack of a paltry four or five units. His character was above all criticism, his associations from the cradle were connected in a thousand ways with the College, two of his own blood had been members of the Faculty, and his family was related to a University officer by ties of close friendship. His friends and schoolmates were in College, and he must join them. If he had failed in one or two examinations through over-anxiety or nervous apprehension, that was his misfortune, not his fault, and to crush his spirit and cloud his future by subjecting him to the humiliation of rejection at this most critical time in his life would be unjust, arrogant, and cruel. Was there no appeal from such an arbitrary ruling? Yes, there was; and when the various steps of the process had been recited — ending with an appeal to public opinion in the State and Nation — Mr. W—— departed. A week later, he returned in a frame of mind surprisingly

altered — by what facts of his intervening experience I do not know. His son had been rejected because he had failed to meet certain conditions of admission. Those conditions were reasonable and proper; and while the boy's rejection had been a shock to his family and friends, it would serve to teach him that life's obstacles must be faced and not fled from. The purpose of the father's call was to express his entire accord with the Office's ruling in his son's case. He himself was an alumnus of the College, and he had always taken pride in its firm adherence to decent and orderly procedure. He wished to congratulate the Office on its action in his son's case, which had served but to augment his respect for the College and its standards.

Youth is a time of ideals, of visions, of judgments — in questions of duty and of honor — generally sure, frequently stern, sometimes merciless. Contrast with the case of that father, who came to see the truth only after he had tried his best to circumvent it, this instant response of a boy to what he deemed an appeal of honor.

In September of 1920, a boy came into my office to request permission to take examinations for admission under our New Plan. The transcript of his school record was signed by the principal of a country high school in a Southern State. The official statement testified that the boy had completed a standard four-year high-school course with creditable grades, and that his studies were such as satisfied our requirements under that Plan. It so happened that his first examination was to occur within an hour or two; and I therefore approved his application and told him how to reach the examination room. As he turned to go, I noticed that one sleeve of his coat was empty, and I asked if he had seen service in the War.

"Yes," he answered, "I was in France for twenty-two months."

"Then you may enter College without taking any examinations whatever as a War Freshman on the grounds of your service to the Country."

He straightened with a quick motion as he answered quietly, "I thank you, Sir, but I cannot come in that way. I am prepared to take my examinations for admission; and I wish to enter by that means. No devious side-paths for me. I come in by the great gate in regular fashion or I stay outside. For my service I want nothing. That was a gift. I can't receive favors for that."

I walked with him down the stairs of University, and pointed out the building where his examination would be held, giving him as a parting word:

"I respect you and I shall gladly welcome you into our Harvard fellowship. I believe you will pass your tests; but whether you do or not, you may be a Freshman next Monday if you wish to be."

It is the belief of many schoolmasters and of some college officers as well that the Bachelor's degree at College stands for a strong and firm foundation in the great elementary subjects of the secondary school quite as much as for the conventional courses carried on in college. This does not mean that the college is to act as an inquisitor or inspector, or is to constitute itself an overseer of preparatory schools; but it does recognize clearly the obligation resting upon it to promote educational progress and to be ever on the watch to sustain and to advance intellectual standards both of work and of accomplishment. With equal clearness, the college recognizes the responsibility of the secondary school to patrons and taxpayers to furnish to the pupil an education that will prepare him for a useful and a happy life. It believes the true aims of both to be exactly similar, and the school and the college to be in the same boat, working toward the same ends, and that the restless reformer — whether teacher or parent — who declaims against the domination of the school by the college is trying to rock the boat. The truth is that boys should acquire high standards of industry, of faithfulness, and of hard intellectual labor before they come to college. Unless the college maintains an insistent and incessant demand upon the school, the school relaxes its pressure on the boy, and, through him, on the home and the community. For just as the college has a duty toward the school, the school has its duty to its patrons, and must compel community support by the outstanding merit of its work. How many schools nowadays have abolished formal tests or examinations! How many others have excused from tests such students as have reached a specified grade in their daily recitations! Apply that policy to something that really matters — the boy's athletics, for instance — and it would instantly receive the ridicule it deserves. We should have no joy of struggle, no zest of competition, but merely records of time trials with a multitude of different hands holding as many different makes of watches.

Has his father done his full duty by the son when he gives him meat and drink and decent clothes, and sends him with shining face to school? Most certainly not, if that duty requires him to do his best by the son. He must impress the boy powerfully with the conviction that excellence in school work and close attention to school duty are

quite as important for the son as diligence and success in earning a living for the family are important for the father. This cannot be done by word of mouth, whatever command of nutritious speech the father may possess. He may exhaust the whole vocabulary of exhortation or reproach; he may tell the boy in the schoolmaster's presence that he shall remain in that school and graduate if it takes him a score of years; all will be vain unless the parent sees to it that the boy learns *how* to study, and the only way to accomplish that is to see that the son does study.

Some years ago, a boy was required to withdraw from the Latin School because of indolence, neglect of duty, and failure in scholarship. The father, who had himself graduated with high honor at the same school, and was at that time a member of Congress, saw the situation clearly, and described it frankly when he said:

"I am deeply mortified at my son's failure here; for I know from my own experience what the School could have given him; and I consider myself in great part to blame. If his mother and I had punished ourselves in his earlier years by seeing to it that he did his work regularly, if we had given up dinner parties, theatres, bridge, and social pleasures in mid-week, and had done our full duty by him, this sad day would never have dawned for me. My mother could not read or write. But when my brother and I were in the Latin School we studied three hours a night five nights in the week under her watchful eye. She could not read our texts; but if our eyes wandered or our attention flagged, from her corner where she sat sewing or knitting came a few hot words, or, in graver cases, a broomstick across the back. On days of holy obligation in our Church, my brother and I, with strange delight, found ourselves out of the house at night, but that only meant that we worked the later at our tasks. I owe everything to that early influence, and if only my own boy had received it I should not be here to-day on this most humiliating errand."

Not less stern and exacting is the obligation resting on the teacher to give to his work careful, accurate teaching and whatever of personality and human sympathy he may possess. No matter whether the boy is being prepared for the tests of the college or those of life, the task of the teacher is the same. How is it that this man's class is full of tumult and hubbub while the other's is quiet and busy? Because of the personality of the teacher. "It is a thousand times more interesting to hear what Shaler will say than to listen to your neighbor's talk," explains the boy's viewpoint and tells the secret of class

control. The teacher holds the boy to his work by giving frequent written tests, marking them faithfully, and handing them back to the boy with corrections carefully noted — and just at that point beginning really to teach. In just the same way, the college holds the school to its task by setting tests on its work for admission to college; and the world judges the college by the way its graduates meet the world's tests in the myriad examinations of life.

The boy who has been trained at home to work hard at his studies, and who has likewise had the good fortune to receive the instruction of competent teachers, will find the pathway into college without serious obstruction. Any boy of good health, of firm resolution, and of reasonable diligence, who has carried out a standard four-year high-school course in a school of good standards should face his admission examinations without anxiety, and should pass them readily.

There is no doubt that one of the weak points in our present system of admission under the so-called Old Plan is that which gives countenance to admission with conditions. Under the New Plan, of course, there is no such thing as admission with conditions, but a boy receives clear admission or is rejected outright. Admission by the Old Plan, being almost always a piecemeal process whereby the candidate may, and usually does, spread his examinations over an indefinite period, offers to the boy who is content merely to "get by" the temptation to set up as his goal the absolute minimum on which he can squeeze into college enclosures. The boy is told, in effect, that he must pass in studies aggregating fifteen units, in five or more of which his mark must be better than passable; but really we do not quite mean what we say, for we will consent to admit him with less than fifteen units and with less than five units of satisfactory grade. He is then admitted with conditions, which means that he must carry extra work in addition to his regular college courses, or that he must obtain higher grades than the minimum required of his fellows, or that he must do both. We know the horse is lame, and does not meet designated specifications, but we accept him nevertheless, and proceed at once to place heavier loads upon him and require him to do more and better work than that required of an animal sound in all respects. Would it not be better for the boy, both educationally and spiritually, to be led to believe that announcements mean what they say, and are not to be modified by saving exceptions? A year's work is usually four units. A standard high-school course covers four academic years, whence sixteen would normally be the number of

units required; but because the three units allotted to English pre-suppose instruction covering four school years, fifteen is the specified number required. The boy presently learns from footnotes or fine print that he can actually get in with fourteen units; and in the case of many boys fourteen becomes the real goal from that moment. If fifteen units constitute an excessive demand upon the school or the individual — which I personally do not believe — let us reduce the number; but is it not in the interest both of the boy and of the school to abolish the practice of admission with conditions?

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSE

By GEORGE FULLERTON EVANS, '05

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

IT is a question whether if our American Universities were quite what they ought to be, there would exist the confused notion in the minds of so many people as to just what they stand for, anyway.

At the start let me say that I love universities. I love them blindly as the old Covenanter loves his church as an institution. Having already held obscure place in three big ones, I hope some day to be big enough to fit into a good small one.

Now, there is even a certain benefit in being in a university and yet being not a staggering personage in it, so to speak. If you are near enough to the bottom, you get the "up-draught" breeze from the outside; within, you can detect transmissions of student opinion; and you are far enough below the mighty ones to have them feel sure their gossip will not rise to mock them. For there is, to one who would sympathetically survey the field, a spirit in the American University as of things not settled.

As I sit in my college office, I can hear two men talking out in the hall. One is a janitor. He has stopped sweeping floors and is working on generalities, telling the other that things are all wrong with the world, including the University; and he is asking the other what he and his kind are going to do about it. The other man is holding his peace; he is a college Instructor.

Through and over the high-wall-partition I hear two young men asking each other why the University should expect them to edit a magazine and get their lessons at the same time. The University is of course not asking anything of the sort from them; but their lack of

logic is the least of their worries; they belong to that hopeful, dangerously irresponsible set of persons called students.

Across the narrow hall through an open door I hear yet other two men speaking, demanding each of the other in sober mood why it is that bright young college persons do not take an interest in topics like *Machiavelli and the Renaissance*. They seem much at a loss for an answer. They are full University professors.

For myself, have I not just come from a Composition class, and, since coming hit exactly upon a certain idea which for the life of me I could not summon when I needed it? Have we not all our troubles? Does not the University seem a troubled little world? But I like to go on thinking — after class; the which suggests a rule — that college lectures be made two hours long. The professor could use the first hour to get intellectually warmed up; the class could be admitted about the beginning of the second hour.

It is not wholly a new idea that comes to me as I sit here, but it comes to-day with a new freshness, brought out by the contrasting staleness of the late afternoon air and the not entirely fresh comments just overheard. The point is: things in and about your University seem now and then out of joint — not articulated; and there seems to be a good deal of this sort of thing here as in the world.

The question of trying to find out what the American University is about is significant and stimulating. Challenging a university is no small task. It has all the thrills that go with attacking other respectable-sized things like, say, governments. Admitting from the start that we have only been struck, in our leisure moments, by a certain word-likeness — Universe, University — but admitting also that the word-likeness seems somehow a misfit, let us address ourselves to our quarry. Tantivy! Perhaps we shall bag no smaller game than a few college presidents.

The pathetic mistakability as to what the University is about is to be noted along three plain lines: first, that concerning what people outside suppose the University is doing; second, concerning what students think is being done; and third, concerning what the professors and officers think they are trying to do.

Take the ordinary man — your extra-mural man (if your ordinary man is undemocratic enough to demand a title) — what does he know about the pivotal purpose of the University? Little enough. He challenges, but would believe the best. He is interested in the University; he has, it may be, no sons or daughters attending it, but he shows

in all likelihood the odd, friendly spirit of people at large toward the established places of learning. If the University be a state affair, he is interested at least to the extent that he knows his taxes may go to its support. In an ordinary bargain he is used to getting his money's worth. He thinks of the University as something that should go on existing; and our thesis is built partly upon the rock of such people's faith. It rears itself from this toward an admission that, while the ordinary man believes the University should exist, he does n't exactly know what it exists for. Why does he not know? It does n't do much good to ask him; it makes him wordy and dissatisfied.

There is his neighbor next door. He overheard us discussing matters and has come to the fence. He admits that he has sent his boy Tom to college, and that it is taking much money to do it. He himself did n't have a college education — got along somehow without it; but he wants Tom to have one. Pressed for his reasons, he can't say exactly why. Our first friend, the ordinary man, reminds us that the Mayor's son got nothing out of college, and came home and went to a place where they cure you of a desire for liquor. "However," he hastens to add to his neighbor, "no danger of Tom's turning out that way."

"Perhaps not," adds Tom's father, "but it does seem somehow as if the young men now picked up a lot of things early that we did n't use to get till late."

To save our time we can leave Mr. Ordinary Man Job-comforting Tom's father, and telling him that he is interested in knowing exactly what Tom is getting out of college. Tom's father is promising to tell him — when he finds out. It is plain that Tom's father has great respect for the University. He thinks of it as of something between a Holy-of-holies and a State Museum.

The point made so far is not, mind you, that the University is n't accomplishing something, but that the facts of its purpose are not fully impressed upon certain practical minds as they might be.

Why?

A "why" is a stimulating thing. And for approximating an answer we must move forward to the grounds of the University itself.

The University wherein I enjoy my labor has both men and women attending its classes. The paths, filled with students going to and fro, always seem to me like symbols of the world's high chances for success. The women are in that interesting stage of growth when they have arrived at beauty and are moving toward knowledge; the young men are ruddy and brown of skin, eager to do things.

Now it was to a set of these elect people, that at the beginning of the term I assigned for a one-page essay the subject: "The Place of the University in Education." And what I thought I was employing was a comfortable method of beginning practice, — an easy "take-off," so-to-speak, for the friendly plunge which the class and I were to take together in the invigorating surf of the term's work. I had no mean purpose — no intention of strangling the poor things. But those of them who emerged at all from the results of that first command, were such woe-begone victims, that I vowed I would never take such advantage of a class again. For instead of being buoyed up by so lively a subject, they simply gave up and sank, — most of them. Some rose for air in the struggle; some even reached the shore of the bottom of the page. Those who did, found, however, that they were treading a totally strange continent. Not a single one of the class did what I meant they all should do, — that was, enjoy themselves.

So, for the next assignment I told the class just to take this topic, worded crudely thus: "Why I Came to College." Tom is in my class. Neither he nor any of the others had any difficulty, now, for the reason that, while they knew little about the University, they knew much about themselves.

A college student is, perhaps next to the hypochondriac, the most self-centred thing in the world; but he differs from the hypochondriac in that his self-centredness is tinged with chronic buoyancy. This chronic buoyancy gets on the nerves of many among the professors; and yet I notice that those whose nerves are thus subject to being chronically got on, are just the ones who, by withdrawing themselves into their specialty, have entirely given over the responsibility of trying to reveal to the student-mind any reasons why the University exists. Students should be held strictly to account for their duties toward the University, but the average student craves some enlightenment as to just what, after all, the University thinks it is doing. As the one subjected to the manipulations of the establishment, the honest-minded inquirer has a right to know.

For failure to receive on their own account *some* sensible idea of what is being done, there should be censure. Some students care no whit what the University is about. They see it as a place of amusement. It can happily be said that the law of self-protection keeps the University from being greatly harmed by these people. Yet, on the other hand there are, I sincerely believe, scores of serious students who, having used what faculties they have to discover the purposes of the

University, stand baffled and seek in vain helplessly for some sign. This sign, I am convinced, should come helpfully from the professors.

One would think that the student from his contact with the professor in the classroom would be sure to get this necessary perspective and vision. Alas, one has only to remember the many high authorities among professors under whom he has sat who seemed totally heedless to impart it, if indeed they knew how.

In such a situation the student becomes a victim.

I worked in a department once with a professor, who used periodically to exclaim, "College would indeed be a fine place, if it were n't for the students!" Though usually a most logical man, he never seemed to see that his complaint represented the mistake of a certain man who mishandled a golden-egg-laying goose that was put in his charge. The goose and its internal operations were not so dependent upon his patronizing whims, as he was upon the profitable operations of the goose. She did not lay golden eggs because she was favored by having fallen into his charge; but what favor *he* obtained was because into his charge the valuable goose had fallen. Students in the long run are not such stupid geese as tired professors sometimes imagine. There are to be sure geese among them; beyond that the statement and the metaphor simply cannot be pressed.

Some responsibility in the matter rests with each professor, no matter what his specialty, to see that none of his classes are entirely without the vision of what the University stands for. What is more, the professors in a university should be ready at any time for some such challenge as: Does your product — the man or woman who emerges from your charge each year — bear the marks of any subjection to a valid and consistent purpose? Are you helping the institution to let students know what the University is trying to do with them — not only *with* them as subjects, as material to be worked on, but with them as fellow sharers in a work? Too often we take no such pains, but go on working in our specialty, working up our single reputation, working on the nerves of those who wonder what it is all about.

This state of things accounts in some degree for the janitor's mistake in demanding that the college teacher suddenly set the world to rights, for the student-editor's impudent demand concerning what the University expects of him, for the pathetic professor's query as to why his side-tracked specialty has not solved the riddles of the Universe, and for our own querulous observation that the University seems a troubled little world, after all. For, without knowing within itself as a

whole what it is about, how can a university expect to impart its purpose to others?

The question as to just what the University is about is, I repeat, significant. It means literally, what does it all turn upon — wheel around? Surely a university must turn about something; else why call it a relative of the Universe at all?

The fact is that many a university lacks the quality of “universion” and that is why it appears such a troubled little world, which neither the ordinary man nor the bewildered student, nor even the college professor can interpret satisfactorily. Most of our schools of advanced learning apparently run casually along without worrying about what they stand for especially. It would be well if each of them took thought concerning what it wished most to do. We would say off-hand that most of them should wish to spread learning. But this is a broad and pretty vague mission. President Eliot in his inaugural address in 1869 — an utterance which for its fresh and progressive educational ideas and ideals might have been spoken in 1922 — said that he hoped the university he represented would, among other things, give the student an open mind, trained to careful thinking, instructed in the methods of philosophic investigation, acquainted in a general way with the accumulated thought of past generations, and penetrated with humility. It might yet be well if our universities were each to announce all anew, from time to time, specifically their purposes, whether they wished to resemble most, for example, those devoted to the discovery and publication of truth, as some European Continental Universities, or those whose aim is intellectual and ethical, developing character in the man through practice and power of thinking, as the Scotch and the best of our first-class smaller American universities and colleges, or those that appear to aim at cultivating heart, conscience, will, and that produce the fully cultivated gentlemen, as Oxford and Cambridge and perhaps one or two of the larger and older eastern American universities, or the new universities in America and those of China, India and Japan, which seem to profess efficiency.

It strikes many people as odd that a university should announce itself as standing for anything except Learning in the abstract. The fact is that Universities cannot be all alike any more than families can. It is a good thing for families to stand for Citizenship, but each family would do well if it represented chiefly some aspect of it which would help advance the general cause.

The deciding on and the shaping of the policy of a university is in

the hands of its chief administrators — the president and the boards which govern; and yet the professors are, if they but realized it, the real means by which the University's conscious aim, if it have one, can be made most manifest and can deliberately and literally each day relate itself to the world.

After all it does less good to accuse than to remind of a privilege. The greatest of privileges lies with the professor; for it is his to see that the University does not wholly lack "Universion" and to show how it does not; for once he makes plain to himself and to the student the relatedness of university work, then will the ordinary man and even the janitor finally get the vision too. The sooner the University gives up trying to live up to the reputation of being, as so many see it, a combination of Holy-of-holies and State Museum, the less holier-than-thou will be its intellectual attitude, and the fewer fossils it will contain.

Some one has said that a crank is a person you cannot turn. One may say of a university that no matter how many cranks it may contain, if they can't turn together, they ought to be turned out, somewhat on the principle held by the early American patriots who, if they could not hang together all knew what would be their fate.

Certainly we must not argue for less scholarship. Our average American university does not contain enough scholarship as it is. I would make no man less a scholar, but I would make many a scholar more of a man, — not more manly so much as more humanistic, more interested in mankind, including that of his own day, so that he can see how his specialty helps to proportion the sum of human knowledge, and can see that it takes a number of other men trying to do the same sort of thing to keep things going. Scholarship is after all only a part of wisdom. Wisdom is reinforced by a wide-spreading spiritual quality that scholarship too often takes little stock of. Let no professor let go his specialty, or he is gone; but let him while anchored to it be buoyed up by the heartening waves of that universifying spirit whose manifestation in human affairs is coöperation and mutual trust.

Your university professor is on the whole a likable being; he is usually thoroughly honest, hard-working. The trouble with him, when there is any trouble, is not that he is possessed of a positive blemish, but a lack. He is not a large enough man. A large man is in constant touch with the working of other minds around him in time and space. His antennæ are out constantly to feel imponderable things.

The ordinary professor's attitude is one into which he has been

forced. He has been given to understand that to know a subject is the finest thing in the world. It is a fine thing, but there is a finer; and that is to know unerringly how his subject stands in its relation to all other subjects. This makes of him a philosopher as well. All truly great scholars are philosophers.

Many among the younger intelligent teachers in a university have been heard to say that they feel driven to the wall, and hardly know where their sincere larger interest may apply itself. If one feels himself forced to the wall, may he not leap it? Perchance in so doing he shall help solve the problem, getting sight of a larger universe than that he had been living in; or even may found a university which shall have a true centre and itself be a centre indeed.

ROWING AT HARVARD

By R. HEBER HOWE, JR., '01

THE reorganization of freshman rowing commenced a year ago this autumn, and the plan for the reorganization of University rowing has now been in effect since the squad was called out February 15th. Its object is twofold — first, to give every student enrolled in the University the opportunity to secure the greatest benefit from this popular collegiate sport, and secondly, to keep the extensive equipment provided by the University from depreciating, and to reduce the yearly expenditures by a definite plan for upkeep and replacement. It is my wish that the advantages and cost per capita be as evenly divided as possible among the nearly seven hundred students that annually take part, and to this end, six new boats and over five hundred new oars have been purchased this year largely for use in intramural rowing. The number of coaches and their allotment of time has had the intramural as well as the intercollegiate rowing in view, and the racing schedules plan to provide fun, excitement, and the stimulus of contests for all.

In the past the physically non-eligible freshman or University candidate has had relegated to his use more or less discarded and inferior equipment, and has received little instruction, though he has enrolled for rowing like any other member of the University, and has paid the same fee for his locker. Why should he not be provided with the same opportunity for well-ordered sport?

The recent widely discussed suggestion that the collegiate coach

should be dispensed with for the betterment of the sport seems to me to involve a misunderstanding of the object of at least the branch of athletics of which I am in charge. To do what is practical, and strive at the same time for the advantages that would be gained if a more ideal condition were possible, is what I believe must be planned for in Harvard rowing. To this end, we hope to build in the future our own boats at lower cost, and to have as much undergraduate coaching as possible for the mutual good of instructors and instructed.

The much-discussed athletic income, gathered largely from football, has its largest individual expenditure in rowing. When we consider that certainly the greater part of this income comes from undergraduates and graduates, — should come in my opinion only from such persons and from the friends of the University, — then it would seem that this money is largely expended by alumni and sub-alumni for their pleasure, and is a sort of pecuniary loyalty to their alma mater. Coming into the coffers of the Athletic Association it provides equipment and instruction for all branches of sport, and a certain proportion of it is paid out for services rendered by students who are putting themselves through college. For example, in the rowing this spring a graduate student is being recompensed for coaching, and an undergraduate student for steering one of the launches. Are not these objects worthy, and therefore the income and expenditures justified? "Pay as you go" and "self-support" have been adages always given to young men. Is it not therefore entirely logical and healthy to have our sports self-supporting, and from what source would the distinct and necessary advantages supplied otherwise come?

The following excerpt is taken from a letter addressed to the Graduate Treasurer on October 16, 1913, by Professor C. R. Lanman. Dr. Lanman has always appreciated the opportunity the river has offered for enjoyable and beneficial exercise, and has, I believe, rowed more miles on the Charles than any other man. It is interesting to note that in this letter, written nine years ago, almost every suggestion made by Dr. Lanman for the improvement of Harvard's rowing facilities has been realized. In his opening paragraph, here quoted, he makes a statement then true, but to-day its recommendations are much more systematically carried out:

It is avowedly the purpose of the Athletic Committee in general and of the Graduate Treasurer in particular that the athletic organizations and plant of the University shall be useful to as many of the student body at large as is possible, and not merely to the restricted numbers of students who represent Harvard in the intercollegiate contests. . . .

When one considers that this actual cost of maintenance of say \$25,000 a year, more or less (by whomsoever borne), goes on whether the plant is in use or not, it may be worth while to suggest a couple of ways in which its usefulness might be increased.

1. By endeavoring to get more men to take actual exercise. In the first place, some systematic and effective means might well be taken at the very beginning of each year to explain to the great body of students, especially to the new-comers, the very ample and varied resources of the University for agreeable and profitable exercise for men who "are not out to make a team." Great numbers are and remain quite ignorant of these resources. Much is said to them of the importance of cheering the big teams, of giving them an enthusiastic send-off upon their departure for out-of-town contests, and the like. Why not something about the importance and the benefit and the delight of exercise for one's self?

Dean Briggs in his report says:

Nor is this situation the result of parsimony in the authorities, who spend freely — many persons think too freely — for the training of the crews. The cause must be looked for elsewhere. Meantime it is a satisfaction to note that the number of men who row for pleasure is large, that the pleasure is memorable and helpful, and that the cost, though great, has justified itself.

It is my hope that what I have had the privilege to say to Harvard graduates at dinners in Cambridge, New York, and Philadelphia will bear fruit in a better understanding of the rowing problems and what we are attempting to do in Cambridge, and that a saner attitude toward intercollegiate contests will result.

Mr. Hale has recently written in the *Bulletin*:

The answer is to get rid of the idea that victory is more important than the game. Let each college set its own standards and live up to them. If another college has different standards, let us nevertheless play the game for the game's sake and play those colleges which give us good games, games which we enjoy, whether or not they have exactly the same rules as to eligibility that we have, whether they employ one man or a hundred men to teach their students the things they want to learn.

And for ourselves, let us employ professional coaches so long as their teaching adds to our enjoyment, but let us preach to ourselves, and let others see, that it is the game and the sport that we want rather than the victory or the championship.

I have had, since my appointment, a great many opportunities to be discourteous to the best-intentioned good wishes of many graduates for the success of the crew in June. Some of these remarks I believe I can quote quite accurately, for they ring in my ears. "Now for a victory in June, that's what we all want." "Now beat Yale and you will

be a success, and God bless you." "I am going to New London for my decennial celebration, so you must come over with a win." I say I have had an opportunity to be discourteous, because to object to their ideas of success would be to quench rudely a very natural and friendly loyalty. If there is any one who desires to win for Harvard rowing in the Yale race in June — yes, and all the earlier races of our schedule — more than I, I cannot imagine who he is, but I shall obstinately refuse to believe that on victories this year, or any other year, depends the success of this sport at Harvard or at any other college.

The following paragraph from a letter received from a Harvard University crew captain is interesting in that it commends the same point of view which we now are attempting to carry out:

I don't know that you remember my position in general — we discussed it at Concord — but my conviction has only grown with time that the chief end of sport in the University is indicated by the word itself. It is a delectable luxury to beat Yale but the necessity is to row a good race, win or lose, with no disgrace attached to the latter event. From what I have seen so far, I have been delighted to know that you are making the sport itself a real thing to the University; hence, my congratulations.

Rowing for the many, not for the few; contests rowed in a generous spirit of true sportsmanship, victories won when deserved, and races lost without excuses for defeat — these should be our aim; and I cannot believe that in the long run rowing planned for the many will not help to bring success to the few.

Trained as a biologist, I feel I have here a biological problem to work out, a human problem with all the interrelationship of individual personalities. Trained also under the athletic system of an American school and college, I hope I have lost none of the enthusiasm of my undergraduate days, when a rowing victory seemed the only acceptable end of long weeks of training. I have now a better perspective gained with falling hair.

And now for a word about the by-products of Harvard rowing which are of individual, not of relative importance — the crews that race Yale. When one attempts for the first time to row a boat, he looks at once for a place against which to brace his feet, and in the last analysis an oarsman is effective or not in direct ratio to his drive from the stretcher. Properly rigged, and with a proper understanding of how to apply his power, the American college youth, with his do or die spirit, presents little worry to coaches in regard to the "pull through" of the stroke. But when it is realized that in a four-mile race, but a little over

half a mile of progress results from the expenditure of power, the importance of the recovery is evident. By way of a metaphor it might be suggested that a poor crew is a sick crew, and that a recovery is necessary for a cure. If a careful and slow recovery is not insisted on, frequently a relapse results — a relapse on every stroke as indicated by a retarding check. At Cambridge we are expending much time on teaching to all the rowing candidates a proper, relaxed recovery. The fun that a crew gets out of rowing is in proportion to the poise, rest, and relaxation that they get on the recovery when the boat glides as if bewitched beneath them. The exhilaration of the “pull through” is followed by the satisfaction resulting from the “run” of the shell. Whatever success Harvard crews meet with during the next few years will be due, I am sure, to the thoroughness with which we can drill the men in these two fundamentals — the “pull through” from the stretcher, and the non-retarding “recovery” that follows; and they are in proportion of importance as the beat of the stroke — one to three. I am quite sure if we can instill these principles into our crews we need not fear for a normal share of victories.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BIO-PHYSICS

By ROBERT B. GREENOUGH, '92

DIRECTOR OF THE CANCER COMMISSION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

IN September, 1917, the President and Fellows of Harvard College created a new professorship in the Department of Physics of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and William Duane, Ph.D., was appointed, with the title of Professor of Bio-physics.

In 1920 William T. Bovie, Ph.D., was appointed an Assistant Professor of Bio-physics.

By these two appointments a new division of the natural sciences was recognized by Harvard University, and one which promises far-reaching consequences both to natural science and to its application to human progress.

Bio-physics is a word used to indicate that border-line of scientific investigation which lies between physics and biology, as bio-chemistry lies between biology and chemistry, and as physical chemistry combines the methods and the principles of both chemistry and physics.

As the different divisions of science carry their investigation of natural phenomena nearer and nearer to the ultimate origin and organi-

zation of matter, their paths converge, for they are seeking each by its own road to reach a common goal. As they come nearer together and approach more closely to this objective, however, a more accurate knowledge of each other's methods and results is necessary that a proper coördination of the whole advance may be maintained.

Between pure physics, which deals with inanimate matter, exact measurements, and inflexible laws, and biology, which is obliged to contend always with the complex phenomena of living, and thus constantly changing, units, coördination has been particularly difficult to secure. Few physicists at present have the necessary knowledge of biological phenomena, and still fewer biologists have the requisite training in physics to combine in themselves the knowledge of both of these sciences which the term bio-physics implies. The need for such a combination of knowledge, however, is already evident, and the organization of this Department at Harvard marks one of the first steps to provide, perhaps only in some future generation of scientists, men who will be equipped with a grasp of the fundamental principles and methods of both of these hitherto widely separated sciences, that they may employ this peculiar knowledge in the study of those natural phenomena that lie at the very focusing point of all these investigations — the origin of life itself.

It is to the study of the phenomena of radio-activity that physics owes especially its latest advances in resolving the ultimate composition of matter from the hitherto supposedly indivisible atom to the more minute electrons, or charges of electricity of which atoms are now understood to be composed.

This conception of the organization of matter has made necessary a very profound revision of facts and theories with which the different divisions of science are concerned. In the departments of physics and of chemistry the application of these newer theories has been easily accomplished, but their application to biology has been more difficult and will take a longer time. As it was the laboratory study of the phenomena of radio-activity which opened the way to the newer physics, so it was also the practical employment of radio-active agents, such as radium and the X-ray, in the treatment of disease, that showed the need and demonstrated the possibilities of the application of the new physics to biology.

Professor Duane came to Boston in 1912, as Research Fellow of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, to take charge of the radium then purchased by the Cancer commission, and assist in its

application to the treatment of patients suffering with cancer at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital. Dr. Duane came direct from Paris where he had been conducting investigations in radio-activity in the Laboratory of Professor and Mme. Curie.

Dr. W. T. Bovie was also employed by the Cancer Commission of Harvard University in the preparation and application of radium to the treatment of disease. Many new problems at once presented themselves for solution, and Dr. Bovie was shortly detached from the practical work of the hospital to carry on laboratory investigations of the effects of radiation upon living tissue.

As time went on the importance of the development of this field of investigation in cancer research became more evident, and the possibilities of the application of the principles of the newer physics to the whole field of biological research were better recognized.

To quote from a recent report of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University:

In the radiations of X-rays and radium, however, agents have been found which are capable of producing profound modifications of the growth of the living cells of animals and plants. These agents are already being utilized widely in the actual treatment of cancer, and although much remains to be done in the study of the biological effects of radiation both in the laboratory and in the clinic, there is good reason to suppose that further study of these agents will yield important results not only in the direction of a more accurate knowledge of cell growth, and thus of the possible cause or causes of cancer, but also in the direct and practical way of providing a more effective treatment of the disease in human beings. It is to these two objects, especially, that the resources of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University are at present directed.

It is as a result of the recognition of these facts that the Department of Bio-physics has been organized. Instruction has now been given for three years under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge, and a special elective course in bio-physics for fourth year students in the Medical School is offered for the coming year.

To the new science of bio-physics the physicist contributes fixed laws, accurate methods of measurement, both for quantity as well as quality, and a knowledge of mathematical formulæ and the ability to employ these methods correctly in establishing scientific truths.

The biologist contributes a knowledge of the extreme complexity of the composition of living tissues and of the many factors which intrude themselves into every function of living protoplasm. He brings problems and methods of investigation unfamiliar to the physicist,

and requires in his own work a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and bio-chemistry, which the physicist has rarely had the inclination or the opportunity to acquire.

In the process of development of any new branch of science, progress must be accomplished slowly and by the concerted efforts of many individuals. In this new department at Harvard, Dr. Duane represents the physicist, expert in the newer physics which has developed from the study of radio-activity, and familiar with the application of radio-activity to living tissues in the treatment of disease; while Dr. Bovie represents the biologist, a trained observer of the complex phenomena of living tissues, but equipped to apply to these phenomena the inflexible laws, the accurate quantitative measurements, and the mathematical methods of the physicist.

It may be said that the prime object of instruction in bio-physics is to teach the application of the exact laws and methods of physics to the complex problems of biology. The living protoplasm which composes the cell structure of plants and animals is made up of the same atoms and molecules with which the physicist and the chemist deal in inanimate matter; and though infinitely more complex in organization, the atoms and molecules of living tissue obey the same fundamental laws. When the manifold reactions of living tissue are studied by the exact methods of the physicist, the great importance of fundamental physical phenomena, such as surface tension, ionization, the effects of electrical charges, electrical conductivity, photo-chemical reactions, and the refinements of atomic and molecular structure is appreciated. Many of the recent and important advances in medical science depend to a great extent upon more or less crude and empirical applications of the physical principles above detailed. Especially is this true in the employment of physical agents, such as heat and radiation, to the treatment of disease. It is for this reason that the research work of the Department of Bio-physics is of importance greater even than the regular courses of instruction, and this aspect of the work is undergoing rapid development.

Under Dr. Duane a study of the methods of producing and measuring X-rays has been carried on which has resulted in the construction of a new X-ray apparatus which produces a constant, non-fluctuating supply of X-rays of such extremely short wave-length and high penetration that they promise to supersede, in part, at least, the most penetrating radiations of radium in the treatment of disease. Such an apparatus is at present in operation in the new laboratory building of the

Huntington Hospital, and new and improved devices for the measurement of the intensity of radiation have also been constructed.

Under Dr. Bovie, measurements of hydrogenion concentration have been made of different substances subjected to radiation, and the phenomena of surface tension and the effects of electrical charges and photo-chemical reactions have been studied. Perhaps the most striking and elaborate piece of experimental work undertaken is that in which Dr. Bovie and Assistant Professor E. L. Chaffee of the Department of Physics have collaborated; to devise and set up an apparatus for recording the differences in electrical potential set up in the optic nerve by the exposure of the retina to light. By the use of audions a magnification of these minute electrical phenomena is obtained sufficient to detect and register the response of the retina to a light exposure estimated roughly at one-millionth of a candle power.

One need not be a visionary to foresee that bio-physics offers a field for investigation to-day which is second to none in the promise of results of value to mankind. No other single department of science deals so closely with the very elements of existence; the ultra-microscopic composition of living tissue, and the physical agents by which life, growth, reproduction and death can be maintained or modified.

WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT

WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT was born in Groton, Massachusetts, April 26, 1855. He was descended from old English stock, the first of the family to arrive in Massachusetts being Thomas Bancroft, who landed about 1640, and became one of the prominent citizens of Reading. Among his ancestors were Anne Hutchinson and Thomas Savage, a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who was at one time commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces in King Philip's War. His grandfather, Amos Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1791 and was a prominent physician in Middlesex County. His father, Charles Bancroft, was a farmer at Groton, where the son was born and where he early acquired the habits of industry and the vigorous constitution that enabled him to achieve the success that he achieved in after life. He attended Lawrence Academy at Groton for five years, and went to Phillips Exeter Academy, where he graduated in 1874, and then entered Harvard College. At Exeter he lived at Abbot Hall and supported himself by doing what-

ever outside work he could secure. His athletic power was shown there chiefly on the football field, where he used to send the ball farther with a blow of his fist than the other players could kick it.

At Harvard he lived with his widowed mother in Brattle Square, and helped in their support by reporting for the Boston newspapers. He rowed on the Freshman crew, and in his Sophomore year became a member of the University crew of which Walter Otis, Lawrence Scientific School, '76, was captain and stroke. Otis was severely injured in May by a shock received in a thunderstorm and had to give up the crew, and Bancroft took his place as captain and stroke. Yale, under the leadership of Bob Cook, had challenged Harvard that year for an eight-oared race with coxswain, and the preparation for it involved much that was new and hard and exhausting. The crew rowed the eight-oared race against Yale at Springfield and afterwards a six-oared race at Saratoga in the Regatta of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, and lost both races; but the training and experience thus gained enabled Bancroft to win all his races in the succeeding years. He went to Philadelphia in the summer of 1876 and studied the rowing style and equipment of the English crews who had come over to take part in the races on the Schuylkill during the Centennial Exposition; and he gave himself up in this matter, as in everything else he undertook, with all his might and main to the accomplishment of his object. That seemed to be his predominating characteristic. He drove himself and all those connected with him toward his goal with unflagging energy, sparing neither them nor himself. In the autumn of 1876, the crew received the reinforcement of Brigham, Crocker, Jacobs, Schwartz and Smith of the Class of '79, and these great oarsmen became loyal and devoted disciples of Bancroft, and with him and others formed the wonderful crew which he developed and ruled and drove to victory in 1877 and 1878.

One of those who worked with him on the crew in 1876 writes that he and Bancroft had the same courses and prepared for their classes together, and so worn was Bancroft by his crew work that he generally fell asleep during the study hours and had to be waked up repeatedly. One afternoon they hired a pair of horses and rode over to Wellesley; and although they got caught in a heavy rain and thoroughly drenched, the ride as reported by them was so attractive that a Saturday or two later the whole crew on five horses and with four in a dog-cart repeated the visit. This time the entire cavalcade on a gallop charged through the grounds and up to the main entrance of the col-

lege and went in and inspected it, all but Bancroft, who was so overcome by shyness at the sight of the students that he refused to leave the horses.

Bancroft's work with the crew and his marked qualities of leadership brought him into social prominence, and he became a member of many clubs and organizations in college, including the Everett Athenæum (of which he was an officer), the Institute of 1770, A.D. Club, Hasty Pudding Club, and others. Meantime he had joined the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in which he worked hard as he did at everything, and soon became captain of the Cambridge Company. At that time he was a great admirer of Napoleon, whose career had stimulating effects on his imagination and interests.

From the first Bancroft was known familiarly among his classmates as "Foxy Bancroft"; but just why he ever received this nickname is not apparent. It certainly did not describe his methods, or his character. He had matured early, and vigor and directness characterized his actions. He did everything frankly and openly, and sometimes almost ruthlessly. He knew what he was about and looked a long way ahead; but he was never "foxy." Still the name clung to him, and became a title of affection without thought of its inappropriateness.

On leaving college Bancroft entered the law school, became a proctor, and continued reporting for the newspapers and coaching the crew; and somehow he found time also that first winter to start family life. In this, as in everything else, he kept his own counsel; and those at the same club table had no idea he contemplated this serious step until he failed to appear at the table and they read in the papers that he had been married. The need of an increased income and the press of his duties with the papers soon after made him leave the law school; but he kept up with his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1881, and at once went into practice, opening an office in Boston with his classmate, Edward F. Johnson, who was later Mayor of Woburn and Judge of the District Court.

He gave up law practice in 1885 to become superintendent of the Cambridge Railroad, a street-car line, a position for which his skill and power in handling men made him well fitted. This was tested in 1887 when, without warning, six hundred men employees of the road struck and walked out, leaving only six men, a woman and a boy to take care of some sixteen hundred horses. By working day and night and employing every resource which he could command, he won the fight. The cars were stopped for only three days, the superintendent

leading the first car that ran through an angry but admiring mob. Soon afterwards the West End Street Railway Company absorbed all the Boston car lines, and Bancroft was appointed roadmaster, and had charge of the construction of the first electric line of the company.

In 1890 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Cambridge; in 1892 he was elected Mayor and served four years, giving the city an honest and efficient administration. His reputation having extended through the State, he was in 1893 made presiding officer of the Republican State Convention, and in the same year was elected to the Board of Overseers of the College. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and became its president two years later and continued in charge until 1916, when he resigned, having performed the duties of executive manager of the company with great skill.

He always kept up his interest in military affairs, giving to them the same earnest attention that he bestowed on everything he undertook. When he was a captain, his company took the prize for excellence among all the Massachusetts militia; he was advanced to colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts, a position he held for many years, and while in those days the annual encampments of the militia were somewhat notorious for undue revelry, he would tolerate nothing of this in his command. When the war with Spain broke out, although he supposed it meant the loss of his position with the street railway company, he said that he felt he must go as a patriotic duty and announced his determination to the directors of the company. To his great surprise they told him to go, that they would hold the position open for him, continue his salary during his absence, and if he failed to return make a provision for his family. He was given the rank of Brigadier-General and placed in command of a brigade, which, however, did not reach Cuba. He resigned when peace was made, but was appointed Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia by Governor Crane.

His readiness to devote himself to the public welfare brought to him numerous honors and membership in various organizations. Besides being an Overseer of the College, he was Chief Marshal at Commencement in 1903, and presided at the class dinner then held to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of his class. He was elected Commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; was a trustee of Lawrence Academy, Norwich University, and Phillips Exeter Academy, was president of the Commercial Club of Boston, the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and a director of various business and financial corporations.

Leading the busy life he did, there was not much time left for recreation, but his practice for many years was to take an early morning horseback ride daily. At one time he owned a large farm at Groton, including the place of his birth, and to it he devoted his week-ends. But whatever Bancroft did must be done thoroughly, and finding that he could not maintain the farm to his satisfaction without devoting more time to it than his business duties permitted, he gave it up some years before his death. He resigned as president of the Elevated Railway in 1916, and thereafter ceased to be connected with active business; he suffered from ill health in subsequent years.

His success in life was due to his unceasing industry, the earnestness of his convictions, and his natural capacity for leadership. This last was undoubtedly developed during his college course by his association with the crew. They were a vigorous, independent set of men, hard to rule, but he ruled them; and the experience he gained then was doubtless the source of much of the strength and executive ability displayed in after life.

He is survived by his widow and two sons, Hugh Bancroft, of the Class of 1897, and Guy Bancroft, of the Class of 1902, and by a daughter, Catherine, wife of William De Haviland, of the Class of 1903, a resident of Limoges, France.

PROFESSOR PALMER AT EIGHTY

By WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, '01

ON March 19th, Professor Palmer passed his eightieth birthday. Fifty-two years ago he began his teaching in Harvard College. And although the fifteen thousand men who have been in his classes make a fair circle of friends, they are but a fraction of the actual circle; for by far the greater number of all men who have studied in Harvard from 1870 to this day have heard his voice and are familiar with his presence. Nine years ago he retired from active lecturing in the College: but he is still of the College, living within the Yard, concerned in all that passes there, an untitled officer — one might almost say — of every class. Large as our numbers have grown, they have not outgrown the knowledge of this one man, slight of figure, with the silent, occupied manner of one who would avoid notice, whose eyes when they seek one out seize the body vaguely, but grapple with the soul.

Hence it is that we seldom think of him as one who has come down

to us from a former generation. Yet into the making of Professor Palmer there went the influence of a Harvard greatly different from the Harvard of to-day. The Harvard of the sixties would be one of the conspicuously small colleges of this generation. Its entire student body was hardly larger than the present Freshman Class; and it was in a faculty of thirty-two men that Mr. Palmer began his Harvard teaching. In such a group, meeting as they did about a single table, there was not only a more vigorous personal give-and-take than in a group of several hundred, but each one of the group could more nearly survey the entire college. That intense régime bred a wide collegiate consciousness. Departments had none of their present artificial importance: Professor Palmer has been connected with five of them, beginning as instructor in Greek. And the men who have come out of that régime seem to be scholars in a broader sense, also in an honester and less timorous sense, than their successors. If one asks what the term "culture" can mean in America, do we not instinctively turn to a type of man we are not now reproducing, a race at once of gentlemen and of mighty individual figures, such men as Mr. Norton and Mr. Palmer?

I speak as if Mr. Palmer had been made by an institution: such an assumption is strangely out of keeping with the impression of ruggedly independent personal power which he gives. But it is an article of faith with him that man and institution belong together: the independence which shows itself by avoiding such entanglement is of a poorer brand than that which shows itself through a strong-rooted membership. He is a fair proof of his view; for if Harvard has contributed to make him, he has contributed to make Harvard. From the first he has been an innovator, and he lives to-day in the midst of his own work, much of which — as our "sabbatical year" and our practice of rotating chairmanships of departments — we take for granted without realizing that he was the author.

Mr. Palmer's personal force, devoid as it is of self-assertion and bluster, a force wholly sublimated into power of thought and will, is neither overbearing nor overpersuading. Yet his firmness of utterance reaches the point of suggesting finality. It is a finality, however, without dogmatism: it means, "Now, I hand the decision over to you."

The suggestion of finality in Mr. Palmer's speech is conveyed in part by perfection of form. There is no rough workmanship, no superfluity in his sentences: the vehicle has become part of the thought. Such fitness of word to idea implies inner resources so abundant that justice

to the substance leaves an ample margin for artistry; but to Mr. Palmer the artistry is only the more perfect justice. And one learns with surprise that this adequacy of expression is not a natural gift. As a student — so he reports of himself — he was diffident, embarrassed in meeting strangers, hesitant in utterance. His fluency he compelled by a rigorous daily discipline of continuous writing: in time, the fit words came readily into the channel made for them.

To my mind, however, the great quality of Mr. Palmer's language is not its fitness nor its fluency, but its honorableness. It has a severity which hails from an ascetic moral strand. As a lover and interpreter of poetry, Mr. Palmer might easily lapse into a poetic treatment of philosophical subjects, full of temptations as these subjects are to the eloquent and edifying, or to the evasion of a difficult consequence by the convenient ambiguity of imagery. Toward all such deviations from scientific integrity, Mr. Palmer has ever been unsparing. One may agree or not with his position: one knows what his position is.

It is this respect for precision which gave his lectures their memorable march, their absence of repetition, their freedom from the need of the clumsy draftsman to overlay one stroke with another for mutual correction. It gave them a clarity which no other lecturer in philosophy approached. Indeed, Professor Palmer was clear to a fault: for his transparency often concealed the actual profundity and scope of his thought: it deceived by its apparent ease. To him clearness was a matter of duty; he believed that he ought not to inflict on students the traces of personal struggle with his thought. In this respect he was at the opposite pole from William James, who often made his courses his laboratories — I was about to say the hospitals in which his thoughts were brought to birth. But the result was that while Palmer showed us the master, James showed us the process of mastering.

Yet it was Palmer who showed us James, securing his attachment to the philosophical staff at Harvard. And it was Palmer with James who discovered Royce; and these three acquired Münsterberg and produced Santayana. The building of that great department of philosophy was thus in substance Palmer's work. And this achievement is an illustration of one of his most notable powers, a connoisseurship of life capable of meeting the supreme test, that of recognizing greatness in its awkward and immature stages.

This connoisseurship of life is in all of Mr. Palmer's deeds. No one who has heard his lectures on the history of philosophy can forget his characterizations of the great thinkers from Socrates to Hegel; nor can

other hearers forget those sketches of the English poets, on whom he still loves to dwell. How evident he makes it that a man is a struggle and not a finished fact: the unbalance, the very contradictions and paradoxes of character take life under his touch. In these portrayals Mr. Palmer is evidently using and expressing his own philosophy; for having vigorous beliefs of his own, he has vigorous disbeliefs as well, and there are writers whom he hesitates to depict, because their mode of being is alien to him. Toward the mystic, the lover of the "abstract universal," the undifferentiated unity of things, he feels antagonism. I remember that on the verge of our plunge into Spinoza he paused to say that to this thinker he could do but imperfect justice, since he found his mode of thought essentially unsympathetic.

In this fact one has a clue to Professor Palmer's philosophical position.

What that position is, his students could not help sensing as a whole, for the order and system of his discourse left a mental initiation in its wake. But it made itself felt also in scattered nuggets of insight, in phrases which disturbed intellectual slumbers and would not be forgotten, phrases which — I think I am quoting Professor Baker — "continued to glow like embers in the dark of the mind."

One of these phrases which has become common coin, "the glory of the imperfect," epitomizes the central thought in Palmer's system. It does not mean that imperfection is *per se* a glorious thing. The crudity and commonplaceness which Matthew Arnold saw in America are not a glory; but neither are they a condemnation. The quality of America depends on how America deals with these traits: to rest in them is deadly; to work out beauty by the use of actual crudity is a process which promises more of interest and nobility than if the start were more auspicious. The principle means that imperfection *may be made glorious*, having in it possibilities which are greater than those of initial faultlessness. If God is good in the highest degree, it is not by absence of limits, as Spinoza thought, but rather through the eternal acceptance and conquest of limitation. The doctrine of the Incarnation thus contains the deepest of philosophical truths: it is the very necessity of the divine infinitude that it should not hold itself apart from matter and from history as from alien and contaminating principles, but must make itself flesh and dwell among us.

This philosophy Professor Palmer both believes and lives. What he has wrought out of his native diffidence in expression we know: he has done likewise with other limitations. Physically so frail as a child that ;

he was not expected to live to maturity, he has made this weakness an occasion of severe self-study and self-control, and has outlabeled as well as outlived many a robust frame. Since his student days he has not known a full night of sound sleep; yet he has turned all the demands of an exacting intellectual career with a nerve of iron. One is tempted to believe that the "will" is a separate organ; and that in his case it was made great, while other powers were made slight as for a test of mettle. But there is probably no such thing as a separate endowment of "will." The "will" is but an epitome of what one has freely done; it has no claims as a cause of action. There is such a thing, however, as philosophical insight; and there is an attitude of integrity toward it which transmutes it from a mere item of knowledge into a religion. This integrity is the secret of Mr. Palmer's achievement.

It is commonly supposed that originality in philosophy implies the inauguration of a "movement" or the founding of a "school." Professor Palmer did neither of these things. The originality he has required of himself is of another order. He has little interest in the forensic aspect of philosophy; conversation he enjoys, dispute he abhors as the serpent in the philosophic garden. Modern philosophical schools from Descartes to Bertrand Russell have usually won attention rather by a trick of logic, a method of attack on problems, than by novelty of result. Pragmatism is not a doctrine; it is a method of thinking. The neo-realism of the moment is not a metaphysics; it is a theory of knowledge. Palmer's concern has been with the truth by which men must live. His originality has lain in winning such truth for himself, in terms of his own life; and in making his philosophy and his life of a single piece. He was, I believe, the first teacher of philosophy in Harvard to break away from the textbook, and to present to his students his own system of thought. It is this originality which accounts in large part for the long-continued freshness and force of his teaching.

Mr. Palmer's effect as a person and a teacher has been shaped by a deep trait of reticence. If this reticence has limited the celebrity of his views, it has enhanced their direct influence. The major articles of his faith he seldom dwells upon and never subjects to discussion; he chooses to let them speak for themselves. Thus, instead of teaching metaphysics or the philosophy of religion as his main subject, he has preferred the field of ethics; he has allowed this subject to show that an ethical system is incomplete without the "horizon, stability, and hope" afforded by the wider view.

And in his teaching of ethics itself, this characteristic restraint has been always evident. No one believes more firmly than he in the claim of conscience, or more sharply insists that duty is something distinct from the pursuit of happiness; yet in those finely poised discourses, no hearer ever felt the "ought" aggressively impending in censorship or exhortation. Great as duty has been in Mr. Palmer's own life and creed, I do not recall ever hearing him use the word "ought" toward others in personal relations. Their errors he instinctively takes as evidences of misplacement or misfit; he is first the diagnostician, not the moral judge. And it is characteristic, I think, that while other portions of his ethics have been published, we still await that central section on duty.

So much, then, I dare say, Mr. Palmer has in common with the mystics, that he prefers to reveal indirectly rather than expressly the sources of his own strength. Perhaps his favorite mode of communicating his philosophy has always been that which he still liberally exercises, the interpretation of life, and especially of his friends, the poets.

But there can be no doubt what those ultimate sources are. That serene dignity which makes him unique among us comes from an inner adequacy, an adequacy to the unusual as well as to the plainer phases of experience, such as our training does not commonly produce. Our education fits us for meeting the usual events; our studies of letters and of art train feeling and discrimination within ordinary ranges. But our cultivation too often fears the depths. Occasions which might have nobility become trivial or mechanical in our hands; our feeling turns coward or false: we lack truth and adequacy of response.

This may be due in part to the fact that our training is fragmentary — however the fragments may be distributed and balanced, the thing lacks wholeness. But it is due further to the fact that such wholeness as we get is not rooted in reverence. It is therefore essentially trivial, doomed to encounter continually the events that pierce its armor and send it groping for aid to the sounder and more wholesome mind. Untutored humanity has always felt its triviality of feeling in presence of birth and death, and has turned to the priest, not more to express its feeling than to bring integrity into its feeling. Tutored humanity is still more shamefully helpless, unless some element of priestliness enters into its soul. In the presence of the thinker who like Professor Palmer nourishes the living spring of his reverence, so that he "would as little think of missing his morning chapel as his morning bath," we become ashamed of our besetting cheapness of spirit.

But Mr. Palmer remains the great teacher also in this, that he utters no complaints or despairing notes about this age. He sees the possible glory of its imperfections, perhaps because he is constantly the giver, imputing everywhere something of his own nobility.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW

STABILIZATION, we are frequently told, is the great need of the world to-day. Among the minor activities to which by common consent some sort of stabilizing process should be applied are the organized athletics of the universities. Problems of organized athletics The problem is not merely one peculiar to Harvard, although we believe that President Lowell was the first college president to discuss it publicly. The reference in his annual report to the necessity of adopting some restrictive measures with regard to football brought almost immediate response in the form of specific suggestions from officers in authority at Yale, Amherst, Columbia, and elsewhere. Nor did he himself refrain from specific suggestion; he hinted that it might be desirable for Harvard to play but one football game a year — that with Yale. President Meiklejohn of Amherst advocated the abolition of professional coaches. Professor Mendell of Yale thought that to condemn the coach to a seat in the grand stand during each game would be a sufficient disciplinary measure to take against that demoralizing personage.

Meanwhile, the undergraduates, stirred by so much agitation, put forward various proposals of their own; besides banishing the coach to the grand stand — there seems to be a singular unanimity of opinion as to the propriety of giving him a seat during the game — the student editors of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton propose doing away with summer football practice, with so-called intersectional games, and with organized scouting. They would also insist upon a committee on eligibility that should scrutinize carefully each athlete's amateur standing. At Princeton such an investigation has been undertaken with the result that some of that university's most efficient athletes have been barred from further participation in intercollegiate contests.

It is football, it is always football, that occasions so much searching for remedial measures. The problems that baseball, track athletics, and rowing occasionally furnish never seem so grave or so difficult to deal with as those that are raised by football. The reason is that in no

other sport is there the unnatural public interest that there is in football. This public interest it is perhaps not desirable to discourage. It supplies the funds with which nearly all of the University's equipment for recreation is maintained. Without it there would be fewer tennis courts and fewer shells for rowing. The problems of furnishing facilities for exercise to the increasing multitude of students is a difficult one, and if it were not for the gate receipts from football it might be an almost impossible one.

To restrict the football team to but one game, that with Yale, as President Lowell tentatively suggested, would of course materially diminish the revenues. Moreover, such a drastic limitation would alienate many friends of Harvard. There is a general impression anyway that Harvard maintains an attitude of aloofness and superiority, and it is undesirable to take any action that would tend to strengthen that impression. On the other hand, it is obviously impossible for Harvard to meet any and every challenge on the football field. And when it arranges for a game with a Southern team it finds it difficult to refuse to play teams from the Middle West, the Far West, or elsewhere. The undergraduate opinion that intersectional games should be abolished is founded upon a sound conception of the practical and the tactful. If Harvard limits itself to games with New England colleges and, for the sake of old time sentiment and association, with Princeton, no college outside of New England need feel disgruntled, and the arrangement of the yearly schedule will present few embarrassments.

The practice of organized scouting to which the undergraduate committee objects does not convey very much to our minds. We remember reading in the newspapers that certain Varsity athletes did not play in the game preceding the Princeton game or in that preceding the Yale game because they had been sent on to Princeton or to Yale to observe the work of their rivals. If that is all that there is to organized scouting it seems harmless enough. But undergraduates are apt to be wise in their day and generation, and since they take exception to organized scouting it is probable that it now consists of more than the legitimate observation of a rival team at play. Very likely it has led to the adoption of subterfuges of an unsportsmanlike character. We should be content to see the recommendation of the undergraduates with regard to it followed.

The proposal to let the coach seek graceful retirement during the game does not excite our opposition. We would in fact lend our support

to President Meiklejohn in his attack upon that honored but insidious institution. We await the day when all coaching of college football teams shall be voluntary, carried on for love and not for hire. We would in fact welcome the day when that condition should exist at Harvard, whether any other college accepted it or not. To place amateur athletics under the control of paid and therefore professional coaches is to weaken the amateur spirit. The members of a team are not paid to win, but the coach of a team is paid to make them win; that is, we think, the indisputable truth. A coach who, within a reasonable time, is unable to produce victories is shelved, and some one with a more promising method is engaged. Because the coach realizes that for his own sake he must achieve victory he is not primarily concerned with the sport for the sport's sake. We make this broad statement, cheerfully admitting that elsewhere in this magazine Dr. Heber Howe furnishes a refutation of it. But we believe that Dr. Howe's chief preoccupations, as revealed in his article, are by no means those of the ordinary professional coach — in fact, that they entitle him to be regarded as unique among coaches. Boys who have played football at school for fun find that under the coaching methods that prevail in universities and colleges they must play it in another spirit. A game that is in the hands of professional coaches as football is to-day is a professionalized game, whether the members of the teams that play receive financial recompense or not.

This view will be challenged; it has in effect been challenged by two writers in the *Alumni Bulletin* who have defended the professional coach in these terms: "Professional coaching has proved most satisfactory in the teaching of golf, tennis, baseball, music, dancing, and also in the teaching of Greek, Latin, mathematics, and physics. . . . There is no difference in principle between the professional coach for mathematics or music and the professional coach for baseball or golf." "I am rather puzzled to understand the drive at present being made against the paid professional coach, especially in football. I think if, instead of calling him 'coach,' we called him a teacher we would do away with a great deal of this feeling; and, after all, a teacher is what he really is." The writer then draws an analogy between the services rendered by a lawn tennis professional and those rendered by a football coach.

But the professional football coach is not at all on the same footing with the golf professional, or the tennis professional, or the tutor in Greek or Latin or mathematics. His services are monopolized by a

single organization and are directed to the single definite end of procuring victory over a rival organization. If Mr. Tilden, the tennis champion, had exclusively his own professional coach, Mr. Smith, and if Mr. Johnston, who has been tennis champion, had exclusively his professional coach, Mr. Jones, and if during the tennis season Mr. Smith traveled about with Mr. Tilden to all the tournaments and Mr. Jones was in attendance upon Mr. Johnston at all the tournaments, and the prestige and to some degree the livelihood of Messrs. Smith and Jones depended upon the success of their clients in winning championships, we should have a situation in lawn tennis quite parallel to that which exists in football. And it would not be a situation agreeable to those who had hitherto found in lawn tennis tournaments a manifestation of the best amateur spirit.

We believe that if the policy of paying coaches were discontinued, there would be no dearth of coaches for college teams. Every college has among its famous athletes of past years some who have the enthusiasm and who would make the opportunity to teach the younger generation something of what they know. They would of course try to instill into their pupils the spirit of victory, but their methods would be different from those of the professional coach because their own spirit would be different. A team taught for love of the game and of the college will be in the essentials if not in the subtleties as well taught as one whose instructor has for his motto, "The laborer must be worthy of his hire, and he must deliver the goods," and any football coach under present conditions who does not make that his motto is lacking in pep, snap, drive, punch, guts, and all the other attributes of efficiency.

A conference of the presidents of a number of the smaller New England colleges has recommended that a permanent coach be appointed and paid by each college. If this recommendation is generally adopted, it will mean that the days of disproportionate salaries for football coaches have passed. It will not, however, meet adequately the objection to professional coaching. With an officer to hold responsible for the success or failure of the college team year after year, alumni and undergraduate opinion will be as clamorous as ever in its demand that he show results; and although his appointment may be as permanent as a professor's, his tenure of office is likely to depend on his ability to satisfy the alumni. As long as football is dominated by professional coaches it can hardly have the atmosphere of an amateur sport.

THE UNIVERSITY

THE SPRING TERM

By HENRY W. HOLMES, '03

INTEREST in statistics of enrolment is a comparatively modern development. In former days it sufficed to know that the entering class was larger than its predecessor. The students were bound to be of about the same sort and from about the same section of the country. The University population

Now we watch closely such details as geographical distribution, for the University is a national, even an international, institution and desires to remain such; we note also the distribution of students among departments, remarking on the growth of the graduate and professional schools, which outstrips the growth of the College; and we wonder whether the increasing number of students of foreign birth or tradition will lead to serious difficulty in perpetuating what we are pleased to call Harvard standards. The question of limitation of numbers arises. It has been discussed in the *Alumni Bulletin* (Vol. xxiv, No. 17), which gives the latest figures of enrolment, and in the President's Report. There is a widespread desire for a practical application of the principle of selection, in order that the University may get students that are really prepared for the best we can give them and worthy of it, and in order that the better students may not be held back by too large a number of a lower order of ability. The University Editor has written in these columns on certain aspects of the problem, pointing out especially the futility of selection by priority of application.

That the problem is not local to Harvard is shown by many recent discussions. The increase in University costs, an aspect of the general rise in the cost of living, has resulted in the universal effort to raise new endowments, and this has led in turn to emphasis on the fact that increase of numbers, at current tuition rates, means an actual loss of money. Meanwhile numbers have increased in an unprecedented fashion. Betwixt the upper and the nether millstones, the colleges have had to seek any and every means of escape. They have sought gifts, raised tuition, and limited numbers on one principle or another, or on none. A meeting for the discussion of this subject, held in New Haven by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, brought forth some interesting points of view. John L. Tildsley, District Superintendent for High Schools in the City of New York, told the company that hundreds of Russian Jews from the New York high schools would be seeking admission to the colleges and that any institution which cared for its traditions might well view with concern the admission of a large proportion of such applicants. The President of Yale University warned the Association not to take a narrow institutional view of the matter. Unless our policy is founded

on a social philosophy, he said, we are building on the sand. The colleges must serve the Nation.

Is there any way out except to define and enforce such standards for admission and for graduation as will assure us that our graduates, irrespective of race or religion, have been prepared at our hands "to serve better their country and their kind"? We must select, and we must select more rigidly, or we shall be forced to lower standards and do a mechanical job. We have always selected; now we must force selection to the point of a defense against deterioration due to numbers. So far we face a condition, not a theory. Theory, however, must be a determining factor in the definition of those standards by which the selection is made. The Harvard theory has always been the democratic theory — that the individual shall be taken on his merits. We cannot pass class legislation. If we exclude, we must exclude on the ground of unfitness for the standing of a Harvard graduate in the work of the world, not of unfitness for the social life of Harvard College. Can we possibly find any such ground? Can we test moral or personal fitness, in addition to school preparation? At any rate, we can try; admission to Harvard College can be made dependent on the results of much more searching and systematic inquiry into character and the dynamic traits of personality than we now conduct; and such inquiry can be combined with the results of psychological tests, school records, and entrance examinations.

But if admission is to be made more difficult, there is one outcome we must avoid, not only in fact, but even, if possible, as a charge or a suspicion against us: the favoring of those who can afford special preparation. Dr. Angell spoke at New Haven of the inevitable discrimination in favor of the rich man's son. He can afford to prepare for college, he can afford to go through college. Although some poor boys of ability work their way through, aided by scholarships, there are many, Dr. Angell thought, who find that impossible. What shall we do for these, if our standards are made more rigorous? Well, we need not make admission to college and subsequent graduation more expensive because we make it harder; but we must watch the expense. And if the raising of standards cuts down opportunity to earn, we must get more money for loans and scholarships. It is quite possible that higher fees might prove an advantage, if there were a corresponding increase of scholarships both in number and in amount. Furthermore, we might do many things to help the poorer boys in college, such as were once done more generally and more eagerly than now. College rooms cost a good deal; can we not make it possible for selected men to live in dormitories at a lower rate? We pay less attention than formerly to the provision of textbooks, furniture, and other necessities at low rates. The poorer boy seems, in short, to be less on our minds. There are several ways of meeting the issue on this line.

It may be confessed that these problems are just beginning to be felt strongly at Cambridge. Increase of numbers has not been so pressing with us as with others. Dartmouth faces a crisis much more acute than the crisis

Harvard faces. Yet there is no reason to suppose that the demand for admission to college will be temporary or that it will stop increasing with the next change in business conditions. Its roots go deep into the democratic faith in education. Harvard will find its population pressing upon its means of subsistence and will have to think these questions through with the other colleges. Now is the time to study the figures and clarify our ideas. We need to know all we can about the distribution of our present student body and especially about their economic status, of which we now know very little.

The Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Wallace B. Donham, '98, made an interesting and effective plea, in a recent address before the Harvard Club of Boston, for proper dormitory accommodations for Business School students and indeed for all graduate students. His was an argument quite different from the ordinary statements in favor of graduate dormitories. "Not long ago," he said, "a well-known Harvard College man was dining with a group of Business School men who are graduates of six or seven different colleges. He found each enthusiastic about the Business School itself, but in response to his query whether he should send a young friend to Harvard College, every one of these men urged strongly against this and in favor of the boy's going to almost any other place. It was not the case of each advising in favor of his own college first, with Harvard as a second choice. All definitely opposed Harvard College, and the controlling reason given was that there is nothing intimate about the place. . . . Harvard University to the student in the professional school stands as a huge intellectual machine instead of as an intimate human organism." After developing his argument with statistics and specific suggestions, Dean Donham concluded, "The solution of the physical and housing problems of the Business School and the Law School as separate entities will do more than any other one thing to turn out from Cambridge every year a group of professional school graduates who will say, not that Harvard College is a place to be avoided, but that Harvard University is the finest place in the world."

It may be said that Harvard College carries on pretty well as it is and need not worry about its reputation among professional school graduates; but that is not the whole point of the argument. Harvard College will not suffer for lack of numbers, but the University will suffer, both in tangible support and in the intangible unity of spirit which makes for effective work within each department of the University and among the alumni. The ideal which Dean Donham sets forth is the ideal of a University physically and spiritually unified because each department has its own unity of spirit fostered by the unity of its physical equipment. The originality of his argument consists in the fact that he sees the need of the Business School in terms of a general need of the University, including the College.

Of course each of the professional schools has its own need for buildings; and so has the College. Dean Donham spoke of the two largest departments in

Cambridge, the Law School and the Business School. There are also the Divinity School, the School of Architecture, and the Graduate School of Education. The last, if it could have the buildings it needs, would have a dormitory for men, a dormitory for women, a building for its own work, and a school for children, to serve as a laboratory and demonstration centre. As to the College, it has been suggested (by Dr. S. S. Drury, '01, in a speech before the Harvard Club of New York) that it would do better work if it were broken up into several colleges, as the English universities are, but not, perhaps, with so complete a separation. The idea is to make colleges out of groups of dormitories, in which social life, at least, shall be continuous and intimate. In all these suggestions and statements of need we may see the growing importance of plans for the physical development of the University. For years it has grown rapidly, but without unity of architecture or administrative scheme. Hereafter the look ahead may well be longer.

The spring term has been rich in special lectures. The Dante celebration brought forth from Professor Grandgent a most interesting exposition of the philosophy of the great Florentine. Later, the Radcliffe Endowment Fund arranged a series of lectures by various members Lectures of the Harvard Faculty, most of which have been printed in the *Alumni Bulletin*. Even those veteran Cantabrigians who read the *University Gazette* without a thrill of excitement over the intellectual events it schedules may well have been impressed with the character of this Radcliffe course, and they could not have been disappointed with the lectures as they were given or as they appeared in print. Dr. Cabot's "Ethics of Spying on our Neighbors in Time of Peace" was an arresting statement of an ethical problem in modern industry. Professor Lake's "Teaching the Bible" showed how that great storehouse of wisdom and beauty could be opened to undergraduates without stirring religious prejudice or requiring exegetical labors beyond their power. Professor Merriman's "Queen Elizabeth" was an inspiring historical portrait; Professor Morize's "A French Teacher's Impressions of American Education," a gracious but penetrating analysis of our school and college system. The lectures by Professor Baker on "Our Drama Today," by Professor Perry on "Walt Whitman" and by Professor Hart on "The American Empire" were equally effective. It was an altogether unusual series. Besides these Radcliffe lectures the usual offering of the exchange professors (Professor Emile F. Gautier, a distinguished French geographer, is the French representative this year, and gave seven public lectures on "The Near East"), of the various special clubs and seminars, and of the Medical School, have all been made in due course. It is well to remind ourselves sometimes how great is the opportunity Cambridge affords for learning and thinking, even outside the classroom. And the policy of the *Bulletin* is especially to be commended, for the printing of these special lectures carries to many of the alumni some flavor of the intellectual life of the University.

The painting of the trim on the Yard buildings is now completed and it is

astonishing to see how much difference it makes in the impression one gets of New dress for character in that heterogeneous collection of specimens of archi- the Yard tecture. The Yard seems almost a unit, especially through the spring green of the new trees. The white paint brings out the beauty of line in the façade of University Hall, but somehow does not seem to increase the ugliness of Thayer. Perhaps there is much that may yet be done to make the Yard attractive; this painting of the trim, a slight but sufficiently daring thing to do, is at any rate a good beginning.

Whatever can be done to beautify the University in its outward aspect is worth doing. Harvard is not unlovely, but it has but few natural advantages (the river is the only one we can think of) and it has made but little use of those it has. Nor has it provided any too well against the encroachments of the city. Columbia, on Morningside Heights, can capitalize its position; Yale has the Green and the old churches; Harvard ought at least to have a broad and open approach to the Charles. "Harvard men," says Gilbert Seldes, '14, in a magazine article, "do not love Harvard. Middlesex Fells, or the upper Charles River, or Boston, 'capitale infâme,' they may love; but not, in my experience, Harvard Yard. . . . The sense of place which flourishes in the heart of every Englishman and which I have not met in America except in certain counties of Kansas, simply does not exist at Harvard." We agree with the editor of the *Bulletin* who quotes this passage, that "Sentiment blinds us to the raw spots in life. To us even Matthews and Weld are quite bearable." Yet we recommend any amount of paint, if it will increase in Harvard men the sense of place.

The triumphs of the Glee Club continue, as does the good-natured controversy over its policy. The Club is sought after for concerts far and wide and The Glee Club never has to beg for its expenses. It won the seventh intercollegiate competition, held in Carnegie Hall on March 4, after having previously (in 1921) secured permanent possession of the first trophy offered by the University Glee Club of New York City. In our view the record of the Glee Club is a sufficient answer to its critics, and they ought to leave it alone. It will get criticism enough from the professionals. If Alumni want the "old college songs," it is easy enough to make up groups on appropriate occasions to sing them. That sort of singing is best done spontaneously and has its best effect when everybody "joins in the chorus."

The appointment of R. Heber Howe, Jr., '01, as director of rowing and Instructor in Physical Education has an unusual significance. It marks another step in the transformation of athletics from the status of Dr. Howe's appointment an activity taking much of the student's time, but looked at askance by the Faculty and quite beyond its control except through discipline to individuals, to the status of an activity recognized as part of a college education and duly provided for, properly directed, and constructively handled by men who are on the official staff of the University. It is possible that Dr. Howe may not lead our crews to victories. No coach can guarantee us against

defeats. Let us beware of supposing that the new director has failed or that we ought to go back to a haphazard, non-educational athletic régime, merely because we do not win.

Every graduate knows the result of the balloting for candidates for the Board of Overseers. Ten good men and true have been nominated by a postal ballot in which 6491 votes were cast, a number larger than has ever been cast before. It is to be hoped that the vote by which five of these men will be chosen as Overseers will be still larger. Can any one say that the method by which choice of Overseers is made now favors dwellers in the East? If Boston men, New Englanders, and a few New Yorkers form the great majority of the Board, it must be due largely to the common recognition of a very simple fact — the business of the Board is conducted in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The vote for
candidates
for the Board
of Overseers

CORPORATION RECORDS

Meeting of January 30, 1922

The following receipts were reported, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Edward C. Pickering, \$32.50 additional.

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, \$35.84 additional in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for securities valued at \$3003.47 and \$30,042.10 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$10,000 additional for the Fogg Museum Fund for Excavations in Greek Lands.

To Mr. Frank L. Crawford for his additional gift of \$6000 for "The Lindsay Crawford (1923) Memorial Scholarship."

To Mrs. Edward H. Harriman for her gift of \$3000 for the Psycho-Educational Clinic of the Graduate School of Education.

To Mr. George E. Agassiz for his gift of \$500, to Mr. Elihu Thomson for his gift of \$400, to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$300, to Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$250, and to Messrs. N. Penrose Hallowell and Augustus Hemenway for their gifts of \$200 each, and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$25 for the Astronomical Observatory.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$1735.02 for clerical assistance in the Department of Physiology.

To the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the gift of \$1000 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To anonymous donors for the gift of \$1000 to increase a certain salary.

To the Class of 1899 for the gift of \$1000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the National Civic Federation for the gift of \$1000 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$500 and to Messrs. George R. Agassiz and Langdon P. Marvin for their gifts of \$200 each for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Walter C. Baylies for his gift of \$300, to Mr. G. Gorham Peters for his gift of \$250 and to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$200 for the Laboratory of Surgical Research.

To the Halle Brothers Company for the gift of \$500 for the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. J. Howard Leman for his gift of \$250, to Mr. Marcus Feckheimer for his gift of \$100, to Messrs. George E. Cole, John H. Corcoran, Jr., and Adin M. Wright for their gifts of \$50 each, to Messrs. William A. Cole and James R. Hustis, Jr., for their gifts of \$25 each and to Mr. Galen A. Russell for his gift of \$5 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Dr. and Mrs. Elliott P. Joslin for their gift of \$500 toward the expenses of a new Chemical Laboratory.

To Mr. Richard Wheatland for his gift of \$200 and to Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw for her gift of \$100 toward the purchase of Romanesque sculpture for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for his additional gift of \$83.34 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Daniel Sargent for his gift of \$100 toward a certain salary.

To Professor William E. Hocking for his gift of \$17.16 for Philosophy 5.

To Mrs. Edward C. Moore for her gift of \$10 for Christmas decorations at Appleton Chapel.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Urban Tiger Holmes, as *Shattuck Scholar*.

To take effect Feb. 13, 1922: Alfred Eric Taft, as *Proctor*.

To take effect March 1, 1922: Fletcher Briggs, as *Instructor in German*.

The resignations of Dr. John Collins Warren as Chairman of the Cancer Commission and Dr. William Thomas Councilman as a member of the Cancer Commission were received and accepted to take effect January 30, 1922, Dr. Warren remaining as a member of the Commission.

Voted to appoint Dr. Henry Pickering Walcott, Chairman of the Cancer Commission from Jan. 30, 1922.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Jan. 1 for the remainder of 1921-22: William Brassell Schoelwer *Instructor, in Charge of Industrial Work (Engineering School)*.

From Feb. 1 for the remainder of 1921-22: Daniel Sooy, William Frederick Cotting, and Marius Nygaard Smith-Petersen, *Assistants in Surgery*.

For the 2d half of 1921-22: Herbert Hammond Palmer, *Assistant in Physics*; John Denison Chase *Assistant in Meteorology*; Norman Bromfield Cawley, *Assistant in Public Speaking*; Kenneth Simmonds Johnson, *Lecturer on Telephone Engineering*; Robert Payne Bigelow, *Lecturer on Zoology*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Alexander Joseph Cook, Bernard Osgood Koopman, and Marshall Harvey Stone, *Instructors in Mathematics*; Frank Stanton Cawley, Walter Sils, Asbury Haven Herrick, John Theodore Krumpelmann, and Walter Martin Miller, *Instructors in German*; George Barton, *Lecturer on the History of Science*; Harold Hitchings Burbank, *Chairman of the Board of Tutors (History, Government, and Economics)*; Aristides Evangelus Phourides, *Instructor in Greek and Latin*.

Voted to appoint Aristides Evangelus Phourides, *Instructor in Greek and Latin*, a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted to make the following appointments for three years from Sept. 1, 1922:

Taylor Starck and Arthur Burkhard, *Instructors in German*; Ralph Beatley, *Assistant Professor of Education*; Roger Bigelow Merriman, a member of the Committee on General Examinations in the Division of History, Government, and Economics.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Education, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots be-

ing given in, it appeared that Frederick George Nichols was elected.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Dean Charles H. Haskins for the second half of the academic year 1921-22.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor George A. Reisner for the second half of the academic year 1921-22, and to Mr. Edward W. Forbes for the academic year 1922-23.

Meeting of February 13, 1922

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Maria A. Evans (Mrs. Robert D. Evans) \$4425 additional on account of her bequest of \$25,000 to the Arnold Arboretum and \$4425 additional on account of her bequest of \$25,000 to the Dental School.

From the estate of George Henry Whittemore, \$1000, his bequest, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. "the sum to be known and designated as the 'Dunster-Whittemore Gift A.D. 1654, 1755, 1800.'"

From the estate of John Davis Williams French, \$38.93 to be added to the John Davis Williams French Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$610.22 and \$30,012.50 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$4000 for the promotion of research in the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$3000 to be added to the income of the Endowment Fund of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

To the Class of 1897 for the gift of \$3000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. William A. White for his gift of \$800 and to Miss Helen C. Frick for her gift of \$500 for the purchase of Romanesque sculpture for the Fogg Art Museum.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the second quarterly payment for the year 1921-22 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1920.

To Mr. Henry Goddard Leach for his gift of \$388.94 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Professor Paul J. Sachs for his gift of \$250 for the Teaching Equipment Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Clarence L. Hay for his gift of \$200 for the Peabody Museum.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for the immediate use of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

For the gift of \$100 for the purchase of books on Russia for the Law School Library.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of \$100 for the Astronomical Observatory.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for his additional gift of \$83.33 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson, and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. Moorfield Storey for his gift of \$34.80 to be added to the income of the Godkin Lecture Fund.

To the Friendship Fund, Incorporated, for the gift of \$150 for Government research.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$25 to be added to the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

To Mr. Nathaniel L. Harris for his gift of \$1 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the 2d half of 1921-22: Paul Ferham Cram, *Proctor*; William Fogg Osgood, *Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Raymer McQuiston, *Assistant in Comparative Literature*; George Lindenberg Clark, *Research Fellow in Physics*; John Wilkes Hammond, Jr., *Assistant in Pediatrics*; Robert Cartwright Cheney, *Assistant in Ophthalmology*; Joseph Garland, *Assistant in Medicine*; Herbert Handy Howard, *Assistant in Genito-Urinary Surgery*; Frank Dennette Adams, *Teaching Fellow in Medicine*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Arthur Herbert Copeland, *Instructor in Mathematics*; Herbert Joseph Spinden, *Instructor in Anthropology*; William Ernest Hocking, *Exchange Professor to Carleton, Beloit and Grinnell Colleges*; Alfred Marston Tosser, *Exchange Professor to Knos, Colorado and Pomona Colleges*.

For three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Karl Murdock Bowman, *Instructor in Psychiatry (Medical School)*.

The President nominated George Henry Chase as a member of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the second half of 1921-22, to serve during the absence of Clifford Herschel Moore, and it was *voted* to appoint him.

Voted to appoint Emory Leon Chaffee Assistant Professor of Physics for three years from Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of History, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots

being given in, it appeared that Robert Howard Lord was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Fine Arts, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George Harold Edgell was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Fine Arts, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Paul Joseph Sachs was elected.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Eugene Wambaugh for the second half of 1922-23, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Meeting of February 27, 1922

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$196.03 and \$57,835.67 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of securities valued at \$23,674.28 for the Anonymous Fund No. 5.

To Messrs. R. H. White Company, Gilchrist Company, and Lord & Taylor for their gifts of \$500 each, to the R. H. Stearns Company for their gift of \$400, to Joseph Horne Company for the gift of \$350, to E. T. Slattery Company, Shepard Norwell Company, and Chandler & Company, Inc., for their gifts of \$250 each and to Conrad & Company, Inc., for the gift of \$100 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene-Retail stores.

To the Class of 1897 for the gift of \$3000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. Charles J. Livingood for his gift of \$400 for the Peabody Museum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1922-23.

To Professor Paul J. Sachs for his gift of \$225 for the Fogg Art Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To the Harvard Club of Rochester for the gift of \$250 and to the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$80 toward the scholarships for 1921-22.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$200 for the purchase of a wooden cross for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Richard Sears for his gift of \$125 for "The Richard Sears Prize" for 1921-22.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 for the purchase of books on Economics for the Department.

To Mr. William Amory Gardner for his gift of \$100 toward the purchase of Romanesque sculpture for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Ignas M. Gaugengigl for his gift of \$66.76 for current expenses of the Germanic Museum.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugsley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated Jan. 28, 1920.

To Mr. Eliot G. Mears for his gift of \$25 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Abraham C. Ratebesky for his gift of \$25 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

To Mr. Edward J. Holmes for his gift of \$10, toward a certain salary.

The President reported the death of Charles Leonard Bouton, *Associate Professor of Mathematics*, which occurred on the twentieth instant in the fifty-third year of his age.

The resignation of Frank Arthur Hilton, Jr., as *Assistant in Chemistry* was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 13, 1922.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the 2d half of 1921-22: Lyman Milton Vander Pyl, *Assistant in Chemistry*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Edwin Francis Carpenter, *Assistant in Astronomy*; Arthur Bliss Seymour, *Assistant in the Farlow Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany*; Paul Bigelow Schaeffer, *Instructor in History*; Albert Sprague Coolidge, *Instructor in Chemistry*; Maynard Fred Jordan and Clarence Erskine Kelley, *Instructors in Astronomy*; Robert Franklin Field and John Hasbrouck Van Vleck, *Instructors in Physics*; Norman Ethan Allen Hinds, *Instructor in Geology and Physiography*; Thomas Henry Clark, *Instructor in Geology*; Martin Mower, *Instructor in Fine Arts*; Leonard Opdycke, *Tutor in Fine Arts*; George Parker Winship, *Lecturer on the History of Printing*; Philip Franklin, *Benjamin Peirce Instructor in Mathematics*; Gardner Murphy, *Research Fellow in Psychology*.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Vital Statistics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Edwin Bidwell Wilson was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of the *Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Simeon Burt Wolbach was elected.

Voted to establish the degrees of Bache-

lor and Master of Public Health, to be administered by the Faculty of the School of Public Health when established; and to amend Statute 9 of the University by inserting after the words "Doctor of Medical Sciences" the words "Bachelor of Public Health" and "Master of Public Health."

Voted to grant leave of absence to Associate Professor Carl N. Jackson for the academic year 1922-23, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Meeting of March 13, 1922

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the estate of Maria A. Evans (Mrs. Robert D. Evans) of \$3245.74 additional on account of her bequest of \$25,000 to the Arnold Arboretum and \$3245.74 additional on account of her bequest of \$25,000 to the Dental School, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$981.70 and \$25,000 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1901 for their gift of \$5000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mrs. William G. Farlow for her gift of \$4000 for the purchase of a collection for the Cryptogamic Herbarium.

To the Friendship Fund, Inc., for the gift of \$1250 toward a certain salary.

To Dr. Homer Gage for his gift of \$500 for the Botanical Museum.

To the C. F. Hovey Company for their gift of \$400, to the Halle Brothers Company and the William Taylor Son & Company for their gifts of \$350 each, and to the L. P. Hollander Company and the L. S. Plaut & Company for their gifts of \$250 each for the Division of Industrial Hygiene-Retail Stores.

To Professor Oakes Ames for his gift of \$200 for the Gray Herbarium toward the expenses of the Colombia Expedition.

To the Harvard Club of Lowell for the gift of \$200 for the Fred C. Weld Memorial Scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Rhode Island for the gift of \$50 toward the scholarship for 1921-22.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for immediate use of the Cancer Commission.

To Messrs. Frederic C. Hood for his gift of \$50 and to Messrs. Albert M. Barnes, Frank W. Buxton and William W. Duncan for their gifts of \$25 each

for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To sundry subscribers for their gifts of \$148 for the purchase of apparatus for the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. Carl T. Keller for his gift of \$100 for the Peabody Museum.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for his gift of \$83.33 and to Miss Ellen T. Bullard for her gift of \$25 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Professor Alfred M. Tossler for his gift of \$32.15 to cover the deficit of various funds in the Division of Anthropology.

To Professor Fred N. Robinson for his gift of \$21.96 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the second half of 1921-22: Lawrence Higgins, *Assistant in Geography*; Charles Arthur Glover, *Assistant in Economics*; Hallowell Davis and William Ferriss Van Wagenen, *Assistants in Biological Chemistry*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Walter Hamor Piston, Jr., and George Luther Foote, *Assistants in Music*; Edward Ballantine, *Instructor in Music*; Ralph Monroe Eaton and Raphael Demos, *Instructors in Philosophy*; Abraham Aaron Roback, *Instructor in Psychology*; Yuen Ren Chao, *Instructor in Chinese*.

Voted to appoint Edward Waldo Forbes Lecturer on Fine Arts from Sept. 1, 1922.

Meeting of March 27, 1922

The Treasurer presented the following letter:

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

GENTLEMEN: Any provision connected with any gifts made by us or by either of us to you by which any portion of the income is to be added to the principal, we and each of us waive performance of so long as we live, that is to say, any portion of the income which you are required to add to the principal, you need not add to the principal so long as we live, but you may use it for any purposes of the School of Architecture or School of Landscape Architecture free from any limitation of any kind. This applies to all income which you have received since and including January 1, 1922.

NELSON ROBINSON
ELIZA R. ROBINSON

Dated, March 18, 1922.

And it was *voted* to accept, with gratitude, the change in the terms as stated therein.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Miss Julia Lyman, \$7791.48 and \$49,400 in securities for unrestricted purposes.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Class of 1897 for the gift of \$4000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1899 for the gift of \$1000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1901 for the gift of \$3000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the R. H. Macy Company for the gift of \$1000 for the Retail Distribution Fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$700 and to the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$480 toward the scholarships for 1921-22.

To William Filene's Sons Company for the gift of \$500, to A. Shuman & Company for the gift of \$100 and to Smith Patterson Company for the gift of \$50 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene-Retail Stores.

To Mesdames W. Scott Fits and Charles E. Mason for their gifts of \$250 each, to Mrs. Robert S. Russell for her gift of \$100 and to Miss Louisa P. Loring for her gift of \$10 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. G. Howland Shaw for his gift of \$250 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene for their gift of \$100 for the purchase of Romanesque sculpture for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Archer M. Huntington for his gift of \$100 for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. James Loeb for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of labor periodicals for the College Library.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$67.14 for the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$67.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. David Elliott for his gift of \$25 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$25 to be added to the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1892.

To Miss Louise Fits for her gift of \$5 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

The President reported the death of Edward Brinley Adams, Librarian of the Law School, which occurred on the twenty-fourth instant, in the fifty-first year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect March 1, 1922: Malcolm Storer, as *Curator of Coins, College Library*.

To take effect May 1, 1922: Shichi Uyematsu, as *Assistant in Neuropathology*.

To take effect July 1, 1922: Franklin Dexter, as *Director of Scholarships in the Medical School*.

To take effect Feb. 10, 1923: Edmund Ezra Day, as *Professor of Economics*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the 2d half of 1921-22: Edward Allen Whitney, *Assistant in English*; Henry Joel Cadbury, *Instructor in English*.

From March 1, for remainder of 1921-22: John Humphreys Storer, *Curator of Coins and Medals*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1922: *Assistants*; Floyd Seyward Lear, Lawrence Higgins, and France Vinton Scholes, in *History*; Harry Knowles Messenger, in *Greek and Latin*. *Austin Teaching Fellows*: Henry Carter, Summerfield Baldwin, John Robert Williams, James Blaine Hedges, William Leonard Langer, and Charles Holt Taylor, in *History*. *Instructors*: Walter Emil Bauer and Gerhart Friedrich Jentsch, in *German*; William Thomas Ham, in *Social Ethics*; Walter Elwood Vail, in *Chemistry*; Winthrop Pickard Bell, in *Philosophy*; Howard Conaway Shaub, David Vernon Widder, Morris Miller Slotnick, and Keet William Halbert, in *Mathematics*; Derric Choate Parmenter, in *Hygiene and Physical Education*; Norman Wallace Pradd, in *Physical Education*. *Lecturers*: Barnett Fred Dodge, on *Chemical Engineering*; Joseph Lewis Stackpole, on *Patent Law*; Sydney Russell Wrightington, on *Massachusetts Practice*; William Caleb Loring, on *the Practice of Law*; William Goodrich Thompson, on *Brief-Making and the Preparation of Cases*. Edward Allen Whitney, *Secretary of the Committee on Degrees in History and Literature*; Daniel Sargent, *Tutor in History and Literature*; Daniel Joseph Kelly, *Assistant Director of Physical Education*; Clarence Bertrand Van Wyck, *Secretary to the Department of Physical Education*; Melville Conley Whipple, *Sanitary Inspector*; Bruce Rogers, *Printing Adviser to the Press*; Edward Stanley Emery, *Assistant Comptroller*; Frederick Wilkey, *Manager of the Harvard Dining Hall*; Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, *Biographer of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*.

Voted to appoint John Joseph Mahoney, Director of Extension Courses, Graduate School of Education, and a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education for one year from Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From April 1-Sept. 1, 1922: Jacques Bronfenbrenner, *Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*.

For three years from Sept. 1, 1922: Edwin Crawford Kemble, *Instructor in Physics*; Edwin Joseph Cohn, *Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry*; Frederick Carpenter Irving, *Instructor in Obstetrics*; Cyrus Cressy Sturgis, *Instructor in Medicine*.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the School of Public Health for the year 1922-23, and it was voted to ap-

point them: David Linn Edsall, Chairman; Milton Joseph Rosenau, Edwin Bidwell Wilson, Roger Irving Lee, Cecil Kent Drinker.

Meeting of April 10, 1922

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Mary Anna Palmer Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) \$11,750 additional on account of her bequest to establish "The Henry Draper Memorial Fund."

From the estate of Miss Julia Lyman, \$301.50 additional for unrestricted purposes.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To The Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of \$20,750 for the School of Public Health.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$16,675.23 in cash and securities valued at \$696.11 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1897 for the gift of \$13,000 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mrs. John Jay Chapman for her gift of \$3200 for the Victor Emanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship.

To Miss Susan Minns for her gift of \$1500 for the Botanical Museum.

To Mr. Galen L. Stone for his gift of \$1000 and to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$500 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$1200 and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$300 for special expenses of the College Library.

To Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$500 toward the expenses of publishing the Journal of Industrial Hygiene and \$500 for the Department of Tropical Medicine.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$400 for certain lectures.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Messrs. Woodward and Lothrop for their gift of \$350 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene-Retail Stores.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. William Endicott for his gift of \$800 and to Mr. Owen Bryant for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of Romanesque sculpture for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mrs. Bayard Thayer for her gift of \$200 toward a certain salary.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for the immediate use of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To Mr. Emile F. Williams for his gift of \$100 for the Asa Gray Memorial Fund.

To Professor A. Kingsley Porter for his additional

gift of \$63.33 for the Fogg Art Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$37.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mrs. Charles E. Inches for her gift of \$50 toward a certain salary for 1922-23.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his additional gift of \$25 for the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the National Dante Committee for their offer of a Dante medal.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mrs. Wallace C. Sabine for her gift of a medal presented to her husband by the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement.

Voted to name the new laboratory building erected in conjunction with the Huntington Memorial Hospital in honor of Dr. John Collins Warren in grateful recognition of his valuable services to the University.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Miller McClintock and George Llewellyn Koehn, *Assistants in Government*; Roger Hewes Wells, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Government*; James Garfield, *Instructor in Government*; Cooper Harold Langford, *Research Fellow in Education*; Carroll Cornelius Pratt, *Instructor in Psychology*; Robert Henry Pfeiffer and William Thomson, *Instructors in Semitic Languages*; Philip Putnam Chase, Edward Randolph Gay, David Mason Little, Jr., and Edward Allen Whitney, *Assistant Deans of Harvard College*.

Graduate School of Business Administration: Arthur Warren Hanson, *Instructor in Accounting*; Hugo Francke and Charles August Jones, *Instructors in Industrial Management*; Malcolm Perrine McNair, *Instructor in Marketing*; John Wallace Riegel, *Instructor in Labor Relations*; Windsor Arnold Hosmer, *Instructor in Business Policy*; John Nelson Spaeth, *Instructor in Lumbering*; Waddill Catchings, *Lecturer on Labor Relations and Industrial Finance*; Earl Dean Howard, Whiting Williams, and Robert Fechner, *Lecturers on Labor Relations*; Ripley Lyman Dana and Fred Tarbell Field, *Lecturers on Business Law*; Charles Curtis Eaton, *Librarian*.

For two years from Sept. 1, 1922: Clinton Poston Biddle, *Instructor in Finance and Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration*.

Voted to appoint Albert John Hettinger, Jr., *Assistant Professor of Business*

Statistics for three years from Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted to appoint David Gordon Lyon *Honorary Curator of the Semitic Museum* from Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Dean of the Faculty of Architecture* and *Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George Harold Edgell was elected.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Education for one year from Sept. 1, 1922, and it was *voted* to appoint them: Henry Wyman Holmes, *Dean*; Walter Fenno Dearborn, John Marks Brewer, Alexander James Inglis, Lealie Olin Cummings.

Voted to grant leave of absence, to Professor Harvey N. Davis for the 2d half of the academic year 1922-23, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS

Stated Meeting, February 27, 1922

The following nineteen members were present: Mr. Wigglesworth, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Bradford, Brent, P. R. Frothingham, Gage, Gay, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Jackson, Mack, Marvin, Sedgwick, Thayer, Wister, Wolcott, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 9, 1922, electing Harlow Shapley, *Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy*, to serve from Nov. 1, 1921, was taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to said vote.

The President of the University pre-

sented the votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 30 and Feb. 13, 1922, appointing for three years from Sept. 1, 1922, Taylor Stark, *Instructor in German*; Arthur Burkhard, *Instructor in German*; Ralph Beatley, *Assistant Professor of Education*; appointing Emory Leon Chaffee, *Assistant Professor of Physics* for three years from Sept. 1, 1922; George Henry Chase, member of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the second half of 1921-22, to serve during the absence of Clifford Herschel Moore; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Feb. 27, 1922, establishing the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Public Health to be administered by the Faculty of the School of Public Health, and amending Statute 9 of the University in conformity therewith by inserting after the words "Doctor of Medical Sciences" the words "Bachelor of Public Health," and "Master of Public Health"; and the Board *voted* to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 9, 1922, adopting the following Rules, on recommendation of the Committee on the Admission of Women to the University:

Women shall be admitted on the same terms as men to all courses given by the Faculty of the School of Education, and the degrees conferred on the recommendation of that School shall be conferred by the University on both men and women.

In accordance with the existing practice, and the vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences passed on October 11, 1921, women may be admitted only to courses under that Faculty primarily for graduates; the women so admitted shall be only those registered as students in Radcliffe College, and they shall be admitted to a course only with the consent of the Instructor and the approval of the Faculty; any degrees earned to be conferred only by Radcliffe College according to the provisions of its charter.

Women may be admitted to the Bussey Institution, the new School of Public Health, and to the courses leading to a degree of Ph.D. in Medical Sciences under the same conditions that they are admitted to graduate instruction under the Faculty of

Arts and Sciences, the degree in such cases to be conferred by Radcliffe College, not by the University.

And after debate thereon the Board *voted* to consent to said vote, except in so far as relates to the admission of women to the new School of Public Health, and to postpone to the next meeting of the Board the consideration of, and action upon, that portion of said vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Feb. 27, 1922, conferring the following degrees upon the following persons, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the Several Departments of the University respectively; and the Board *voted* to consent to the conferring of said degrees.

The total number of said degrees is 165.

Pursuant to notice duly given by the Secretary of the Board, the amendments, proposed at the Stated Meeting of Jan. 9, 1922, to the Rules and Bylaws of the Board, relating to the nomination and election of Overseers, and providing for a postal ballot for said election, were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to adopt the same.

Upon nomination by the President of the Board, the Board elected the following Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers by postal ballot, and on next Commencement Day:

Principal Inspector, Dudley P. Ranney, Class of 1912. *Assistant Inspectors*, Class of 1904: Wilford C. Saeger. Class of 1919: Samuel C. Bennett, Jr., Fred-eric Gooding, Oscar Haussermann, Thomas H. Lauman, Ralph C. Piper, Henry E. Reeve, W. Philip Tobey, Raymond Wilkins. Class of 1913: Roger W. Bennett, Roland B. Batchelder, John B. Cummings, William B. Nash, George Sturgis. Class of 1914: Gordon Curtis, Nelson Curtis, Jr., John R. Abbot, Robert S. B. Boyd, Russell H. Kettell, Theodore B. Pitman, Charles G. Squibb, C. Sinclair Weeks. Class of 1915: Francis W. Capper, William H. Claflin, Jr., Thomas J. Coolidge, Day Kimball, Walter H. Trumbull. Class of 1917: James W. D. Seymour.

The Board also *voted* that the President of the Board be authorized to make additions to, and fill any vacancies that may arise in, the office of Inspectors of Polls

for the election of Overseers by postal ballot and on next Commencement Day.

Mr. Thayer presented and read a Report of the Committee on French and other Romance Languages and Literatures, and Dr. Bradford presented brief oral Reports of the Committee on Zoölogy and the Committee on Chemistry.

Upon the motion of Dr. Bradford, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* that the President of the Board be authorized and requested to appoint a special committee for the purpose of soliciting funds for the building of new laboratories for the Department of Chemistry.

Upon the motion of Mr. Marvin, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* that the present Committee, on the part of the Overseers, upon a War Memorial, be discharged and discontinued, because three of the members thereof are no longer Overseers, and that the President of the Board, and the President of the University, appoint a new Committee, on the part of the Overseers, to consist of five members of the Board, and hereafter, in the event of any of such members ceasing to be members of the Board to appoint other members of the Board in their place.

Stated Meeting, April 10, 1922

The following nineteen members were present: Mr. Wigglesworth, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, P. R. Frothingham, Gage, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Mack, Marvin, Morgan, Thayer, Wolcott, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 30, Feb. 13, and Feb. 27, 1922, appointing Aristides Evangelus Phoutrides, *Instructor in Greek and Latin*, a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1922; Karl Murdock

Bowman, *Instructor in Psychiatry* for three years from Sept. 1, 1921 (Medical School); electing Frederick George Nichols, *Associate Professor of Education*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922; Robert Howard Lord, *Associate Professor of History*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922; Paul Joseph Sachs, *Associate Professor of Fine Arts*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922; George Harold Edgell, *Associate Professor of Fine Arts*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922; Edwin Bidwell Wilson, *Professor of Vital Statistics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922; Simeon Burt Wolbach, *Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922, were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 13 and 27, and April 10, 1922, appointing Edward Waldo Forbes, *Lecturer on Fine Arts* from Sept. 1, 1922; from April 1 to Sept. 1, 1922, Jacques Bronfenbrenner, *Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; for three years from Sept. 1, 1922, Edwin Crawford Kemble, *Instructor in Physics*; Edwin Joseph Cohn, *Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry*; Frederick Carpenter Irving, *Instructor in Obstetrics*; Cyrus Cressey Sturgis, *Instructor in Medicine*; John Joseph Mahoney, *Director of Extension Courses*, Graduate School of Education, a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education for one year from Sept. 1, 1922; appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the School of Public Health for the year 1922-23: David Linn Edsall, Chairman; Milton Joseph Roseman, Edwin Bidwell Wilson, Roger Irving Lee, Cecil Kent Drinker; appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Education for one year from Sept. 1, 1922: Henry Wyman Holmes, *Dean*; Walter Fenno Dearborn, John Marks Brewer, Alexander James Inglis,

Leslie Olin Cummings; appointing Clinton Poston Biddle, *Instructor in Finance and Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration*, for two years from Sept. 1, 1922; Albert John Hettinger, Jr., *Assistant Professor of Business Statistics* for three years from Sept. 1, 1922; David Gordon Lyon, *Honorary Curator of the Semitic Museum* from Sept. 1, 1922; electing George Harold Edgell, *Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1922; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

Upon the motion of Mr. Greene, the Board voted to establish, in the place of the present Visiting Committee on Industrial Disease, a new Committee to Visit the School of Public Health, to include the field of Industrial Disease, and to consist of the present members of the Committee on Industrial Disease.

The President of the Board communicated the names of members of the Special Committee for the purpose of soliciting funds for the building of new laboratories for the Department of Chemistry, as follows: Mr. Hallowell, Dr. Bradford, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Gay, Dr. Gage.

The President of the Board communicated the names of members of the new Committee on the part of the Board of Overseers upon the War Memorial, as follows: Mr. Appleton, Judge Swayze, General Wood, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Marvin.

The Board voted, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to hold a Special Two Days' Meeting of the Board on May 8 and 9, 1922.

Mr. Appleton, having recently made a personal visit to, and inspection of, the College Commons in the Freshman Dormitories, presented a brief oral report, commending the excellence of the food and service thereof, and upon the motion of the President of the University, the Board voted unanimously to express the

thanks of the Board to the ladies composing said Committee, and to instruct the Secretary of the Board to send a copy of said vote of thanks to each member of said Committee.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

MARION EDWARDS PARK, *Dean*

One of the by-products of any long-continued campaign to raise funds for college purposes has been a strengthening of graduate interests, and this not only along the line directly suggested by the need of endowment. It has certainly been true in the history of endowment fund drives in the women's colleges that simultaneously with the organization of the alumnae of the college, not only more but better applicants for admission appear, existing alumnae clubs and boards take on fresh vigor, criticisms constructive and destructive bombard the college administration, and the whole relation between the college and the graduate is quickened. This strengthening of the bond between graduate and college is perhaps as valuable to the college as the funds which are so laboriously amassed, only to disappear at once seemingly into a vague general college treasury.

This general fact has been illustrated at Radcliffe by the increased numbers at the midwinter meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, and by the interest attending the Conference of Radcliffe Representatives, which was organized in time to hold its first meeting in June, 1921. At its midwinter meeting almost all the classes and eastern Radcliffe clubs were represented. During the two-day session the President, the Dean, and the Chairman of the Academic Board spoke for the college administration; for the student body, graduate and undergraduate, one of the present graduate students and a Radcliffe doctor of philosophy doing research work at the College, and the presidents

of eight student organisations, spoke; and the president of the Alumnae Association, Miss Marion Churchill, and Mrs. Baker, a member of the Council, closed the Conference for the Alumnae Association.

The interest of the members of the Conference was aroused by President Briggs's comments on the relation of Radcliffe to Harvard, a relation which is always under consideration, and is under special consideration now. He expressed his personal belief that the natural position of Radcliffe College is that of a college for women in Harvard University, with the President of Harvard University as President of Radcliffe. Sooner or later, he thought, when both Harvard and Radcliffe are ready, Radcliffe will have this position. This is what the founders of Radcliffe and Professor Byerly, the first Chairman of the Academic Board, constantly had in mind. Such a change is desirable, but only if the present academic standard and the present independence of both institutions as to coeducation may be maintained.

The Boston Radcliffe Club has had two meetings at the College, one of them to hear an undergraduate debate and play, and the other when Professor John Erskine of Columbia spoke on Santayana. The other meetings of the Club have been held in Boston.

The main energies of the alumnae, however, have been spent on work connected directly with the actual raising of the endowment fund. The Fund reached \$432,562.59 on May 1, leaving \$320,000 to be raised before July 1 in order to secure the General Education Board gift of \$250,000. In the time remaining, energies will be devoted wherever possible to securing gifts. Every class and every district is being urged to redouble its efforts to reach the desired goal by Commencement. Entertainments have been numerous and successful. The most signal success among the recent enterprises was the course of

lectures given by Harvard professors in Sanders Theatre. President Briggs spoke on "The Ring and the Book"; Dr. Richard C. Cabot on "The Ethics of Spying on our Neighbors in Time of Peace"; Professor Kirsopp Lake on "Teaching the Bible"; Professor Roger B. Merriman on "Queen Elizabeth"; Professor George P. Baker on "Our Drama Today"; Professor André Morise on "A French Teacher's Impression of American Education"; Professor Bliss Perry on "Walt Whitman"; and Professor Albert Bushnell Hart on "The American Empire." These lectures were not only worth while financially, bringing to the Fund over \$5000, but served to advertise the great offering of Radcliffe to women — Harvard instruction. They drew large audiences, and that at a time when the market for lectures was currently reported as very poor. The College is grateful to its friends in the Harvard faculty, who made the course possible. In the spring vacation, twelve undergraduates went to New York to help raise money. They made good use of their time under the direction of Mrs. Robert Goodale and the Men's Advisory Committee, and great interest and enthusiasm was aroused by the visit.

The gifts to the College during the winter have largely taken the form of scholarships. By the will of Jonathan M. Parmenter of Wayland the College has received \$10,000 to establish two scholarships of \$5000 each, to be named the Lois M. Parmenter Scholarship and the Mary L. Parmenter Scholarship; by the will of Mrs. Anna B. Clementson of Amherst, \$8000 to establish a scholarship in Chemistry, to be known as the Henry Clementson Scholarship, and \$7500, to be used after the death of one beneficiary to establish a scholarship preferably in Chemistry, also to be known as the Henry Clementson Scholarship; and by the will of Miss Emily R. M. Strauss, \$8000 to establish a scholarship to be known as the

Emily Strauss Scholarship. The two Clementson Scholarships are interesting not only because they are given in a special subject, but because they will also cover a larger proportion of a student's expenses than the ordinary college scholarship.

Ten graduate scholarships for the coming year, each covering the tuition fee of \$250, have already been awarded: five to graduate students who have never studied in Radcliffe College — one from Wellesley College, one from Lawrence College, one from Indiana University, one from Colorado College, and one from the State College of Washington; one to a graduate of Boston University who has studied in Radcliffe College in the past year; and four to graduates of Radcliffe College.

Miss Elizabeth A. Wright, who has been for twenty-three years Director of the Gymnasium, has sent in her resignation to take effect at the end of this year. The Council accepted this resignation with great regret in view of the steady and good work which the students in physical training have always done under Miss Wright's supervision. Miss Eva Powers Washburn, a graduate of the Department of Hygiene at Wellesley College, who has been Assistant in the Gymnasium for the past year, has been appointed Director for 1923-23, and as Assistant, Miss Gertrude C. Emery, Bryn Mawr 1915, a graduate of the Boston School of Physical Education in 1918, now Instructor in Physical Education in Mount Holyoke College.

The Dean, Miss Marion Edwards Park, has submitted her resignation in order to accept the presidency of Bryn Mawr College. Her successor has not yet been appointed.

The usual routine of college work has gone on through the winter and spring. As Radcliffe College adopted one year

later than Harvard the rules by which a general examination is required at the close of the Senior year in all fields except Mathematics and Science, the present Senior class will graduate under the old rules, but it is the last to which they apply.

The address at the spring meeting of the Radcliffe chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was given by Professor Edwin A. Cottrell, on "Education for Public Service." The Commencement speaker is to be Mr. Edwin F. Gay, president of the *New York Evening Post*, whose daughter is a member of the graduating class. The Baccalaureate preacher is to be Rev. Charles Edwards Park.

The college extra-curriculum activities have been somewhat increased this year by the temptation of adding entertainments which would bring in money for the Endowment Fund. The Choral Society and the Harvard Glee Club are giving jointly Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience*, and the plays have included Galworthy's *Joy*, Arnold Bennett's *The Title*, and Yeats' *The Land of Heart's Desire*, besides the original plays written by undergraduates. The out-door play given by the Idler Club is *Romeo and Juliet*. The impossibility of finding a vacant hour in the college day makes it very difficult to arrange for outside speakers. The Liberal Club, however, has succeeded in bringing to its afternoon meetings a number of speakers who have interested the College: Professor A. N. Holcombe, Miss Emily Balch, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, Dr. W. Burghardt DuBois, Miss Hermione Schwed, Mr. Scott Nearing, Bishop Jones, and Judge Cabot. The Club has besides had a discussion group led by Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Cabot. As in former years Professor Kirsopp Lake has also met a discussion group at regular intervals.

STUDENT LIFE

BY GEORGE L. PAINE, JR., '22

The hockey sextet brought its season to a victorious close by defeating Yale for the second time on Feb. 25 at New Haven by a 3-1 score. Of the five games earlier in the month, two were hard-fought ties, one with the B.A.A. team on Jan. 31, and the other with the Westminster team, the champions of the eastern part of the country. On Feb. 13 the team met Yale for the first game of the series, and after being fought to a standstill in the first two periods, came back in the third and emerged from the game victorious, the score being 6-2. On Feb. 15 Dartmouth was defeated 3-0, and on the next Saturday Princeton was overwhelmed, 9-0. A week later the schedule was ended with the second Yale game. The six men who made up the regular team were Captain George Owen, '23, G. G. Walker, '24, J. M. Martin, '22, C. W. Baker, '22, W. E. Crosby, '24, and R. R. Higgins, '22. The men who played against Yale and received letters included, in addition to these, Donald Angier, '23, Mitchell Gratwick, '22, F. S. Hill, '24, Joseph Larocque, Jr., '23, and Manager J. J. Kennedy, '22. At the close of the season George Owen, Jr., '23, of Newton, was reelected captain of the team for the coming year. Owen played defense on his Freshman team, and captained it. For the past two years he has been a regular on the University team, and was captain this winter. He also plays on the football and baseball teams. At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Hockey Association in New York on March 31, Bradley DeLamater Nash, '23, manager of the hockey team next year, was elected president of the association.

The Freshman hockey team did not fare as well in their final games as the University sextet. After defeating St. Mark's on Feb. 11, 6-0, they lost to St. Paul's School a week later, 3-0, and met

defeat at the hands of the Yale 1925 team on the following Saturday, 7-4. At the end of the regular season an interdormitory series was planned, which was called off, after one game had been played, because of lack of ice. The following men were awarded numerals: W. M. Austin, E. M. Beals, T. D. Blake, H. M. Bohlen, J. C. Bonbright, G. W. Burgess, W. D. Cantillon, P. W. Chase, L. M. W. Gibbs, J. W. Hammond, Captain Clarke Hodder, C. L. Pierson, and Manager J. H. Child.

The outdoor track season opened on March 27, and within a few days more than two hundred men were trying out for the team. In order to develop the team as fast as possible, Coach W. J. Bingham, '16, held competitions in one or more events daily, and on April 15, 37 runners were selected to go south during the April recess, and compete against the University of Virginia and Annapolis. In the dual meet with Virginia, Harvard was the victor, 69-57, but in the triangular meet with Virginia and the navy it barely defeated Virginia for second place, the Navy winning with 64½ points, the University having 32½, and Virginia 29½. These two meets showed this year's team to have few star performers; on the other hand, they disclosed a wealth of material that may develop into point winners by the end of the season. In the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 23-29, Captain J. F. Brown, '22, one of the two Harvard entries, placed second in the hammer-throw.

In a meet with Andover on April 29, the Freshman track team was completely outclassed, losing by a score of 81½-44½. The school boys won all three places in the dash, hammer-throw, discus-throw, and javelin-throw.

The second season of organized basketball at the University came to a close on March 11, with a 33-30 victory over Yale, won in the final moments of the

game. The team has had a very successful season, winning 17 out of 22 contests, and defeating Yale twice, the first time on Feb. 7 by a 26-13 score. R. W. Fitta, '23, Isadore Black, '24, Lewis Gordon, '24, Captain A. E. McLeish, '23, and J. L. Rudofsky, '24, were the five men who made up the regular team at the close of the season; others who were awarded insignia were H. E. Feiring, '23, M. B. Lowenthal, '23, W. V. Miller, '23, John Pallo, '23, D. F. Eagan, '23, and Manager R. H. Hopkins, '22. Lewis Gordon, '24, of Gloucester, has been elected captain for next year.

The University fencing team, by defeating Bowdoin and Pennsylvania 9-0, Dartmouth 6-3, and Columbia and Yale 7-2, entered the Intercollegiates with a clean record; but the illness of one of the members of the team kept it from winning first place, which was taken by the Naval Academy team. J. S. Barss, '22, won the University dueling swords' championship; Burke Boyce, '22, won the foils' championship, and S. H. Ordway, 1L, won the sabre championship. In addition to the regular meets and tournaments, several novice tournaments were held. At the close of the Intercollegiates, Everett Hale Lane, '24, of Boston, was elected captain and John King Watson, '23, of Rockaway, N.J., was appointed manager for next year. Watson was also elected vice-president of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. J. S. Barss, '23, Captain Burke Boyce, '22, W. R. Brewster, '22, E. H. Lane, '24, E. L. Lane, '24, J. K. Watson, '23, and C. J. Shearn, '23, were awarded insignia.

The gymnasium team won none of its meets this year, and was defeated by Yale 24½-19½. Henry Austin Wood, Jr., '24, of Waltham, was elected captain for next year. The wrestling team defeated Princeton 16-15, but lost the rest of its meets. Harold Jacob Freedman, '23, of Berlin, N.H., was elected captain of the team for

next winter. The rifle team won only five out of twelve matches, although the average score was five points higher this year than last. Yale won the final match on April 7, 497-493.

Boxing has not yet been recognized as an intercollegiate sport by the University, in spite of agitation directed toward that end. In the finals of the boxing tournament, which were held on March 17, F. X. Collins, '23, in the 115 lb. class, Harry Brenner, '23, in the 125 lb. class, C. B. Hulbert, 1G in the 135 lb. class, R. LeB. Daggett, '23, in the 145 lb. class, Theodore Strong, '22, in the 155 lb. class, and Edward Egan, 1L, won the University championships in their respective classes.

Battery candidates for the University baseball team were called out on Feb. 13, and the 1925 players reported a week later. Practice for fielders started about the first of March, and the team went outdoors to practice for the first time on March 24. The team went to Atlanta, Ga., during the April recess, and although the weather prevented the playing of more than one game, Coach Slattery declared that he was well satisfied with the development which the team showed on the trip.

Over 270 University and Freshman crew candidates reported to Coach Howe on the first day of practice this spring. Captain L. B. McCagg, Jr., '22, resigned on account of studies, and George Miller Appleton, '22, of Buffalo, was elected to succeed him. Appleton stroked the crew last year, rowed 3 in the Junior Crew his Sophomore year, and was bow on his Freshman crew. The crews were out on the river by the middle of March, and for the next month a weeding-out process was carried on by Coach R. H. Howe, '01, until finally two University crews and three Freshman crews, with substitute strokes, were kept. From the middle of April until the races with Pennsylvania

on April 29, races and trials were held almost daily, in order to hasten the development of the crews.

The first and second Pennsylvania crews had defeated the Yale crews the week before by three and four lengths respectively, but they were pushed to the limit to lead the Harvard boats over the Henley course on the Charles by a few feet. Despite the defeat there was much encouragement to be found in the work of the Harvard crews. They showed a cleanliness of stroke remarkable in early season contests.

The tennis team was picked just before the April recess and played its first matches then. Captain Morris Duane, '23, K. S. Pfaffman, '24, D. McK. Key, '22, and G. C. Guild, '23, on the spring trip, won three out of four matches, defeating the Country Club of Virginia, the Norfolk County Club, the Navy, and losing to the Chevy Chase Country Club. In the first home match, on April 29, the East Side Tennis Club of Providence was victor by a close score.

Practice for the lacrosse team began on March 7. The first game was played on April 8, in which the Boston Lacrosse Club won, 7-4. During the April recess the team lost to Princeton and the Army, and defeated Pennsylvania. On April 25 the Oxford-Cambridge team won, 5-2; and on April 29 the Boston Lacrosse Club was again the victor, 6-3.

Freshman class elections were held on March 2 and 3. Clarke Hodder, of Newton, was elected president; John William Hammond, of West Roxbury, vice-president; Josiah Humphrey Child, of Westwood, secretary-treasurer; and Henry Trangott Dunker, representative to the Student Council. These officers appointed the following committee chairmen: Thomas Dawes Blake, 2d, of Boston, editor-in-chief of the Red Book; Howard Sharp, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Entertainment Committee; Philip Huntington Theopold

of Faribault, Minn., Smoker Committee. As a result of a competition, Julius Wadsworth of Middleton was chosen chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Liberal Club has had several luncheons at which members of the Faculty discussed educational problems. At other luncheons various topics of current interest have been the subject. Among the speakers have been President W. A. Neilson, '96, of Smith College, Professor Scott Nearing, Mr. Glenn Plumb, and Captain Paxton Hibben. The club has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Oliver Cope, '23, of Germantown, Pa.; secretary, Franklin Samuel Pollak, '23, of New York City; treasurer, John McKittrick, '24, of St. Louis, Mo.

In the triangular debate with Yale and Princeton held on March 24, on the subject of the recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, the University affirmative team, composed of R. S. Fanning, '22, C. W. Phelps, '22, and P. W. Williams, '25, defeated Yale, while the negative team, including N. E. Heines, '22, S. A. Rosenblatt, '22, and Philip Walker, '25, lost to Princeton. Rosenblatt was awarded the Coolidge prize for the best preparation. The Harvard Freshman debating team defeated both Yale and Princeton in a debate on April 28, on the subject of Prohibition.

Warwick Potter Scott, '23, of Lansdowne, Pa., has been elected president of the *Lampoon*. Other officers have been chosen as follows: Charles Bedell Monroe, '23, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Ibis; Bradlee DeLamater Nash, '23, of Brookline, treasurer; John McKinstry Kimball, '24, of Portland, Maine, secretary. The *Lampoon* has announced the election of six members as follows:

Editorial Board — Jiles Berry Fleming, '22, of Augusta, Ga.; William Worcester Cutter, Jr., '23, of Boston; Graham Veale, '24, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Board — Charles Benjamin Barnes, Jr., '24, of Boston; James Todd Baldwin, '24, of Chestnut Hill, Henry Wheeler Spencer, '24, of Cambridge.

Burke Boyce, '22, of New York City, has been elected editorial chairman of the *Crimson*. The following men have been elected to the board of editors: Joe de Ganahl, '25, of White Plains, N.Y., and John McCook Roots, of Hankow, China, to the news board; Raymond Rebhaun Fiero, '24, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to the photographic board, and Robert Purington Koenig, '24, of New York City, and Henry Nickerson Pratt, '24, of West Newton, to the business board.

Malcolm Bradlee, '22, captain of the squash team, won the college squash championship, defeating R. E. Smith, '25, D. McK. Key, '22, won the University championship, defeating W. P. Dixon, '25, the Freshman champion. Eugene Macfarlane Hinckle, '23, of New York City, has been elected captain of the squash team for next year.

Following the custom of previous years, the Class of 1923 decided to room in the dormitories reserved for Seniors in the Yard, and a committee was appointed by the Student Council to take charge of the allotment of rooms, of which Russell Robb, Jr., '23, of Concord, was made chairman. The Student Council also appointed several other committees: The Committee on Freshman Affairs, Richard Robertson Higgins, '22, of Winchester, chairman; the Committee on Cheer Leaders, Richmond Keith Kane, '22, of Newport, chairman; the Committee for the Reception of Visiting Teams, Cornelius Hawkins Hawes, '23, chairman. The Student Council also ratified the following appointments for the Board of 1922-23 Register: John Rogers Flather, '23, of Lowell, as business manager; Joseph Reckford, '24, of New York City, as advertising manager; John McKittrick, '24, of St. Louis, Mo., as managing editor; and

Giles Waldo Thomas, '24, of Willimantic, Conn., as assistant managing editor.

Spring football practice was lighter this year than formerly: the first work-outs were on March 27, and practice closed on April 14 with a kicking contest.

In addition to the regular series of concerts at Symphony Hall, the Glee Club has given numerous concerts in and about Boston and Cambridge. During the April recess 58 members of the club made a successful trip through the middle Atlantic States, giving six concerts.

Several prominent men, including Sherwood Eddy, William J. Burns, Mark Sullivan, '00, and M. Fatio, the Geneva banker, have spoken at the Union this month. On March 8-11 a convention of College Unions was held in Cambridge: F. B. Foster, '17, manager of the Harvard Union, was elected to the Executive Committee of the Association of College Unions. Charles Kimball Cummings, Jr., '23, of Boston, Sheridan Logan of St. Joseph, Mo., Barklie McKee Henry, '24, of Rosemont, Pa., Corliss Lamont, '24, of Englewood, N.J., and Howard Parker Sharp, '25, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been elected to form the Undergraduate Committee of the Union.

The Hasty Pudding Show, *It's Only Natural*, written by William Chapin Jackson, '22, of Darien, Conn., and Robert Cameron Rogers, '23, of Cambridge, had its first public performance on April 14; performances were given in New York and Philadelphia during the April recess, and in Boston the following week.

On March 6 and 7, the Dramatic Club gave two plays, *The Intruder*, by Maurice Maeterlinck, and *Phipps*, by Stanley Houghton. Both plays were staged and coached by members of the club. On March 20 preliminary work in preparation for the spring production, *Étranger*, by Sacha Guitry, translated by Howard Phillips, '23, was begun.

On March 16 and 17, *The Crucible*, by

J. J. Daley, Sp., was given by the 47 Workshop. On April 13 and 15 a series of plays, *The Hard Heart*, by M. G. Kister, Occ., *The Mourner*, by James Mahoney, 1G., *Nothing at All*, by Miss Isabelle W. Lawrence, and *Reception*, by Miss Anne F. Williams, was presented.

Officers of the Phillips Brooks House Association were elected on Feb. 28. Vinton Chapin, '23, of Boston, was chosen president; Sheridan Logan, '23, of St. Joseph, Mo., vice-president; Barklie McKee Henry, '24, of Rosemont, Pa., secretary; Francis Tileston Baldwin, '24, of Boston, treasurer; Frederick August Otto Schwarz, '24, of Greenwich, Conn., librarian. The officers of the Christian Association were elected a week later; Philip Elder Wilson, '23, of Gloucester, was chosen president; Kenneth Boyd

Lucas, '23, of Brooklyn, N.Y., vice-president; William Lindsay White, '24, of Emporia, Kan., secretary; and John Rogers Flather, '23, of Lowell, treasurer. The annual dinner of the Phillips Brooks House was held April 5.

The annual Junior Dance was held in the Union on March 3.

A drive to collect funds for the Red Cross from students in the University was held on March 20, 21, and 22.

The Wireless Club is again in active existence, and a well-equipped station has been installed in Westmorly Hall.

The Poetry Society has reorganized, and bi-weekly teas are now being held, open to the public, at which well-known poets give readings from their works, and original compositions by members of the society are presented.

THE GRADUATES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

* * * The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

* * * It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

* * * Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

* * * The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

their representatives were present. The guests were: N. P. Hallowell, '97, chief marshal; N. F. Ayer, '00, chairman of the Boston Committee of the Associated Harvard Club Meeting; J. W. Hallowell, '01, chairman of the reception committee; W. T. Reid, Jr., treasurer of the Alumni Association; M. P. Baker, '22, class secretary. The plans for the meeting June 16-17 were discussed by the Committeemen. Mr. Reid spoke about the Alumni Association's requests for assistance. Mr. Abbot spoke of the beginning of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

1850

Dr. Horatio R. Storer of Newport, R.I., was notified on his ninety-second birthday, which he celebrated on Feb. 28, that he had been made an honorary member of the Newport County Bar Association.

CLASS SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION

The Harvard College Class Secretaries Association held their annual meeting and dinner at the Harvard Club, April 27, 1922. About fifty members or

1853

Robert Samuel Rantoul died May 1 at Beverly Farms. He was born at Beverly on June 2, 1832. His father, Robert Rantoul, '26, succeeded Daniel Webster in the U.S. Senate, was the first counsel in the Massachusetts courts in behalf of organized labor, and was also counsel for Thomas Sims, the fugitive slave, in April, 1852. Robert S. Rantoul, after taking a course in the Harvard Law School, read law with Charles G. Loring and was admitted to the Essex Bar. He was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1858 as a Democrat and again in 1884 and 1885 — on the latter occasion being elected as a Republican. During the Civil War he was the working member of the Union League. Early in 1865, President Lincoln appointed him Collector of the Port of Salem, an office which he held until May, 1869. In 1880 he was elected to the Salem Board of Aldermen and the same year unsuccessfully ran for mayor of that city. He was again an alderman in 1888 and in the fall of that year was successful in his candidacy for the mayoralty, to which he was reflected three times. From 1890 to 1893 he once more held the position of Collector of the Port of Salem. In 1901 he again ran for mayor, but was defeated. He was originally a Democrat, but on the outbreak of the Civil War he became a Republican and an ardent supporter of the war for the Union. He was an intimate friend of Whittier. In 1888 he supported Cleveland because of the latter's tariff reform views. In 1896 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. Through a large part of his life he was closely associated with the progress and prosperity of Salem. As chairman of the citizens' committee and counsel for the citizens, he successfully fought, in the courts,

their struggle for a water supply. He was a man of literary tastes and a painstaking student of local history. For a number of years he was an editorial writer on the *Boston Transcript*. He was for a long period connected with the Essex Institute, first as vice-president, then as president, and performed a vast amount of administrative and genealogical work at the Institute, much of it of high value as a contribution to the history of Salem and of the cities and towns in the territory of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He resigned the presidency of the Institute in 1904, although at the request of the directors he consented to remain as its nominal head. He was married in 1858 to Miss Harriet C. Neal, daughter of Daniel A. Neal. Surviving him are nine children, the Misses Edith, Harriet, and Margaret Rantoul of Salem, Beverly Rantoul of Salem, William D., Neal, Edward C., Augustus, and Robert Rantoul, all of Boston.

1863

CLARENCE H. DENNY, Sec.

23 Central St., Boston

Thaddeus Marshall Brooks Cross, son of Thaddeus William and Mary (Brooks) Cross, was born in Quincy, May 17, 1839. He died in Boston, March 14, 1922. He fitted for college at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, and entered the Class of 1863 in the Sophomore year. In the Class Book he wrote on leaving College: "I have resided in various places, of which Louisville, Ky., and Saugus, are the principal ones." He says that he has a "particular taste for surgery," and after graduating we find him studying medicine in New York City with Dr. James R. Wood until Oct. 1, 1867, when he became an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he remained eighteen months on the surgical side and received the

degree of M.D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College March 1, 1868. On April 1 of the same year he opened an office for the practice of medicine at 144 East 22d Street, New York City. He became also attending surgeon to the department for diseases of the eye and ear at the Central Dispensary. In 1869 his attention was directed to the study of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and he determined to adopt that field of science as a specialty. In May, 1870, he was appointed resident physician to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, but resigned in the autumn of 1871, and devoted himself to the practice of his specialty. In 1870, also, he was appointed assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in Bellevue Hospital, which position he occupied for some time. In 1872 he was appointed lecturer upon Electricity and its Medical Relations in the Bellevue Medical Hospital, when he delivered what was probably the first full course of lectures ever given in this country upon that subject. After his resignation as resident physician at the New York State Hospital he became clinical lecturer upon Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and attending physician at that institution. In 1874 he was appointed assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of the City of New York; he resigned the position March 30, 1875. He has been a member of the New York Neurological Society, and one of the Council of that body; a member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and the American Neurological Association. He was frequently called as an expert on the subject of insanity in criminal trials in New York City. He

wrote many articles for medical journals and was the assistant editor of the *Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal*. For many years Cross stuck closely to New York City and the practice of his profession. In the summer he would take a few weeks' vacation, and was fond of passing it in the White Mountains or some part of New Hampshire, and from time to time he made more extensive tours in this country and in Canada. For our last Report he wrote, "The even tenor of my life has brought me few events worthy of record, but it has brought to me peace of mind and a feeling of good will toward all mankind." During the last ten years his nearest relatives have urged Dr. Cross repeatedly to return to his native heath, so as to be near them. He never married, and was quite alone in New York, and the disabilities of age were coming upon him. But he was used to New York City and fond of it, and it was not until February of this year that he promised to make the move. In point of fact he arrived in Boston March 12, and went directly to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital for treatment and care. He had trouble with arteries and heart, but no immediate danger was anticipated. However, he died suddenly two days after his arrival there. His only surviving near relatives are two nieces and three nephews, children of his sister, Henrietta Brooks Cross Faxon (wife of William Faxon). They are Marion Faxon Otis (wife of Dr. Edward O. Otis), Mrs. A. S. Pease, of Urbana, Ill., and William, Wyman, and Brooks Faxon.

1864

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

Charles Langley Howe died Dec. 11, 1921, at Santa Monica, Cal. He was born in Lowell, Feb. 11, 1843, the son

of Josiah Sanborn and Betsy Warner (Langley) Howe. He fitted for college at the Lowell High School. After graduation he went into business as a broker in Boston. Some three years later he moved to New York, where he remained for several years. For a few years he traveled extensively in the West. He returned to New York in October, 1887, where he was for a time connected with the subscription department of *Time*. For more than twenty-five years he was connected with the subscription department of the publishing house of Houghton Mifflin Company. His business necessitated his traveling in nearly all the States east of the Rocky Mountains and outside of New England. He resided in New York until Oct. 1, 1902, when he removed to Westfield, N.J., and later to Roselle Park, N.J. He was married July 11, 1893, in the rectory of Holy Name Church, New York City, by the late Rev. Fr. Galignan, to Mary Eleanor Cogley, daughter of the late Peter Cogley and Ellen (Byrne) Cogley. Dimness of vision, amounting almost to blindness, prevented him from continuing his work and lately he went to California.

1865

WILLIAM ROTCH, *Sec.*

181 State St., Boston

Herbert Baldwin Cushing was born in Boston Oct. 6, 1843, and died in Boston April 8, 1922. He began his education at the Chauncy Hall School. At the age of thirteen he went alone through the Mediterranean in the bark *Torrent* and since that time visited Europe on several occasions. He entered Harvard in 1861 with the Class of '65, but left in 1863 on account of the condition of his eyes, which troubled him throughout his life. After leaving Harvard he entered the

Chauncy Hall School, first as instructor, then as junior principal, where he remained until 1881, when he retired. He had as pupils many men who later became prominent, among them the late Governor Curtis Guild. He was an enthusiastic golfer and was at one time president of the Commonwealth Country Club of Brighton; he had been a member of the Brae Burn Country Club since 1899. He was active in the Boston Whist Club and in the Old Boston Chess Club. He had been a member of the Harvard Club of Boston since 1914. He was always very much interested in matters pertaining to the class of '65 and was a constant attendant at all class dinners and other functions. On Dec. 24, 1873, he married Henriette Josephine Viaux, who died June 10, 1912. His daughter, Constance Josephine, married July 9, 1908, Earle Emerson Bessey, M.D., of Maine (Dartmouth Medical College 1901). He died very quietly in his chair in his library on the afternoon of April 8, 1922. He is survived by his daughter and by two young grandsons, Edward Cushing Bessey and Paul Morton Bessey, to whom he was devotedly attached. In 1881 he built the house at 170 Newbury Street, where he lived throughout his life.

1866

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*

70 State St., Boston

William Payne Blake, the son of Edward Blake and Mary Morton Dehon Blake, was born July 23, 1846, in Dorchester. He was prepared for College at E. S. Dixwell's School in Boston, and later at the Boston Public Latin School, whence he entered Harvard as a Freshman in 1862. In College he was faithful in his studies and in all other duties, and graduated No. 5 on the Rank List, with membership in the Phi Beta

Kappa and a part at Commencement. He gave much time to music, and was a devoted member of the Pierian Sodality. After graduation he attended the Harvard Law School, which he left with the degree of LL.B. in 1868. After a year in a lawyer's office, he was admitted to the bar at Boston in September, 1869, and at once entered into the practice of the law there with his father, the late Edward Blake, H.C. 1824, under the firm name of E. & W. P. Blake. After the death of his father, in 1873, he carried on practice alone in Boston for the rest of his life, being particularly engaged in the management of trust properties and estates. He was for many years treasurer of the Home for Aged Women, and treasurer of the Trustees of Donations to the Episcopal Church. His interest in and love for music were deep and abiding, and contributed much to the happiness of his life. He was a trustee of the Conservatory of Music. He was fond of the bicycle and continued to ride it long after it had ceased to be fashionable or popular. He was an accomplished and enthusiastic swimmer. He enjoyed much his membership in the Tavern and in the Somerset Clubs. Ill health caused his retirement from his profession and from his home a few years ago, but rest and intelligent care restored him and gave him several more happy years. After a pleasant trip to Europe last summer he was seized with a weakness of the heart while swimming in the surf at Nantasket. The trouble soon passed away, but only to return late in the following winter. He died suddenly at his home in Boston March 6, 1922. He was an ever loyal member of the Episcopal Church and a vestryman of Trinity, and here gathered the friends of this faithful, courteous, kindly gentleman to pay their last tribute of respect and affection.

1868

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.
70 State St., Boston

Albert Holmes Ammidown, born in Southbridge, Aug. 7, 1846, died at St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 23, 1920. Roger Ammidown of Huguenot descent was the progenitor of the Ammidowns in America, and one of the first settlers of Naumkeag (Salem). He removed to Boston. His daughter Lydia's birth, Feb. 22, 1643, is the first recorded in the first book of births and deaths in Boston. The line of descent is: Roger; Roger; Philip; Philip; Caleb; Luther; Luther; Luther Shumway. Ammidown was for two years at Phillips Exeter Academy. At Harvard he was a member of the Institute of 1770; of the Harvard Natural History Society; the Pi Eta Society; the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Zeta Psi Society. He received a detur in the Sophomore year; was given a disquisition, "The Norman Conquest," for the Junior Exhibition May 5, 1868, and for his Commencement part was given a dissertation on "The Coming Railroad Despotism." He stood eighth in rank for the entire course with 83 per cent. In 1871 he received the degree of A.M. After one year at the Harvard Law School he went to New York City; was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1869, and entered the law office of Townsend, Dyett & Goldsmith until December, 1871, when he formed a law partnership with his classmate Todhunter at 115 Broadway, New York City. That partnership was dissolved Sept. 11, 1875, and he continued to practice law alone at 206 Broadway for about thirty-three years. During the later years of his life he was a sufferer from rheumatism and an inmate of institutions at times for relief. Ammidown was unmarried. His residence was at Orange, N.J. — Moses Jones Wentworth, born in Sandwich,

N.H., May 9, 1848, died in Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1922. He was the son of Colonel Joseph and Sarah Payson (Jones) Wentworth. His father Joseph Wentworth held prominent positions in New Hampshire as did many of his antecedents, including a signer of the original Articles of Confederation; members of the New Hampshire Legislature; the Committee of Safety; Speaker of the Colonial Legislature; President of the First Revolutionary Convention in that State; a Judge of the Superior Court; a Colonel of the Second N.H. Regiment; the ancestry being traced back to William Wentworth who emigrated to New England about 1636, and who is the ancestor of all the Wentworths in the United States whose origin has been traced. William was the twenty-first in descent from Reginald Wentworth, the Saxon living at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, and whose name is written in Domesday Book in Norman-French, as Rynold De Wynterwade, and described as the Lord of Wentworth in the Wapentake of Strafford in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Among these ancestors were several knights, the Earl of Strafford, and Richard Wentworth, who in 1338 was elected to the Bishopric of London, and in the same year was made Lord High Chancellor in the reign of Edward III. Wentworth's mother was the daughter of Moses Jones, of Brookline, one of the most successful farmers in the State, who was descended from Solomon Jones, of Weston, who fought through the War of the Revolution. Wentworth graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover in 1863. With his elder brother Paul (Harvard 1868) he entered Harvard in 1864. He was a member of the Pi Eta Society. His rank in the senior year was 14 with 86 per cent. He was given a part, a disquisition, "The

Irish Question," at the Junior Exhibition May 5, 1868. His Commencement part was a thesis, "Michael Servetus." After graduation he went to Chicago, and in 1871 was given the degree of LL.B. from the Law Department of the Chicago University. For two years beginning in 1874 he was a member of the House of Representatives of Illinois. In 1876 he was reelected to that Legislature, and again in 1878 and in 1880. In 1882 he was unanimously nominated for the next Legislature, but declined to serve longer. In 1888 he was named as the Democratic nominee for a Presidential Elector for the First District of Illinois, receiving a vote of 348,364. He became in 1891 a life member of the Board of Trustees of the Newberry Library of Chicago. He was a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company Bank; of the State Bank of Chicago; and of the Metropolitan West Side R.R. Co. He was a member of the University Club of Chicago; president in 1890 and 1891 of the Harvard Club of Chicago; president of the Calumet Club of Chicago in 1889-90-91; a member of the Chicago Saddle & Cycle Club; a life member elected in 1885 of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston; and a life member in 1897 of the Society of Colonial Wars for Illinois. In 1901 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He was vice-president of the James C. King Home for Old Men. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1872. His occupation was the care of estates. In 1888 he was made sole trustee of the estate of his uncle, John Wentworth, giving an individual bond of \$3,000,000 as executor. He married Dec. 7, 1891, Lizzie Shaw Hunt, daughter of Charles Henry and Eleanora (Shaw) Hunt, of Chicago. His children are John Wentworth,

born Sept. 24, 1892 (Harvard, 1914); and Hunt Wentworth, born Oct. 24, 1895 (Harvard, 1917). After an illness prolonged for seven years, his death was due to pneumonia. The following appreciative tribute to Wentworth is by Mr. Leroy A. Goddard, president of the State Bank of Chicago:

IN MEMORIAM. Just as the dawn broke, on Sunday morning last [March 12, 1922], the spirit of Moses J. Wentworth was released from earth and entered upon the Sabbath of eternity. Mr. Wentworth was a director of the State Bank of Chicago, from January, 1895, to January, 1919, a period of twenty-four years. In business and civic life he was a leader looked up to, honored, esteemed, and one whose counsel could be relied upon. His advice was sought by many because he was always clear and impartial in his opinions, ever genial in manner and pure in purpose. It is difficult to give voice to words that fitly express the true worth of this distinguished citizen, his influence in the community, and the high estimation placed upon him by Chicago's people. He commanded the most profound respect of the officers and associate directors of our bank because of his financial ability, his knowledge of sound banking, his stern, firmly grounded integrity, and his high standard of responsibility. The record of the various honors conferred upon him and the positions of trust to which he was called, in all of which he exemplified high ideals of clean, strong manhood, is too wide to mention here in detail. His fitness and qualifications were so well recognized that it was only by his non-consent that he was not drafted much more into stations of public leadership and of political prominence. Those of us who were privileged to enjoy his personal friendship feel grateful and give thanks for his example of ennobling influence.

— Otis Livingston Prescott, born in Calais, Maine, Oct. 5, 1846, died in Boston, March 25, 1922. He was the son of Joseph Newmarch and Sarah Jane (Bridges) Prescott. The Prescott family came to this country from England in 1640 and settled in Massachusetts. The Bridges family was among the settlers of Maine, holding high office under the King. Among the members of the Prescott family who have had connection with Harvard College are Presidents Hoar (1672-75) and Willard (1700-07). Prescott removed to Newburyport in 1855. In College, as Prescott wrote, he made no

special effort for rank, but well understood the subjects of the courses. His per cent for the Senior year was 74. He was a member of the O.K. Society. As an athlete he rowed in three of the College Class races. After graduation he became a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D.C., attending also the Columbian Law School, there graduating in June, 1870, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia that year. He practised law in Washington, and was connected with the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. After several years' stay in Washington he returned to New England, having a residence on Deer Isle in the Merrimac River near Newburyport. He continued until his death as a trustee of estates, and with an office in Boston. He was unmarried. His life was useful and respected, though retiring. Funeral services were at the Chapel of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and his interment was at Newburyport. — Thomas Smith Howland died in the Massachusetts General Hospital Aug. 8, 1921, of cancer of the throat. He was born in Dartmouth, Feb. 13, 1844. He was sent to the public school, and then to Bridgewater Normal School. On graduating from the latter, at the age of 18, he at once enlisted as a private in the 33d Massachusetts, and served in the field until the end of the war. Although he was in the thick of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, engaged many times throughout Sherman's campaign to Atlanta, and marched and fought from Atlanta to Savannah, and then north through the Carolinas, he was never wounded and was sick for only two weeks, of what he used to refer to as "the undignified ailment of measles." He was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank

of first lieutenant, and entered Harvard in the autumn of 1865. Graduating in three years, *summa cum laude*, from the Lawrence Scientific School, he went immediately into the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway as a civil engineer. His headquarters being established at Burlington, Iowa, he came into close contact with Charles E. Perkins, then president of the road. He became, first, secretary to Mr. Perkins, then secretary of the company, and in 1884 treasurer, with headquarters in Boston. Here, living first in Brookline and then in Cambridge, he remained until 1901, when he was transferred to Chicago. Six years later he was made a vice-president of the road, which office he filled until the time of his death. It will be seen that his connection with the Burlington extended over fifty-four years, a record unequaled by that of any other executive officer of any railroad in the country. He married, in 1871, Miss Elizabeth Harbach, of Burlington, who survives him. Four children survive him also: Abram Howland, '96; Mary Howland Linn, Radcliffe, '99; Elizabeth Howland, and Ruth Howland DeWitt, Radcliffe, '03. Few railroad men in the country are more popular with their associates than was Mr. Howland. By the time of his death he had, by virtue not only of his length of service, but of the unusual charm of his disposition, almost the character of an institution. Never ill, until a year and a half before his death, never tired, never bored, his loss was a bitter personal grief to every one of the many who had worked with and under him. An American business man of the best type, he never neglected a detail, never narrowed his interests, and never made an enemy. He is buried in the Quaker Cemetery near New Bedford, within a mile or two of the spot where he was born. — J. W. L.

1871

ALBERT M. BARNES, Sec.

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

Francis Barrett Daniels died in April in Chicago, Ill. He was born in Grafton, Vt., Oct. 21, 1848, the son of Francis and Lucy (Barrett) Daniels, and was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. After graduation he entered Columbia Law School and was graduated in 1874, delivering the valedictory address. He practised law at Dubuque, Ia., until 1895, when he removed to Chicago and became assistant general counsel and subsequently counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was chosen presidential elector for Iowa in 1880. He married, June 19, 1878, Miss Harriet L. Seymour, who survives him, with two daughters, Mrs. Philip W. Moore and Mrs. Frank H. Elmore.

1872

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.

196 State St., Boston

Arthur Burgess's present address is 145 E. 30th Street, New York City. — A. W. Cobb has moved from his late residence, Guilford, Conn., to Cohasset, where he is living on Atlantic Avenue near the harbor. — W. C. French is now in South Pasadena, Cal.; address, P.O. Box 482. — E. W. Hutchins, who has been abroad the past four months, returned home the first of May. — W. C. Loring, as president of the Board of Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has recently had the honor and pleasure of acknowledging the offer to the School of the magnificent private library and supplementary collections of Mr. Johannes Gennadius, Dean of the Diplomatic Service of the Kingdom of Greece, as a memorial to his father, Mr. George Gennadius. — The celebration of our fiftieth anniversary will

include a luncheon with Loring on June 20 at his home at Pride's Crossing and a dinner the night before Commencement with Hutchins at his home on Beacon Street, Boston. The usual reception and lunch will be given at Phillips Brooks House on Commencement Day.

1873

WILLIAM B. H. DOWNE, *Sec.*

6 Beacon St., Boston

The annual dinner of the Class of 1873 will take place at the University Club, 270 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, June 21, at 6.30 P.M.

1874

DR. CHARLES M. GREEN, *Sec.*

78 Marlborough St., Boston

The Class will dine at the Union Club the evening before Commencement, and will meet as usual at 12 M. in Holworthy 4 on Commencement Day. — Since last Commencement the Class has suffered the loss of two secretaries: Charles S. Penhallow (see *GRADUATES' MAGAZINE* for December, 1921), who presided over the annual meeting, died suddenly ten days later; his successor, Dr. Mason, lived to serve only a few months. — William Castein Mason (M.D. Harv. '78) was born in Bangor, Maine, Sept. 1, 1852, the grandson of William Mason, Harvard 1792, and the son of John Mason of the Class of 1822 (M.D. Harv. 1825) and Caroline Rogers (Fairfield) Mason. After serving in the Massachusetts General Hospital as a surgical house pupil Dr. Mason settled in his home city, and was a highly successful practitioner until he succumbed to an attack of angina pectoris Jan. 19, 1922. From 1879 to 1881 he was city physician of Bangor, and since 1883 he served as acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. Marine Hospital in that city. He was

one of the founders of the Eastern Maine General Hospital in Bangor, in which he served as visiting surgeon from 1892 to 1907, and since then as consulting surgeon. He also gave many years of service to the Eastern Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and to the Home for Aged Women. He was a member of Penobscot County Medical Association, the Maine Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; he was also a member, and since 1918 vice-president, of the Bangor Historical Society, of which his father was one of the founders in 1864. Dr. Mason was a member of the Harvard Union, the Harvard Memorial Society, the Harvard Club of Boston, and president of the Harvard Club of Bangor since its organization in 1891; he was also a member of the Harvard Club of Maine and honorary vice-president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. He was much interested in Freemasonry, and had the distinction of active membership in the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction; since 1905 he was Deputy of the Supreme Council for Maine. Dr. Mason was a most loyal Harvard man, and had the distinction of never having missed a Commencement or annual meeting of his Class since he left Cambridge in 1874: it was his pleasure always to provide a large Penobscot salmon for '74's Commencement luncheon in Holworthy 4. He made the finest extant collection of Harvard memorabilia outside of College archives. He may be said to have died in harness: two days before his death he performed a long and difficult surgical operation, and in the evening attended a meeting of one of his medical societies, the paper, singularly enough, being on the disease to

which in a few hours he succumbed. He is survived by his wife and a son, William Norris Mason, A.B. 1910, M. Arch. 1915. — William Cary Sanger died in New York City, Dec. 6; 1921. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 21, 1853, the son of Henry and Mary E. (Requa) Sanger. He studied in Cambridge for a year after taking his first degree in Arts, and received an A.M. in 1875. After a year of European travel he entered the Columbia College Law School and took his LL.B. in 1878; he was admitted to the New York Bar the same year. For two years he was associated with the law office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, and then established an office with Gherardi Davis, under the firm name of Sanger and Davis. He gradually relinquished the practice of the law, however, to devote himself to public life. He was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education for a year, and served also as a director or trustee in several corporations and institutions in Brooklyn and New York. He was a member of the New York Assembly for three years (1895-97), giving special attention to civil service and ballot reform, and to corrupt practices legislation. In the early eighties he became interested in military service: he was appointed quartermaster with the rank of major on General McLear's staff, later inspector of the 13th Regiment, assistant chief of artillery, and lieutenant-colonel of the 203d Regiment of U.S. Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. After the war he was for a time assistant inspector-general of the N.Y. National Guard on the staff of General Roe, and finally retired with the rank of colonel. In 1900 he was sent abroad by the President of the United States to study and report on the organization of the reserve and auxiliary forces

of Great Britain and the militia of Switzerland. In 1901-03 he was Assistant Secretary of War under Roosevelt. In 1906 he was appointed chairman of the United States Delegation to the International Conference in Geneva to revive the Treaty of 1864. The following year he was a member of the delegation to the International Red Cross Conference in London, and was appointed by Governor Hughes chairman of the National Guard Commission. He was a presidential elector from the State of New York in 1908, and a member of the New York State Lunacy and Hospital Commissions from 1910 to 1913. During the winter of 1916-17 Sanger was chairman of the Committee of the Harvard Club of New York City to raise funds to furnish and equip an ambulance for the American Ambulance Field Service in France: through the efforts of this Committee two ambulances were equipped and sent to France. During the World War he was in Washington as associate manager, and later as manager, of the Potomac Division of the American Red Cross, in charge of military relief work. Sanger was a member of the Huguenot Society and of the Sons of the Revolution: governor of the N.Y. State Society of Colonial Wars, chancellor, N.Y. Chapter of the Colonial Order of the Acorn, governor-general of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America: president of the Oneida Historical Society; he belonged to the leading clubs of Washington, New York, and Brooklyn. He was a Freemason, and a member of Sanger Lodge, A.F. and A.M. In 1902 Hamilton College conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and he served as a trustee of that institution. His home was in Sangerfield, Oneida County, N.Y., although he often spent his winters in Washington. Feb. 25, 1892, he mar-

ried Mary Ethel Cleveland Dodge, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him: the elder son, William Cary Sanger, Jr., is of the Harvard Class of 1916. — William Pearson Warner died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Feb. 5, 1922. He was the son of Caleb Henry and Elizabeth (Bangs) Warner, and was born in Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1852. After graduation he was for a few years engaged in various businesses; but in 1881 he associated himself with Peters & Parkinson, later Parkinson & Burr, stock and bond brokers in Boston; Jan. 1, 1897, he became a member of the firm; Oct. 28, 1885, he married Hetty Rogers Goodwin, sister of his Harvard classmate, Wendell Goodwin; she died in 1908. Their only son, Goodwin Warner, A.B. Harvard, 1909, died in service in France in 1918 in the World War. Three daughters survive — one the wife of Francis Austin Harding, A.B. Harvard, 1909, son of Warner's classmate, H. L. Harding. — Edward Higginson was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Dec. 5, 1853, the son of Stephen and Agnes Gordon (Cochran) Higginson. On Feb. 11 he sailed from New York for the Mediterranean, intending to rest and travel for an undetermined time: he died at sea in the night of Feb. 20-21, 1922: his body will be sent home from Lisbon, Portugal, for burial at Erie, Pa. For a year after graduation he taught in Deerfield, where he had spent much of his early life, and then entered the Law School of Cincinnati College, whence he received his LL.B. in 1876. After admission to the Cincinnati Bar the same year he practised law in that city for two years, and then taught for a time in Derby Academy, Hingham. In 1882 he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and settled in Fall River, where he passed his active professional life of forty years. He was

associated successively with his classmate Henry A. Clark, Judge Hugo A. Dubuque, John W. Cummings, and Thomas D. Sullivan. He was a member of the Common Council of Fall River in 1884-85, city solicitor in 1889-92, sinking fund commissioner, and secretary for three years of the Board of Civil Service Examiners. He was also for a time secretary of the Republican City Committee, and was a frequent delegate to party conventions. He was a charter member and sometime president of the Harvard Club of Fall River, member of the Harvard Club of Boston, of the Fall River Bar Association, and of the Quequechan Club. Sept. 25, 1884, he married Katherine Strong, of Erie, Pa., who died in 1921: their two daughters died in 1892 and 1913 respectively. He is survived by a sister, a nephew, and a brother, Rear Admiral Francis John Higginson, U.S. Naval Academy, 1861, who served with distinction through the Civil War and the War with Spain, retiring in 1905. — George Frank Merrill died in Portland, Maine, March 21, 1922. He was born in Corinth, Maine, Feb. 3, 1849, the son of Nathan Libby and Elizabeth (Wiggin) Merrill. He left College in the spring of Junior year and entered the medical school of Bowdoin College, receiving his M.D. in 1876. After a brief residence in Hartland and in Cambridge, Maine, he settled in Kennebunkport, Maine, where he was in the active practice of medicine for a generation. He was beloved and trusted alike by the permanent residents and by a large summer colony. June 10, 1876, he married Vesta A. Towle. He is survived by two daughters, a son, Charles Henry Merrill (A.B. Dartmouth,) 1901, M.D. Harvard, 1905, and by three grandchildren. — Ethelbert Smith Mills, son of Ethelbert Smith and

Ellen (Low) Mills, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1853, and died in Philadelphia, April 11, 1922. After graduation he was engaged for two years in private tutoring; he then studied law, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1879. By reason of ill health he had been unable for many years to practise his profession. He is survived by a brother, Abbot Low Mills, Harvard A.B. '81, who served as Overseer 1910-16. — William Fitzhale Abbot died at his home in Worcester, April 21, 1922. He was born April 27, 1853, at 4 Temple Place, Boston, the son of Joseph Hale Abbot (Bowdoin 1822) and Fanny Ellingwood Larcom. He was eighth in descent from George Abbot, from England in 1640, a settler in Andover in 1643. He fitted for college in the Cambridge High School, took high rank in his college work, and won membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. For two years after graduation he taught in Noble & Greenough's School in Boston, and the three following years were spent in Indianapolis with his classmate Sewall in their newly founded Classical School for Boys. In 1880 he was called to the classical department of the Worcester High School: ten years later he was made the head of the department, and here he taught the Greek and Latin classics the remainder of his life — a period of over forty years. He was a member of the American Philological Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, the Society of Antiquity, the Twentieth Century, the Economic, the Bohemian, and the Harvard clubs, of Worcester, and was president of the New England Classical Teachers' Association. Dec. 28, 1882, he married Caroline Ward Sewall, the sister of his classmate. He is survived by his wife, a daughter Miriam (A.B. Vassar, 1912),

three sons, the eldest, Edmund Quincy, (A.B. Harvard, 1906), the youngest, Theodore Sewall (A.B. Harvard, 1920), and by two brothers, — Henry Larcom Abbot, West Point 1854 (LL.D. Harvard, 1886), who served in the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, throughout the Civil War and retired as brigadier-general in 1904, and Edwin Hale Abbot, of the Class of '55. His youngest brother, Edward Stanley Abbot, was mortally wounded at Gettysburg.

1875

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*
Brockton

A marble tablet in memory of Reuben Kidner was dedicated in Trinity Church, Boston, on April 30, Bishop Lawrence and Rev. Dr. Mann taking part in the service. It is proposed to endow a free bed in Massachusetts General Hospital in his memory and a committee has been appointed to collect the necessary sum. — D. W. Ross has recently given to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in continuance of earlier gifts, a valuable collection of Oriental and South American objects. — H. S. Van Duzer lately sold at auction in New York his large Thackeray collection.

1876

E. H. HARDING, *Sec.*
6 Beacon St., Boston

Herbert Green died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 5, 1922. Son of Samuel W. and Cornelia W. Green, he was born at Brooklyn, May 17, 1853; prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in the fall of 1897, and practised law in New York City. In 1902 he was made a U.S. Commissioner for the Southern District of New York. He was married,

July 29, 1909, to Leila M. Sacia, who survives him.

1877

DR. GARDNER W. ALLEN, Sec.

374 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

The Class will celebrate the 45th anniversary of graduation by a dinner at Parker's on the evening before Commencement. — At a meeting of the Class held in Boston, Feb. 23, 1922, G. W. Allen was elected Secretary. — The following Reception Committee will represent the Class at the 24th Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to be held in Boston and Cambridge, June 16 and 17: John Lowell, M. L. Cate, Arthur Perrin, M. L. Crosby, and the Secretary. — H. R. Bailey, LL.B. '78, has been elected a vice-president and a member of the executive council of the International Law Association and has also been elected president of the American Branch of that Association, which has recently been organized. — John du Fais is a member of the Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs on War Memorial and the Future Physical Development of the University. — James Wells Goodwin, son of James M. and Martha Ann (Currier) Goodwin, born in Haverhill, Oct. 1, 1855, was drowned in the Merrimac River, at Haverhill, Dec. 12, 1921. Goodwin fitted for college at the Haverhill High School and entered the Freshman class at Harvard in 1873. He was a good scholar, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and had a Commencement Part at graduation. He entered the Harvard Law School in October, 1877, and left in January, 1880, without graduating. He was admitted to the Essex Bar in June, 1880, and soon afterwards went to St. Paul, Minn., where he worked as clerk in a law office. In 1881 he edited the *Federal Reporter*. In the spring of

1882 he returned to Haverhill and entered the employ of a leather firm. In February, 1887, he gave up business and returned to the law. He practised in Haverhill until within recent years. He never married. — John Baker Keys, son of Samuel Barr and Julia (Baker) Keys, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1854, and died of cancer at Brighton, April 27, 1922. He fitted for college at the school of Dr. M. E. Soule, of Cincinnati, and entered Harvard in 1873. In college Keys distinguished himself in athletics, especially football, playing in at least eight intercollegiate games on the University team. In track events he competed in running and jumping. Since graduation Keys has lived, until within a few years, at Cincinnati. During the earlier years he was engaged in the book publishing business, being at one time president of the Ohio Valley Co., publishers. Afterwards he became agent of the John Baker Estate. During the last three or four years Keys has lived in or near Boston, and on July 11, 1919, was married to Miss Florence E. Girardin, of Dorchester. — George Augustus Sawyer, son of Jabez Augustus and Sarah Caroline (Worcester) Sawyer, was born at Roxbury, May 25, 1857, and died at Cambridge, after a surgical operation, Jan. 14, 1922. Educated in Cambridge it was very logical that he should follow the footsteps of his father and choose that branch of the law connected with examination of titles and conveyancing of real estate, and thus, naturally, that after four years in the Cambridge High School and his graduation from Harvard College with the Class of 1877, he should enter the office of the Hon. Benjamin Dean, attorney at law, and complete his preparation for admission to the bar at the Boston University Law School. He passed the examinations with honor in October,

1885. During this time he took considerable interest in civic affairs and was a member of the Common Council of the City of Cambridge for the year 1884. Associating himself with his classmate, John F. Tyler, he took offices at 5 Tremont Street near his old baseball friend of the "Beacons," Francis C. Welch, and confined his attention more exclusively to conveying, practising in these offices till 1897, when he and Tyler moved to the Tremont Building and occupied with his friend Welch a bright and airy suite of rooms in the top of the building. Here he remained till long after the death of both his intimate friends and associates, when he entered the firm of Rackemann and Brewster, with offices in the Ames Building; he continued as their partner up to the day of his death. His conscientious attention to the intricacies of real estate transactions early established his reputation among large investors — institutions as well as individuals — till he stood at the head of his profession: his wide knowledge of the law relating to real property, coupled with a kindly tact, made him an almost invaluable factor in nearly every operation which involved large sums of money. On June 18, 1884, he was married to Miss Florence Emeline Ellis, of Cambridge, who survives him. During his earlier years, both in and after his College and Law School days, he was a devoted and successful baseball player, having been a team-mate with many of the best-known men of his time — Frank Welch, Jim Tyng, Harold Ernst, Fred Thayer, and others of high standing as amateurs, and this interest continued, with decreasing activity as his age increased. For nearly twenty years he followed golf with a mature enthusiasm, playing on many of the celebrated courses in Europe as well as America, becoming a

member of several golf clubs in or near Boston: he also belonged to the Harvard Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Massachusetts Automobile Association. For additional relaxation — his golf was almost a constant quantity, winter as well as summer — he traveled in this country and made frequent trips to Europe where he was a welcome guest at some of the famous links. By his death all who knew him have lost a faithful friend, an honorable gentleman, and the community has lost a loyal citizen.—*M. L. Cate.*

1879

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, Sec.

10 Tremont St., Boston

The Class will dine at the University Club, 270 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, June 21. Holworthy 18 will be open as usual for the Class on Commencement Day.

1880

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston

Hugh Lennox Bond was born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1858, the son of Judge Hugh Lennox and Annie Gifford (Penniman) Bond. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduation he studied law in the office of John K. Cowen and E. J. D. Cross in Baltimore and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Soon after this he entered the law department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company with which corporation he was connected for the remainder of his life, first as assistant attorney, then as general attorney, and later as general counsel. He was also a director and vice-president of the company. In 1884 he was married to Jessie Van Rensselaer Beale, the sister

of a classmate, and she and his five daughters and several grandchildren survive him. Bond had been ill with a heart trouble for the past year, though he retained his mental activity and attended to his professional duties to the end. He had always made his home in Baltimore where he died suddenly on April 12, 1922. — Richard Middlecott Saltonstall died suddenly April 17, 1922, at the Corey Hill Hospital in Brookline, where he was apparently recovering from an operation. He was born Oct. 29, 1859, at Chestnut Hill in Newton. His father, Leverett Saltonstall, was a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall who was associated with John Winthrop in the transfer of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company from England to America and accompanied Winthrop in the voyage of the *Arbella* which brought the Governor and his assistants to Salem in 1630. His mother, Rose Smith Lee, was the daughter of John C. Lee, the founder of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., the well-known banking house. He was thus connected with two distinguished Massachusetts families. As a boy he attended the Little School in Newton and at the age of ten entered the school of Mr. G. W. C. Noble in Boston, later known as Noble & Greenough's, where he prepared for college. He was always very loyal to "Noble's" and was active in the later incorporation and recent plans for reorganization of the School. He was admitted to Harvard with the Class of 1880 in June, 1876, before he had reached his seventeenth birthday, thus becoming one of the youngest members of the Class. At the beginning of his Sophomore year he was stricken with diphtheria and was unable to return to College until the beginning of the Junior year, and even then he was still suffering from weakness of the eyes.

Determined to graduate with his Class, he abandoned his cherished plan of studying the languages and elected courses in which by being read to he could do much of his preparatory work without injury to his eyesight. In spite of these drawbacks, taking courses amounting to twenty hours a week instead of the usual fourteen, he succeeded in his purpose, graduating with the Class in June of 1880 with honorable mention in the subject of Natural History. In College he was a member of the Institute of 1770, D.K.E., and Hasty Pudding Club. He was also a member of the Porcellian Club of which his father and grandfather had been members in their college days. It is interesting to note that Richard was the seventh, and his sons the eighth, generation in lineal descent from Nathaniel Saltonstall (1659) to be enrolled as graduates of Harvard University, probably a unique college record. After graduation he spent two years at the Harvard Law School and then entered the office of William Caleb Loring, later a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1884, and soon thereafter became connected with the law department of the New York and New England Railroad at Boston. He was general solicitor for this corporation from 1887 to 1890, and then entered upon private practice. In November, 1898, he became a member of the firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, now known as Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt, several younger men having been admitted to the firm since its organization. For thirty-eight years Saltonstall was an active and influential member of the Massachusetts Bar, contributing his full share to the success and reputation of his firm. As was natural he became a director in many corpora-

tions and a trustee of large estates. His heart was in his work and he sacrificed his pleasure and probably to some extent his health in the conscientious performance of his duties to his clients. He also gave freely of his time and means to works of charity and social improvement. During the World War, while his sons and a daughter were in the service, he and his wife were active in the work of the Red Cross and he was especially concerned with organizations for the care of soldiers and sailors when off duty. His children returned safely from service, but in the spring of 1919 his daughter Nora, who had been awarded the Croix de Guerre for her work with a Field Hospital Unit in France, died of typhoid fever while traveling in California. Her loss was a terrible blow to this united family. Saltonstall made a few trips to Europe and the West, and spent a part of many summers at North Haven, Maine, but on the whole stuck closely to his work, his great pleasure being his family life at Chestnut Hill and at his farm at Sherborn from which he derived great satisfaction. He was deeply interested in horticulture and arboriculture and had been president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and a trustee of the Massachusetts Society for the Promoting of Agriculture. Saltonstall's relation to his classmates since graduation had been peculiarly intimate. In 1890 he was added to the Class Committee, because at that time there was no member of the committee living near Cambridge and the Class Secretary had also changed his residence to another State. For a number of years he made all the arrangements for Class reunions and did much to hold the Class together. He always felt great interest in the Class and his classmates and was a tower of strength in all Class under-

takings. He had the regard and affections of his classmates to an unusual degree. His strong personality, heartiness of manner, directness of thought and action, lively sense of humor, and noble but modest sense of responsibility were qualities for which he will be remembered.

1882

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

351 Marlborough St., Boston

The Class will celebrate its fortieth anniversary this year by a lunch at a country club, by a theatrical performance given by members of the Class, and finally by a dinner at the Algonquin Club in Boston. — H. G. Leavitt, after many years of active work as a raiser of sugar beets and a developer of irrigation projects in western Nebraska and adjacent States, making his home in Omaha, has gone into the insurance business at 80 Maiden Lane, New York City. His daughter graduated at Radcliffe in 1920 and his eldest and second sons are now at Harvard. — Charles Swift Knowles died Feb. 22, 1922, at his winter home, 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, after a few years of failing health during which he had to relax gradually from his work and finally give it up. He was born at Yarmouth on Cape Cod Feb. 3, 1859, and spent most of his boyhood there, but fitted for College at the Cambridge High School. He was an excellent scholar, popular with his friends, and took a keen interest in baseball, playing on the Freshman and Varsity nines, usually as pitcher. After graduation he taught school on the Cape for a time, and then studied law at the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1886, and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the law firm of Dickson & Knowles and carried on an active practice, going into

court sometimes nearly every day during a session. He married in 1890 Miss Kate Sears, but had no children. He lived in summer in an attractive, old-fashioned house on the main street in Yarmouthport where his wife and he welcomed their friends with open-handed hospitality. He did much for the benefit of the neighborhood, and some twenty years ago he organized the Village Improvement Society, one of the first on the Cape, and he gave much time to the affairs of the local Golf Club. He was brought up in the Yarmouth New Jerusalem Church of which he was a supporter all his life. — Dr. James Woods Babcock died quite suddenly at his home in Columbia, S.C., March 3, 1922. His father was a physician at Chester, S.C., where our classmate was born Aug. 11, 1856, some five years before the outbreak of the Civil War. He fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H. Though modest and retiring, his courteous manner and his steadfast and upright character made a deep impression upon his classmates, even in those youthful days, so much so that all sections of the Class gladly united to make him third marshal at graduation. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, pulled on our famous Class crew that won the races in our Junior and Senior years, and graduated *cum laude* with honorable mention in natural history. He studied at the Harvard Medical School where he received his M.D. in 1886, and deciding to specialize in mental diseases, he served for a few months in 1883 with Dr. H. B. Howard, '81, at the Tewksbury Almshouse. In January, 1885, he was appointed medical interne and in the following December assistant physician at the McLean Asylum for the Insane, then located at Somerville. Here he remained till Aug. 1, 1891, when he was appointed by Gov. Till-

man physician and superintendent of the South Carolina Hospital for the Insane at Columbia, a position he filled with credit for many years. A few years ago he established the Waverly Sanitarium, a private institution for similar work, at Columbia. He was one of the foremost physicians in the South and one of the first to identify pellagra and write a treatise on the disease and its possible remedies. Besides achieving such a reputation in medical work he was at all times a public-spirited citizen, serving on the Columbia Board of Health, and as chairman of the city's Sewerage Commission and its Commission on Water and Waterworks. He wrote several monographs on medical subjects and was a member of sundry medical societies. He had a hobby for old furniture and an interest in local history, and in 1907 was a member of the commission to erect a monument to General Thomas Sumter, of Revolutionary fame. At the centennial celebration of South Carolina College in 1905 he received the honorary degree of LL.D., and the press characterized him as follows: "Dr. J. W. Babcock is a scientist, and in conferring the degree upon him, the college honors itself. South Carolina has produced no more useful citizen before the war or since. His work at the State Hospital for the Insane is of such an order as to call for the highest eulogiums from all quarters, and he has done unselfish and unremunerated work for the city of Columbia ever since he became a citizen of the community. The entire State is his debtor. No man more truly deserves the honor than Dr. Babcock." He was married at Lincolnton, N.C., in 1892, to Miss Katharine Guion, who with three daughters survives him. Few Harvard men in the South have attained greater distinction or done more useful work.

1883

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.

2 Joy St., Boston

George William Beals died at Boston, March 14, 1922, having suffered from a gradual nervous breakdown covering a period of five or six years. The son of John Whitney and Virginia (Simmons) Beals, he was born at Boston, Feb. 22, 1862, and prepared for College at the private school of J. P. Hopkinson, '61, entering Harvard in June, 1879. Full of life, energy and animation, with a sunny disposition and a cheery and expansive greeting for all he met, Beals was a well-known and affectionately remembered comrade of our undergraduate days. He was a member of the Class football eleven, a tennis enthusiast, and a participant in field and track events; and on the social side, he belonged to the D.K.E., Institute of 1770, and Hasty Pudding Club. In the fall of 1883 he entered the employ of the Craighead & Kintz Manufacturing Co., a concern newly organized for the manufacture of German and French metal goods in this country, and remained with this firm until its dissolution in 1893, having his headquarters at Ballardvale and traveling the greater part of his time as New England agent for the company. During the next two years he represented other firms in the same business, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and then established himself at 151 Congress St., Boston, as a manufacturers' agent. Removed in 1907 to 41 Pearl St., where he represented the Quaker City Glass Co., the Goodwin & Kintz Manufacturing Co., and similar concerns, until his breakdown in health about ten years later. Beals's chief interest throughout life, his most absorbing and fruitful pleasure, was centred in athletics, especially sports for the young; and, as the enthusiastic

and efficient secretary of the Boston Athletic Association, which office he held for twenty-four years, he was very active in encouraging athletic interest in the preparatory schools, and conducted many interscholastic competitions. He was married, Oct. 10, 1896, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Emily Ewing Borie, who survives him with two sons, Lawrence Borie and Beauveau Borie. — A. C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, arranged, for the week beginning May 4, a public exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Boston, of all native New England flowers and ferns of all seasons, in full bloom — the first display of its kind in the United States. It is his purpose to arouse public interest in the preservation and perpetuation of these native species, many of which are now nearly extinct, and there were lectures on the care and planting of the specimens. — E. K. Butler has been long a collector of first editions and a student of bibliography; and on April 10 a portion of his library, including some of the rarest editions of nineteenth-century authors, was sold in New York. The collection, according to the *Boston Transcript*, was not a large one, but the books offered were exceedingly choice and rare; and the catalogue, enriched with bibliographical notes by Butler and many facsimiles, was a fine piece of work. Swinburne and Tennyson were two authors to whom he paid particular attention, and under these names were found some of the rarest items to appear in the auction room for years. — L. A. Coolidge prepared his "Life of Ulysses S. Grant" for the American Statesmen Series, five years ago. A centenary edition has been published by Houghton Mifflin Co., with an introduction by Major-General Harbord, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, who says:

"With a fine sense of relative values, he has produced a model biography, compact, concise, and well-balanced, complete in its treatment and charming in its style. . . . No patriot can read this volume without pride; no professional soldier without profit." — The fourth of the series of quinquennial dinners, to which the New York members of '83 have invited the Class, since 1906, was held, after a six years' interval, on Feb. 25, in the beautiful apartments of C. P. Perin, at 640 Park Avenue, where the rare carvings, curios, and precious stuffs of India reproduced the atmosphere in which their owner has spent so much of these later years. Other interior decorations, prepared by our hospitable hosts, revived an atmosphere more recent, but almost as dead. With Perin presiding, and the Rev. P. S. Grant as toastmaster, forty-six men sat down to dinner at 7.30 p.m., and did not rise until some time Sunday morning. Bachelder, Codman, S. Coolidge, Earle, Lilienthal, and Sullivan were on hand, and the old songs were enthusiastically given. W. H. Page indulged in personal reminiscences of the past forty years — the battles, sieges, fortunes that he had passed — and read letters from the absent members. Prof. E. E. Hale discussed the elective system, army tests, illiteracy, and grades of intelligence. Dr. S. H. Knight, who is the enthusiastic secretary of the Harvard Club of Michigan, told of the work of Harvard men in Detroit, and of the Harvard scholarships founded there. J. R. Coolidge praised New York as the home of the best that the nation produces in architecture and engineering, to say nothing of art, literature, and music. Dr. Howard Lilienthal spoke of his service in 1918, in France, where he worked in a hospital containing 1800 beds, filled night and day with

the most uncomplaining and patriotic patients. Prof. H. L. Smyth discussed the changes at Harvard since 1894. Morris Earle talked about his work in Philadelphia, where, as manager of a Home for Children, the third of his generation, he deals hopefully with 1300 inmates. W. D. Sullivan discoursed upon commercialized athletics and professional coaches. Horace Binney expressed very charmingly the feelings of the Boston men and expounded his philosophy of happiness. Other members, heard from in two-minute speeches, were Prof. J. H. Wigmore, C. P. Curtis, Dr. P. J. Eaton, and Palmer Coolidge.

1884

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.

70 State St., Boston

Hartley Frederick Atwood died March 11, 1922. He was born in Chelsea, Dec. 19, 1861, the son of Rufus K. and Mary A. (Oliver) Atwood. He attended the English High School and the Boston Latin School, entering College from the latter. After graduating he studied law in the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar July 18, 1888. He was associated for a time thereafter with the firm of Hyde, Dickinson and Howe until he left to engage in practice by himself. His life was passed in Boston, with occasional journeys in different parts of the United States and in Europe. Outside of his profession his interest was centered particularly in literary and artistic matters; of outdoor occupations his favorite one was riding on horseback. For over twenty years he had acted as counsel for the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., for the last two years of his life serving also as one of the board of directors of that company. He was an active member of the Pru-

dential Committee of the Harvard Congregational Church in Brookline, and was a member of the University, Harvard, Boston Art, and Congregational Clubs of Boston. He was unmarried and for many years had made his home at 1051 Beacon Street, Brookline, with his sister, Miss Ella C. Atwood, who, with a brother, David E. Atwood, survives him. — R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., as president of the Society of Economic Geologists, made the opening address at the joint meeting of that Society and the Geological Society of America at Amherst College, Dec. 28, 1921, and the address has been reprinted from *Economic Geology* for distribution.

1885

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

10 State St., Boston

Gen. W. S. Thayer, M.D., of Baltimore, led the ballot in nomination for Board of Overseers. — F. S. Billings is being pushed as a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Vermont in the campaign next fall. — M. J. Stone recently addressed the Ruskin Club of Boston on John Ruskin and Charles Dickens. — A. S. Johnson has rounded out thirty-five years of service with the Boston Y.M.C.A., during twenty-five years of which he has been its president. — President V. C. Alderson, of the Colorado School of Mines, has prepared a bibliography on the subject of oil shale as the coming source of supply for gasoline and oil, with a résumé of his subject through 1921. — E. I. Smith has the leading article in the March *Harvard Law Review* entitled "Margin Stocks." — W. J. Hopkins has published a new book entitled "She Blows! And Sparm at That!" publishers, Houghton Mifflin Co. — F. L. Van Cleef is preparing material for a history of

King's County (Brooklyn, N.Y.). — L. L. Jackson has an interest in the Dissosway Chemical Co., 65 Eckford St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — New addresses: S. Nichols, 1470 Beacon St., Brookline; F. L. Van Cleef, 44 Hall of Records, and 13 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; R. L. McCook, 1901 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D.C. — The Warren-Burnham Co. having dissolved, F. W. White's only address is 3 Gordon Place, New Brighton, Staten Is., N.Y.

1886

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec.

201 Devonshire St., Boston

The fourteenth annual class luncheon was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday, Feb. 18. The following thirty-two men were present: Dr. F. S. Churchill, A. D. Claflin, Prof. H. E. Clifford, W. R. Dewey, Rev. P. R. Frothingham, A. A. Gleason, E. B. Gray, Courtenay Guild, Edward Hamlin, F. C. Hood, Rev. H. B. Hutchins, G. F. Jewett, F. A. Kendall, Dr. F. B. Mallory, J. M. Merriam, Dr. E. H. Nichols, Rev. H. E. Oxnard, J. N. Palmer, G. R. Parsons, Dr. J. H. Payne, Dr. C. A. Pratt, Odin Roberts, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, W. H. Slocum, Dr. W. L. Smith, C. B. Stevens, Gilbert Tompkins, W. B. Waterman, G. M. Weed, Prof. G. G. Wilson, Prof. I. L. Winter, G. W. Woodbury. Gleason presided. Sedgwick took as his text the better feeling which exists between the pulpit and the pews, resulting in closer coöperation for general welfare and beneficent service. Judge Palmer showed that justice is obtainable in the courts by all classes, and referred to the influence of propaganda on the ignorant and vicious classes, which needed more sympathetic education. Churchill spoke of the importance of well-directed athletics and of the necessity of enforced participation

in sports by all students, mentioning also his pleasure in having a son on a victorious Harvard eleven. Merriam referred to the increasing friendliness and mutual regard which classmates have for each other as time passes and their sympathies are enlarged. Wilson gave a brief account of the recent Washington Conference, declaring that it was a great success and that similar conferences in the future would bring into closer relations the nations represented and thus tend to dispel animosities. Clifford pointed out the great strides Harvard is now making in engineering and the increasing influence which she is exercising in the business and engineering world. The chairman (in the absence of the Class Secretary through illness) called attention to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Boston in June. — It is expected that about fifty members of the class will attend the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on June 16 and 17. — Gamaliel Bradford has published a volume of "American Portraits," being studies of Mark Twain, Henry James, James G. Blaine, J. McNeil Whistler, Henry Adams, Sidney Lanier, Grover Cleveland, and Joseph Jefferson. — Prof. Binney Gunnison is teaching one day a week at the Union Theological Seminary in addition to his regular work in Public Speaking at Wesleyan University. — A. B. Houghton, U.S. Ambassador to Germany, sailed from New York, April 1, visited London and Paris, and presented his credentials in Berlin April 22. — Littauer sailed recently for Japan. — All of the important contributions to the subject of acoustics by the late Professor Wallace C. Sabine have been collected in a memorial volume, "Collected Papers on Acoustics," published by the Harvard University Press. — New addresses: E. B.

Jennings, Hotel Carmelita, Pasadena, Cal.; R. Jordan, Jr., 2847 Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. H. G. Wilbur, 1745 East First St., Long Beach, Cal.; W. F. Zeller, Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and East Sixtieth St., New York, N.Y.

1887

FREDERICK S. MEAD, Sec.
Harvard University

Edward Bixby Stewart died at Troy, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1921. Stewart was a member of the Class for the first three years, rooming with Hurlbut. He was a conscientious student and enjoyed his college life. From his boyhood he had been devoted to the study of art and for two years while he was in College he was assistant editor of the *Lampoon* and also contributed to local art exhibitions in Boston. He left College to study in Paris, but unfortunately broke down under the strain of hard work. He had the satisfaction of seeing his landscape painting of Verle, where he had spent a few months sketching, hung in the Salon. He returned to his home in Schenectady, but never recovered his health and never was able to do any further work.

1888

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.
419-416 Barristers Hall, Boston

G. B. de Gersdorff is consulting architect for a proposed municipal stadium at Baltimore. — F. B. Lund read a paper, "The Three Electras," at the joint meeting of the Eastern Section of the Classical Association of New England and the Classical Club of Greater Boston at Cambridge on March 11, 1922. — C. W. Gleason is Secretary of both the Eastern Massachusetts Section and the Club of Greater Boston. — F. B. Williams has been engaged, under a retainer from the Russell Sage

Foundation, in making the legal study for the Plan of New York and its Environs. He expects to be so engaged for the next two or three years.

1889

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*
Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

A. G. Barret is the senior partner in the law firm of Barret & Nettebrath, organized this year, the firm of Barret, Allen & Atkinson dissolved. — C. C. Batchelder, U. S. Trade Commissioner in India, was detailed during the last winter by the Department of Commerce to be a liaison officer of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in connection with International Conference for the Limitation of Armaments; he has now returned to India. — F. M. Brown, on Jan. 29, 1921, was promoted to be a colonel in the Regular Army in the Judge Advocate General's department. — R. C. Cabot gave, last fall, at the Lowell Institute, Boston, a series of lectures on "Veracity and its Enemies." — C. Copeland is president of the Harvard Club of Delaware. — C. E. Curry has edited the "Diary of Sir Roger Casement." — E. W. Hawley, while still a member of the Board of Aldermen of Minneapolis, is an instructor in Parliamentary Law at the University of Minnesota Law School. — A. P. Hebard has been living in Cambridge this winter. — W. W. Magee made an eloquent speech in behalf of the larger navy, in the debate in Congress in April, 1921. — T. B. Meteyard wrote last spring (too late for publication in my annual bulletin): "Had a rather successful exhibition of my pictures at George Petit's Galleries in Paris last autumn." — J. P. Nields is a vice-president of the Harvard Club of Maryland. — F. E. Parker's son, F. E. Parker, Jr., was one of the two repre-

sentatives of the Kent Club, which won the Ames Competition in the Harvard Law School last January. — R. F. Perkins has been residing in Santa Barbara, Cal. — G. A. Reisner returned to this country last fall with his wife and daughter. He has been absent in Egypt and Nubia for nearly ten years. He gave three courses at the University. He wrote to the Class Secretary: "America has become like a foreign country to us, owing to the great changes brought by the war." — W. F. Richards and his wife have presented an organ to the South Congregational Church in Newport, N.H. — C. M. Saville was appointed last fall a member of the Hartford Meadows Development Commission; he is chief engineer and superintendent of the Hartford (Conn.) Water Department. — R. De C. Ward has published in the *Journal of Heredity* an interesting article on "Immigration and the Three Per Cent Restrictive Law," which was reprinted in the *Congressional Record* in April, 1922. As president of the American Meteorological Society he gave an address at its meeting in Toronto, Dec. 29, 1921, on "Tendencies and Progress in Climatology during the past decade." — C. Warren has written "The Supreme Court in United States History" (Little, Brown & Co., 1922), in three volumes, depicting the Court from the historical rather than the legal standpoint, as a vital factor in the economic and political development of the Nation. — G. F. Weld presided at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 18, 1922; 42 men were present, including Caner and Isham of '89.

1891

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*
14 Oliver St., Boston

The class will meet on Commence-

ment Day in Holworthy 9, where a special lunch will be served for members only. — W. E. D. Downes has moved to 8 Pine St., Glens Falls, Wis. — A. J. Garceau has moved his office, together with Patterson, Wyld & Windeler, to 14 Oliver St., Boston. — The reception committee from the Class for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in June, consisted of A. J. Garceau, T. P. King, M. O. Simons, George Tyson, and M. H. Wildes. — D. L. Hunt, M.D. '94, has moved to Room 55, 10 Post Office Square, Boston. — H. S. MacPherson, LL.B. '93, has moved his law office to 20 Central St., Boston. — Angelo Hall, S.T.B. '96, died at Annapolis, Md., April 13, 1922. After his graduation from the Harvard Divinity School he held pastorates in Turner's Falls, and Andover, N.H. He then taught mathematics at Harvard, and later became Professor of Mathematics at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He is survived by his widow and three children. Llewellyn Hall, '20, and David Hall, '22, are his sons. — Milo True Morrill, A.B. (Carleton) '89, A.M. (Dartmouth) '06, D.D. (Defiance) '10, died at Defiance, O., June 22, 1921. He left Harvard College in his Junior year on account of ill health, and spent the next two years in North Dakota and California, trying to recover it. In 1893 he was assistant principal of the Starkey Seminary, Ed-dytown, N.Y. In September, 1894, he became pastor of the Christian Church in Woodstock, Vt. He was soon after ordained and continued there for ten years. From 1904 to 1906 he was assistant pastor of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College, where he also did graduate work. In October, 1906, he was elected foreign missionary secretary by the American Christian Convention, and moved to Dayton, O. In connection with his work as secretary

he traveled all over the eastern part of the United States, visited the West Indies three times, and Japan once. He was later president of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Biblical Institute, Defiance, O. In 1912 he published "A History of the Christian Denomination in America." — Rev. C. L. Slattery has been elected Coadjutor Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

1892

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover

The Class will celebrate its Thirtieth Anniversary with a somewhat more extensive program than usual, owing to the enforced shortening of the schedule five years ago. The following tentative program has been arranged, with the kind coöperation of the generous classmates concerned. The wives of members of the Class are invited, as indicated by special notices following: *Monday, June 19:* The members of the Class will be entertained by W. Cameron Forbes at his home in Norwood. Transportation from Boston will be arranged for. Time and starting-place will be announced later. The wives are not included in this invitation. In the evening at 7 o'clock members of the Class and their wives will meet at the Hotel Copley Plaza. They will be guests at supper of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Spalding and other members of the Class. *Tuesday, June 20:* Members of the Class and their wives will attend a luncheon at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Dane in Chestnut Hill, at 1.30. Transportation will be arranged for. Afterward the Class will proceed by motor to the Class Day exercises in the Stadium. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcott have invited the Class to supper at their home at 77 Sparks Street, Cambridge.

Following this, such members of the Class as desire can attend the Class Day observances of the evening in the College Yard. Tickets will be provided. *Wednesday, June 21:* There will be luncheon for members of the Class and their wives at the Cambridge Boat Club, at 1 p.m. The Harvard-Yale baseball game will be played at Soldiers' Field at 3 p.m. The Class Dinner will be held at the Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston at 7.30 p.m. *Thursday, June 22:* This is Commencement Day. The Class will meet at 12 noon in Holden Chapel. The wives of members will be entertained at the same time by Mrs. George L. Batchelder at Marblehead.

1893

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, Sec.

73 Tremont St., Boston

Carson has removed from Albany, N.Y., to take the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Santa Barbara, Cal.; address there, 17 East Micheltorena St. — Farnsworth is professor of Romance Languages at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; address, 606 Hinman Ave. — Frantz has changed his address from Lancaster, Pa., to 78 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. — Goets is writing a "column" every Saturday, entitled "Comment," in the *Buffalo Evening News*. — Kenney has been appointed a member of the faculty of the School of Education of Boston University, his subject being technique of the voice. — All those desiring to address Maxwell Norman are requested to mail in care of Frank L. Perry, 113 Parker House, Boston. — Thomas has removed from Tela, Honduras, to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. Address in care of United Fruit Company.

1894

E. K. RAND, Sec.

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge

The Class will hold its reunion as usual on Commencement Day at Stoughton 23. There will be a dinner the night before, at a certain place. Fuller information with regard to our festivities and to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be found in the Secretary's Commencement message to the Class. — On March 21, J. D. M. Ford received the degree of Docteur-ès-lettres from the University of Toulouse. The University of Paris sent as delegate Professor Jeanroy, who presented to him the medal of the University of Paris. The King of Spain has created him Comendador de la Real Orden de Isabel la Católica. Besides the courses that he has been giving at the Sorbonne as Exchange Professor, he has lectured at the provincial universities and at Barcelona. — A. M. Brooks, Professor of the History of Art at the University of Indiana, has accepted a professorship at Swarthmore University. — G. B. Magrath has been reappointed medical examiner for Suffolk County, an office that he has held since 1907. — H. C. Greene has been elected a director of the Massachusetts Cremation Society. — E. B. Hill's "Waltzes for Orchestra" was given its first performances Feb. 24 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. — A. E. Bailey has published "The Use of Art in Religious Education," the Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati. He is Professor of Religious Art and Archaeology at Boston University. — A. H. Brooks has contributed to the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, vol. 12, no. 4, a paper entitled "The Scientist in the Federal Service." — H. C. Marshall has compiled a "Survey of the Retail Meat Trade: Operating Expenses and Prof-

its, Preliminary Report," issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. January, 1922. — Addresses: E. A. Knudsen, Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii; O. L. Stevens, 18 Ash St., Cambridge.

1895

F. H. NASH, Sec.

80 State St., Boston

Classmates are requested to send to the Secretary voluntarily any changes of address and any information about themselves or others which they think may be of interest. — No elaborate program has been arranged for a reunion this year. Hollis 20 will be open as usual to classmates on Commencement Day, where a buffet lunch will be served at noon. On the second Friday of every month at the Boston Harvard Club, a table is reserved at noon for such members of the Class as are also members of the Harvard Club. It is hoped that all eligible classmates around Boston will take advantage of this opportunity to get together. Three such informal luncheons have already been held. Fourteen classmates were present at the first one; eight at the second; and twelve at the third. — H. E. Andrews is Professor of the History of Art and Director of the Walker Art Building at Bowdoin College. His address is 264 Maine St., Brunswick, Me. — Frits v. Briesen asks that his office address be changed to 50 Church St., New York City. — J. M. Cheek in July, 1921, was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Alleghany County, N.C. At present he is living in Sparta, N.C. — E. B. Church has moved his law office to 84 State St., Boston. — Ewing Cockrell is the seventh classmate officially to record himself as a grandfather. His oldest child, Anna Ewing Cockrell, was married to Carl T. Werner, Oct. 15,

1920, and on Oct. 23, 1921, a son was born to them. He is named after his grandfather. — E. W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum, has received a permanent appointment as Lecturer on Fine Arts and has been made a member of the Faculty of Arts and sciences. — W. L. F. Gilman has moved to Wellesley. His new address is 57 Cottage St. — F. S. Lighthall's home address is 216 Dewitt St., Syracuse, N.Y. — J. H. Meader has been appointed superintendent of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men — a combined home and manufacturing business. His address is 3510 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. — G. W. Robinson is a tutor in history at Radcliffe College. — W. W. Rockwell, in addition to teaching Church History, is one of the four editors of the projected American Encyclopædia of Christianity. The Encyclopædia will contain twelve volumes of a million words each. — Anthony Rose, after the Reunion in 1920, with his wife visited England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain. He attended the summer school at Grenoble University near the French Alps. Mr. and Mrs. Rose returned to America in November, 1920. — Rufus Stimson is giving a course this summer in the Harvard Graduate School of Education on "Vocational Agricultural Education." This will count for half a year of credit toward a higher degree.

1897

EDGAR H. WELLS, Sec.

27 West 44th St., New York

James Dean is chairman of the Reception Committee for the 25th Anniversary celebration. He has appointed the following men to assist him: Beale, Binney, Byrd, Coffin, Collins, Dunlop, Endicott, W. L. Garrison, Jr., Hapgood, Jenney, J. L. Little, Jr., Mitchell, Neal,

J. D. Phillips, Rantoul, Scaife, Arnold Scott, H. R. Scott, J. A. Sullivan, Thompson, Underwood, F. M. Weld, Wells, and E. N. Wrightington. Clinton Taylor has been appointed chairman of the Music Committee. — On April 18, about 50 members of the Class living in and near New York City dined at the New York Harvard Club. They had as guests Hallowell, Gannett, and Foote. Jenkins presided and after Hallowell had outlined the plans for the celebration in June there were informal talks by Foote, Gannett, Marshall, R. W. Fuller, W. B. Parker, and others. Many of the men present expressed a desire to have an annual dinner of the New York '97 men. The dinner was in charge of a committee composed of Jenkins, Chairman; Fyfe, Murphy, Thompson, and Wells. Nichols read an original poem which runs as follows:

“Cuckoo, Jug-jug, Fu-we, To-witta-woo!”
 * * * * *
 Spring's in the air
 And God's in his heaven —
 Sap's on the run
 And the leaf's in the bud.
 Harvard's still fair,
 Ninety-Seven — Ninety-Seven;
 Winter is done,
 And it's Spring in the blood.

Off with your mask and step into your motley —
 Buble and bells are in order to-day.
 Life's daily task lies forgotten — God wotly;
 Cast off the spells, Ninety-Seven — and play.

Strike off the stocks, and the bonds, and the rest of it —
 Lay down the scalpel, the purge, and the pill —
 Peace to your law (and a pox on the best of it) —
 Turn on your task work, and bid it be still.

Buck's at the wheel, and the sails are a-bellied.
 Fair are the skies and the wind's blowing free.
 Even the keel — let's have done with our dallying,
 Tide's on the rise, and it's ho! for the sea!

Frank Weld is drilling the crew, on the quarterdeck,
 Made up of Kinscutt, Philips and Choate;
 White's on the bridge (I am told that he brought a
 deck
 Made up of Johns — to get Stickney's goat).

Miller is wearing a white hat — with wings on it —
 Saying: Eventually, so why not now?

Fyfe is in uniform — medals, and things on it —
 Swinging a cutlass in case of a row.

Strass and Zanetti are practising hornpipes —
 Percy, in kilts, and the Count, in his cape —
 While poor old Waterhouse tries out his town pipes.
 Aided, let's hope — by the juice of the grape.

All is a-bustle, alive with activity —
 Every one working (and doing it wrong);
 Old Johnny Carpenter armed with a rivet, he
 Whangs on the capstan and calls for a song.

Is n't it wonderful — is n't it glorious?
 Twenty-five years? Why it seems but a day!
 Let's lift a chantey — and make it uproarious —
 Harvard, once more; Ninety-Seven's on its way.

Quick, Ninety-Seven, the bugle is calling us —
 Pull in the gang plank and cast off the ropes;
 Come there, snap into it — Edgar is bawling us —
 Say it with ginger, and don't act like dopes.

Now — all together — three cheers, and the rest of it
 (Bring up those fellows on deck, from below!)
 Now — “Ninety-Seven, Ninety-Seven” (That's
 the best of it!)
 Come, make it snappy — That's right!
 — Now, — — — — — “Let's go!”

Spring 's in the air
 And God's in his heaven —
 Sap's on the run
 And the leaf's in the bud.
 Harvard's still fair,
 Ninety-Seven — Ninety-Seven;
 Winter is done,
 And it's Spring in the blood.

“Cuckoo, Jug-jug, Fu-we, To-witta-woo!”

— F. A. Burlingame's address is 149 Broadway, New York City. — C. S. Dow is in the advertising department of the Blackton, Lord & Nagle Co., publishers of textile publications, 111 Summer St., Boston. His home address remains Cheswick Road, Auburndale — W. E. Dowty, for seventeen years Rector of St. Paul's Church, Malden, has become Dean of All Saints Cathedral, Spokane. He took up his duties on May 1st. — T. B. Gannett is on the Executive Committee of the New England group of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. — The address of G. B. Hanavan is 290 Madison Ave., New York City. — J. B. Hayward is with the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co., of Day-

ton, Ohio, and 55 Liberty St., New York City. — A. P. Meade has resumed his connection with the U.S. Geological Survey and is now in Washington. — D. H. Morris is assistant to the vice-president of the newly formed Ohio Bell Telephone Co. His address is 35 No. Third St., Columbus, O. — J. D. Phillips has been elected vice-president of Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers, 4 Park St., Boston. Phillips is a member of the Associated Harvard Clubs Committee on Service to the University. — E. W. Rich, M.D., '90, Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York City. — H. E. Safford left Rangoon, Burmah, in March to return to this country. He will spend some time in Europe *en route* and will arrive in the United States in time for the 25th anniversary celebration of the Class. His address at that time will be 120 Butler St., Lawrence. — D. D. Scannell, M.D. '60, has been elected chairman of the Boston School Committee for the current year. Scannell was also chairman of this Committee during his previous term of service on it. — W. H. Sides is in the Export Department of Emery & Beers Co., Inc., Broadway and 24th St., New York City, sole owners of Onyx Hosiery and selling agents for Paul Guenther, Inc. — W. F. Skerzye's address is Belfast, Me. — A. G. Thacher is a member of the Associated Harvard Clubs Committee on a Memorial to the Harvard Men who Gave Their Lives in the War. — F. M. Weld has been reelected treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York. — Hamilton Easter Field died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 9, 1922. He studied art abroad until 1902, and since that time had painted and taught painting, chiefly at Brooklyn, N.Y. He had studios in Brooklyn, in Ogunquit, Me.,

where he had a summer place, and in Rome. — Winfred Horton Osborne died at Worcester, March 7, 1921. In the spring of 1903, on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire from his position as instructor in mathematics at Purdue University, and he was never able to resume work. — Richard Whoriskey died at Durham, N.H., Feb. 21, 1922. He was for many years Professor of Modern Languages at New Hampshire State College where he had been ever since his graduation from Harvard. At one time he was president of the New Hampshire Modern Language Association, and also vice-president and president of the New Hampshire Schoolmasters' Club. He gave many extension lectures in New Hampshire, and was always active in the administrative and social life at New Hampshire State College. An obituary notice of this loyal Harvard and '97 man will appear in the 25th Anniversary Report of the Class.

1898

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec.

Andover

A meeting of the Class officers was held in New York City on April 2 at the home of William Woodward in order to discuss plans for our Twenty-Fifth Reunion. In addition to Woodward, Perkins, and Hayes, the following men were present: Marvin, Prentiss, Goodrich, Dalton, Carr, and Payson. A committee composed of Dalton, chairman, Payson and Carr, together with the Class Committee and Class Secretary as *ex-officio* members, was appointed to make all plans and arrangements for the Twenty-Fifth, with power to add to their committee and form all other committees necessary. — As usual 23 Holworthy has been reserved as headquarters for the Class on Commencement Day. — E. D.

Fullerton has been elected a member of the School Committee of Dedham. — Harold Blanchard has resigned as Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer of the First Corps Cadets, Boston. — Brigadier-General E. L. Logan, Mass. National Guard, is chairman of the Executive Committee, National Guard Association. He has recently appointed W. H. Rand, Jr., as an aide on his staff. — Colonel J. W. Kilbreth, U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., and is at work on new drill regulations for the Field Artillery. — D. H. Bradlee has become associated with R. H. Officer & Co., chemists and assayers, Salt Lake City, Utah. — B. A. Morton is vice-president of the Union Trust Co., New York City. — Arthur Daly is vice-president of the Columbia Trust Co., New York City. — G. F. Hurt is in the real estate business at 19 West 44th St., New York City. — G. A. Giles is manager of the St. James Theatre, Boston. — R. M. Shepard is with Pouch & Co., investment brokers, 14 Wall St., New York City. — L. L. Gillespie has been elected a director of the Daniels Motor Co.

1899

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.
84 State St., Boston

On Feb. 11 a very enjoyable dinner was held at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, to which wives and children were invited. Under the direction of F. O. White, after each course all the men changed their places and this gave a greater opportunity for every one to see every one else. After dinner we all went to the Harvard-Yale hockey game at the Boston Arena where we were joined by others who had not been able to arrive earlier. Over 100 were at the game, and through the kindness of the Harvard Athletic Association we all had seats together.

On March 17 we repeated our meeting of last year and had a block of seats at the University Boxing Championships in the Hemenway Gymnasium, with a dinner beforehand at the Varsity Club. Sons were invited to come to this occasion with their fathers and all known sons then in the University were invited as guests of the Class. Fourteen sons were present of whom five were undergraduates and one a student in the Law School. Twenty-eight men were present, and the experiment of including the sons was much enjoyed. Last year there were three undergraduate sons at Harvard. Of these one — Ezekiel A. Straw — was compelled by illness to withdraw and is again a freshman this year. Additional freshmen — members of the Class of 1925, are as follows: Linnell E. Studley, Theodore A. Brayton, Thomas Nickerson, Jr., Randolph H. Perry. Paul F. Shafer, who was graduated from Pomona College, Cal., in 1921, was in the first year Law School. On account of illness he had to quit about April 1, but expects to return in the autumn and repeat his first year work. Howard Coonley, Jr., is at Wesleyan. — Prof. E. B. Wilson, now head of the Department of Physics and a member of the Administrative Committee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed Professor of Vital Statistics and a member of the Administrative Board of the Harvard School of Public Health. — Arthur Ruhl has gone to Russia to work with the American Relief Administration there. — E. G. Adams has moved to Providence, R.I., and is one of three men in charge of a branch office there of Kidder Peabody & Co., bankers, of Boston. His address is 10 Weybosset St. — W. B. Donham, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, spoke at the Harvard

Club of Boston on March 1 on the attitude of the Professional School student toward the University and the College. B. F. Griffen spoke at the same place two days later on "The Economic Rehabilitation of Europe." — Henry James is a candidate for Overseer on the final postal ballot. — The following are new addresses: L. P. Adams, care of *McCall's Magazine*, 236 West 37th St., New York City; C. E. Baldwin, 21st and Chestnut Sts., Chester, Pa.; F. W. Falvey, 18 Townsend Road, Belmont, 78; Dr. G. A. Fried, 64 W. 85th St., New York City; J. W. Frothingham, Cobb Lane, Tarrytown, N.Y.; Dr. Fred Goldfrank, Cherry Lawn School, Darien, Conn.; C. H. L. Johnston, care of Union Trust Co., Washington, D.C.; G. M. McCoy, Jr., 374 Main St., Springfield; Rev. H. A. Morton, 49 M St., So. Boston, 27; W. L. Raymond, 17 Court St., Boston; Rev. C. E. Williams, 4945 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill. — H. M. Shafer, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Los Angeles, Cal., was in Boston and Cambridge in March for the first time in a good many years. He was visiting his son who was in the first year Law School and they both dined with the Class on March 17.

1900

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.

993 Charles River Road, Cambridge

The annual New York Class Dinner was held at the Harvard Club on April 28. About thirty men were present. Professor George P. Baker was the guest of honor at the dinner. He spoke in a very interesting way about the activities of Workshop 47. G. C. Kimball discussed the Associated Harvard Clubs and their influence on Harvard affairs. Major M. Churchill, U.S.A., commented on the pending legislation at Washington concerning the army.

R. W. Kauffman spoke on the drama and the excellent results of Prof. Baker's work. W. M. Chadbourne contributed some reminiscences and added some remarks on the present political conditions. The members of the Committee for next year's dinner are J. S. Dunstan, D. G. Harris, and W. P. Macleod. — H. J. Alexander's home address is 8 Dennison St., White Plains, N.Y. — W. C. Arensberg's address is care of Allan R. Campbell, 61 Broadway, New York City. Last year he published, "The Cryptography of Dante." — H. B. Baldwin's home address is 40 Rutland Square, Boston. — H. W. Ballantine's home address is 1115 E. River Road, Minneapolis, Minn. — J. D. Barney has given 22 framed pictures of Class groups to the 1900 Room in the Harvard Club of Boston, including baseball, football, *Lampoon*, theatrical, and various club groups. Similar photographs will be welcome from other members of the Class. — F. G. Barry's business address is care of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N.Y. — R. M. Baxter's address is 1312 Bank St., South Pasadena, Cal. — W. DeF. Bigelow's business address is 4 Liberty Sq., Boston. He is vice-president and treasurer of Swift-McNutt Co. — R. W. Bliss's home address is 1785 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. — R. F. Bolles's home address is Cotuit, Cape Cod. He has bought a house there and has a studio where he is painting. — A. V. Brown, Capt. Q.M.C., U.S.A., is at Headquarters, 1st Corps Area, Boston; his home address is 306 Genesee Street, Utica, N.Y. — L. B. Brown's home address is 1155 Park Ave., New York City. — F. F. Burr's business address is Central Maine Power Co., Augusta, Me.; he is acting secretary, Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches. — K. K. Carrick is secretary of Federal

Reserve Bank, Boston; his home address is 68 Chester St., Newton Highlands. — W. M. Chadbourne is a member of the Council of the University Club of New York and of the Board of Managers of Harvard Club of New York. — B. Chandler's home address is 11 Indian Hill Road, Winnetka, Ill. — J. A. Child's address is care of Mrs. Harold Rice, 20 Lakeview Ave., Arlington. — B. Cohen's address is 71 C P West, New York City. — H. J. Colburn is principal of Washburn Rural High School, Topeka, Kans. — T. Crimmins's home address is 176 East 72d St., New York City. — C. B. Curtis was promoted to Secretary of Embassy of Class 1 in August, 1921. In December he was ordered to Guatemala temporarily to take charge of the Legation there, on account of the recent revolution in that country. He returned to the Department of State in March. His home address is 2134 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D.C. — H. W. Dana's home address is 201 Buckminster Rd., Brookline 46; business address, 483 Beacon St., Boston 17. — F. H. Danker was commissioned a chaplain in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A., in January, and was assigned to the 356th Field Artillery. — A. Davis's home address is 66 Beacon St., Boston. — G. W. Davis's home address is Kendal Green. — A. J. Donham is assistant district manager of the San Francisco Branch of the U.S. Shoe Machinery Co., 859 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.; home address, 233 Griffith Ave., San Mateo, Cal. — L. M. Dougan is secretary of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, Mo. — D. Drake has recently published "America Faces the Future," Macmillan Co., New York. — C. D. Draper's business address is 17 Broad St., New York City. — J. S. Dunstan's home address is Lawrence, Long Island, N.Y. —

A. B. Dunning is conducting a party of tourists in Palestine. — W. P. Faton has a new book, "Penguin Persons and Peppermints," essays, W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. — O. D. Evans's home address is Camp Hill, Cumberland Co., Pa. — F. Field is dean of Men, Atlanta, Ga. — R. Folks is practising law at 27 Williams St., New York City; his home address is 1340 Madison Ave. — A. S. Friend's business address is 366 Madison Ave., New York City. — A. Grossman's home address is 3739 Windsor Pl., St. Louis, Mo. — J. B. Hawes 2d's home address is 39 West Cedar St., Boston; business address, 11 Marlborough St., Boston. He has recently published "Tuberculosis and the Community," Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa. — T. R. Hawley is practising law with Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt, 82 Devonshire St., Boston; his home address is Glen St., Malden. — C. R. Hayes's business address is Room 333, No. 43 Kilby St., Boston; home address, Summer St., Hingham. — M. Fabyan, Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology at Harvard University Medical School, has written in collaboration with E. E. Tyzzer a pamphlet published by the Department of Agriculture of Massachusetts entitled "Practical Suggestions for Raising Turkeys." — Walter Hampden's address is Ridgefield, Conn. — E. B. Hilliard, after completing ten years' work at the Berkshire Industrial School, is now in charge of instruction in English in the Kent School, Kent, Conn. — L. E. Hilliard's address is Newfields, N.H. — H. S. Hirschberg is State Librarian of Ohio. His business address is Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio; home address, 1138 Elmwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio. — C. Hobbs, who is with Hobbs, Taft & Co., has moved the office of the busi-

ness, which has been for forty years at 14 Mathews St., to 419 Summer St., Boston. — F. G. Hopkins's address is care of "Money," 2 East 23d Street, New York City. — P. A. Jay's address is Legation of the United States of America, Bucharest, Roumania. — R. H. Johnson is president of the Authors Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., and president of the Pittsburgh Section of the American Statistical Society. He has in press a new book, "Business of Oil and Gas Production," John Wiley & Sons, New York. — R. W. Kauffman's home address is Columbia, Pa.; business address, 315 West 86th St., New York City. — B. Kaufman's home address is 1407 8d St., Louisville, Ky. — R. B. Kent is principal of the Hopkinton High School, Hopkinton. — W. Lichtenstein had in the April number of the *Journal of American Bankers Association* an article entitled, "Landmarks." — J. E. Lodge's home address is 118 Hemenway St., Boston. — J. C. Lord's home address is 69 North Essex Ave., Orange, N.J. — A. J. McGregor is building a number of houses in Lexington, Ky. — G. S. R. McLean's home address is Centre St., Newton Centre. — F. X. Morrill's home address is 83 Snow St., Fitchburg; business address, Manning, Maxwell, & Moore, Fitchburg. — G. Nichols's home address is Syosset, Long Island, N.Y. — C. E. Nixdorff's home address is 1925 Seventh Ave., New York City. — C. Norton is chief engineer of the Elevator Supplies Co., Inc. His home address is 64 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N.J. — C. S. Oakman has moved from Detroit to Chicago, where he is president and general manager of the Wilson Laboratories, manufacturing chemists, 4221 South Western Ave. — C. Osborne's business address is 227-A Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — G. S. Parker's business address is

17 East 42d St., New York City. — J. J. Peckham is a member of the law firm of Brown, Packard, Peckham & Barnes, 1522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — R. P. Perry's business address is 40 Rector St., New York City. — W. M. Rainbolt is vice-president of Benson & Myers Co.; business address, 424 Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb. — M. Reed's business address is 86 Ames Bldg., Boston. — P. J. Sachs has been appointed Associate Professor of Art at Harvard University. — J. L. Saltonstall's home address is Topsfield; business address, 53 State St., Boston. — R. A. Sanborn is with the Sacred Films, Inc., Manhattan Beach, Cal. — E. E. Sargeant's home address is 709 West 22d Ave., Spokane, Wash.; business address, 306 Great Northern Depot, Spokane, Wash. — W. E. Skillings is publicity and sales manager for the Belmont Stores Corporation, 151 Fifth Ave., New York City; home address, 66 Clifford Ave., Pelham, N.Y. — H. W. Smith is Commander, Medical Corps, U.S.N. His home address is 8 Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md.; business address, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. — L. J. Spalding's address is 747 Main St., Worcester. — R. W. Stone has recently published articles in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. His home address is 3031 N. 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.; his business address, State Geological Survey, Harrisburg, Pa. — A. Sturgis's home address is 15 Oxford St., Chevy Chase, Md.; business address, Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. — C. O. Swain's home address is "The Crossways," Bedford Hills, N.Y. — C. H. Taylor's home address is 164 Winthrop Rd., Brookline. — J. Taylor is president and general manager of the Halifax Paper Corporation, Roanoke Rapids, N.C. — F. A. Thomp-

son's business address is 121 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. — N. W. Tilton's home address is 154 E. 62d St., New York City. — J. N. Trainer, Jr.'s business address is 280 Madison Ave., New York City. — I. J. Uhrich's address is 412 East Cherry St., Palmyra, Pa. He has a farm of 65 acres near Palmyra where he is recuperating at present from an illness and studying bird life. — W. G. Waitt, who was assistant works manager of National Carbon Co., is vice-president and production manager of Twin Dry Cell Battery Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. His home address is 1538 Mars Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. — J. Warshaw has in press a book entitled, "The New Latin America," Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. — R. H. Watson's home address is 902 Eleventh Ave., Munhall, Pa. — I. G. Webster's home address is 246 W. College St., Oberlin, Ohio. — C. F. Wellington's home address is 98 Huntington Ave., Suite 2, Boston. — T. H. Whitney's business address is 120 Broadway, New York City. — C. L. Wiener's address is Room 353, Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and 36th St., New York City. — F. M. Wilder's business address is corner Exeter and Newbury Sts., Boston. — A. T. Winlow's home address is 29 St. James St., Roxbury. — Karl Schenck Barnes, the son of Albert Mallard Barnes, Harvard 1871, and Emily Leighton (Carter) Barnes, was born in Somerville, Dec. 16, 1876. He attended the Cambridge High and Latin School. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1900. After two years he was compelled to leave College on account of poor health and in 1898 he went to work as a mechanic in the Cramp Shipyards, Philadelphia. Soon after, however, since his health did not improve, he went to Porto Rico and spent five months on a sugar plantation. On his return home he was

employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company as a rodman in the engineering department and worked his way through the positions of pitman, wireman, conductor, clerk, and superintendent of employment to division superintendent. On September 27, 1911, he was married to Mary Frances Robbins. In 1913 he resigned from the Boston Elevated Railway Company and accepted a position with the Cambridge Gas Light Company. In 1919 he was elected vice-president of that company and continued to serve it until his death on March 31, 1922, at Cambridge. He was a director of the Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, and a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, Oakley Country Club, American Gas Association, New England Association of Gas Engineers, Guild of Gas Managers, and the Cambridge Board of Trade. During the war he worked in the various campaigns for funds and served on the Cambridge Fuel Committee. In one of the Cambridge papers appeared the following remarks about him: "Most untimely was the death of this genial man. His tall figure was well known in Central Square, and few were those who could resist the warmth of his courteous salutation. His position as vice-president of the Cambridge Gas Light Company caused him to meet all sorts of people, and the prevalent impression was one of pleasing remembrance of a man of a plain democracy of manner, unassuming, unaffected, and sincere. The quiet demeanor that accompanies fine character and a well-poised mentality was a marked characteristic, and the humorous twinkle in the eyes and the engaging smile showed him to be one who, like Abou Ben Adhem, loved his fellow-men." — Howard Van Houten Lewis, the son of John V. and Mary L. (Field) Lewis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio,

Oct. 16, 1877. He prepared for college at the Belmont School, Belmont. He remained in college for about a year, and then was employed for a number of years by the American Tool Works, Cincinnati, Ohio. After that he was with the Fairbanks Company in New York City, and later with the Allied Machinery Company of America, for which he spent some six months in Paris, France. In 1915 he went to Fitchburg, with the Fitchburg Machine Works, in which he held the positions of vice-president, general manager, and secretary until the time of his death, Jan. 26, 1922. He was married Feb. 11, 1901, to Ruth Hanford Matthews. His children are John Hanford, Mary Matthews, Robert Van Houten, and Benjamin Ehrmann.

1901

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, Jr., Sec.

84 State St., Boston

The following notice has been sent to all members of the Class urging their attendance at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and it is to be followed by a notice with reference to the Class celebration on June 19:

Dear Classmates of 1901:

You have received — or will receive shortly — an invitation from the Harvard Club of Boston to attend the Twenty-fourth Annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held in Boston and Cambridge for the first time in history on Friday and Saturday, next June 16th and 17th, immediately preceding Commencement Week.

A record-breaking attendance is expected at this Meeting, and the Boston members of the Class of 1901 hereby urge you to accept the invitation of the Harvard Club of Boston, and to lay your plans now to give them the privilege of acting as your hosts.

In addition to the business sessions of the Associated Clubs on Friday, meetings arranged during the day by the University, the formal dinner Friday evening, and the trip down the harbor to a shore resort on Saturday, there will be a dinner and entertainment Saturday evening, at which the seating arrangement will be by Classes. On this occasion, the friendly rivalry between the Classes will doubtless be as keen as at previous Meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs and we want our Class to make a splendid showing.

We will be notified by the Harvard Club of Boston if you accept their invitation, and will then communicate with you further in regard to the part which we propose to play as your hosts.

Accept the invitation, and rest assured that we will welcome you next June with enthusiasm. J

— W. T. Reid, Jr., treasurer of the Alumni Association, and J. W. Hallowell, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Boston Associated Harvard Clubs meeting, will speak at the annual dinner of the Association of Harvard College Class Secretaries at the Boston Harvard Club, Thursday, April 27. — Major C. J. Swan, Boston Commander, led the cheering at the Army Veterans' Banquet, Thursday, April 6, at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, at which Senator Lodge, Governor Cox, and General Pershing were speakers. — J. G. Forbes, English representative of the American International Corporation, is in this country to give to the U.S. Government and American business circles first-hand information with reference to the formation of an international corporation to restore European trade, the idea for which originated at Cannes and was developed at a conference in England. — G. B. Bedinger, of the American Red Cross in New York, was director of "The Health Follies of 1922" given in New York City on March 27 by the Monday Club. — N. H. Batchelder was elected a director of the Alumni Association at the last meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs held in Worcester. — R. H. Howe, Jr., is coach in charge of all rowing at Harvard. — Maurice Caro has been appointed an assistant district attorney of Suffolk County. — W. T. Reid, Jr., secretary of the Unitarian Club of Boston, spoke on "Playing the Game" at a Boys' Night of the Club held March 8. — M. I. Goldman, who is with the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C., is living at 720 Twenty-First

St., N.W. — R. D. Swaim has been elected clerk of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, of which society he is also a director. — R. F. Tucker has become a member of the firm of Pearson Erhard & Co., investment bankers, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. — M. J. Tobey is engaged in the scientific manufacture of children's shoes in Lynn. — R. S. Greene has recently returned to this country to live and his permanent address is R. S. Greene, Director China Medical Board, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. — Bruce Borland is a mechanical engineer with the Chicago Car Seal Co. His address is 105 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. — H. W. Keene is living in Hingham. His mailing address there is Miles Road. — H. N. Sanborn is librarian of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library and Reading Room. — A. M. Stewart will this year be a director of a summer camp for boys called Camp Esker at Pittsford, N.Y. — A. H. Gilbert, formerly with Merrill Oldham & Co., bankers, of Boston, has become a resident partner in the Chicago office of Spencer Trask & Company, bankers, of New York City. — F. L. Hammond is a coal-mine owner and is head of the Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd., which has offices at 232 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada. — F. C. Ware, chemical engineer, is at 1830 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Col. — A. J. Harper, architect, has recently returned from Italy, where he has been for more than a year and a half. He is living at 6 Crawford Circle, Wilmington, Del. — Rev. F. C. Williams has moved from Fairhaven to Norwich, Conn., where he is at St. Andrew's Rectory, 33 Eleventh Street. — Waddill Catchings, of New York, has recently written a pamphlet which was published by the *Atlantic Monthly* and later by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Re-

search entitled "Our Common Enterprise, A Way out for Labor and Capital." — W. B. Wheelwright is the author of "One Hundred Years in Greenfield." The book has recently been published by the Walton Advertising and Printing Co., with which company Wheelwright is associated, for the First National Bank of Greenfield. — Clarence Luther Thurston died at New York City, March 16, 1922. From 1901 to 1903 he was with a U.S. Exposition Commission in Paris and the U.S. Legation in Buenos Aires. From 1906 to 1908 he was with the *American Exporter*, and then for two years he was in the export publishing business in Buffalo, N.Y. Since 1911 he has been in succession assistant manager of the U.S. Motors Co., treasurer of Davenport, Thurston & Co., Inc., and export manager of the Briscoe Motor Corporation. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Cotter, of St. Louis. — Charles Henry Wyman died at Denver, Col., Aug. 30, 1915. He left a wife and one son, William Wyman, surviving him. — George Francis Field died at Providence, R.I., Aug. 13, 1921, from the effects of a fractured skull caused by a fall from a window. He had been in the Government service as chief observer in the Weather Bureau at various places and from that was transferred to the Customs Service in which he served until his death, receiving promotion several times. He was unmarried.

1902

BARRETT WENDELL, Sec.

44 State St., Boston

Mail sent to the following men has been returned unclaimed. Any information as to their whereabouts will be appreciated: Frederick B. Colby, care of Harvard Club, New York City; Floyd M. Cronkite, 356 St. Michael

Street, Mobile, Ala.; Rev. Milton C. Holt, Crawley, La.; John A. McAleer, 528 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.; John A. MacDonnell, Holyoke, Mass.; Arthur W. Towne, 1 East 57th Street, New York City. — Under F. M. Sawtell as chairman of the general committee, the different committees of the Class in Boston are carrying out plans for the Twentieth Reunion Celebration. As the Associated Harvard Convention is being held in Boston and Cambridge on the Friday and Saturday previous to Commencement meet, the plans include this convention. It is the intention of the Boston classmates to take care of every one of our visiting classmates during their stay. The program for the Twentieth Reunion as so far determined upon is as follows: *Monday, June 19:* Forenoon — Assemble at Boston Art Club. Noon — Leave in automobiles for the Mayflower Inn, Plymouth. Luncheon on way at the Hatherly Golf Club, North Scituate. Evening — Class Dinner. *Tuesday, June 20:* Morning — Sports. Noon — Clambake on the beach. Afternoon — Sports. Evening — Entertainment by Class talent. *Wednesday, June 21:* Forenoon — Leave Plymouth by automobiles for Cambridge. Noon — Luncheon at Weld Boat Club. Afternoon — Harvard-Yale Baseball Game, Soldiers' Field. *Thursday, June 22:* Noon — Luncheon in the Yard. Afternoon — Commencement Exercises. *Friday, June 23:* All Day — Harvard-Yale Boat-Races at New London. The make-up of the different committees is as follows: *General Committee:* F. M. Sawtell, chairman; Channing Frothingham, M. R. Brownell, A. H. Morse, Edward Motley, W. M. Welch, Guy Bancroft, A. L. Devens, P. E. Fitzpatrick, W. D. Eaton. *Reception Committee:* Channing Frothingham, chairman; R. M. Green,

Walter Shuebruk, N. W. Faxon, W. S. Gierasch, J. E. O'Connell. *Outing Committee:* M. R. Brownell, chairman; Borden Covell, R. J. Cram, Edison Lewis, H. M. Bruce. *Soldiers' Field Committee:* A. H. Morse, chairman; W. B. Emmons, Gordon Hutchins, W. P. Chase, Delano Wight, E. P. Richardson. *Finance Committee:* Edward Motley, chairman; F. I. Emery, A. T. Baker, Oscar Cooper, L. C. Clark, C. H. Schweppe, G. O. Carpenter, C. L. Moran, R. J. Bulkley, C. S. Sargent, Jr. *Transportation Committee:* W. M. Welch, chairman; Warland Wight, Alfred Winsor, Jr., R. T. Lyman, Archibald Blanchard. *Publicity Committee:* Guy Bancroft, chairman; J. P. Jones, R. T. Hale, Alexander Hoyle, R. B. Whitney, E. P. Dewes, L. B. Wehle, Archer O'Reilly, K. P. Budd, Barrett Wendell, Jr. *Entertainment Committee:* A. L. Devens, chairman; H. L. Movius, E. C. Williams, Malcolm Lang, W. D. Eaton. *Dinner Committee:* P. E. Fitzpatrick, chairman; R. K. Hale, A. K. Pope. — G. S. Forbes is Associate Professor of Chemistry at Harvard. — Donald Gregg is physician in charge of the Channing Sanitarium in Wellesley. — C. P. Kendall is Principal of the Howard Seminary for Girls at Bridgewater. — G. W. Low is Head Master of the Bordentown Military Institute at Bordentown, N.J. — Dr. N. M. MacLeod is president of the Newport Medical Society and president of the Newport Anti-Tuberculosis Association at Newport, R.I. — J. J. Mahoney is master of the Samuel Adams District in East Boston. The district has approximately 3100 pupils, 97 per cent of whom are Italians by birth. — W. W. Marston is Associate Principal of the University School for Boys, Baltimore, Md., of which his father, William S. Marston, is principal. —

Truman Michelson, ethnologist, is with the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C., and Professor of Ethnology at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. — C. A. Norwood is general counsel for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. He is president of the First National Bank of Ipswich and director in the Massachusetts Trust Co. of Boston. — P. M. Palmer is Professor of German, Head of School of Arts and Science, Lehigh University. — A. S. Pease is Professor of Classics at the University of Illinois and curator of the Museum of Classical Art and Archaeology. — F. W. Penniman is publisher of the *Peabody Enterprise*. — F. M. Sawtell is assistant to the president of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Boston. — C. H. Schweppe is a director of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, First National Bank of Lake Forest, Ill., and the Simmons Co. of Kenosha, Wis. He is also trustee of Northwestern University, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago and Lake Forest Hospital. — W. J. Shepard is Professor of Political Science at Ohio State University. — A. L. Waldron is head of the Latin Department at University School, Cleveland, Ohio. — C. E. Young is Associate Professor of Romance Languages at State University of Iowa. He is first vice-president of the Association of Modern Language Teachers of the Middle West and South.

1903

ROGER ERNST, Sec.

60 State St., Boston

About thirty members of the Class from outside localities have already indicated their intention to attend the Associated Harvard Club meeting in Boston on June 16 and 17 and a dinner of the Class to be held at the Harvard

Club of Boston on the evening of June 19, at which plans for the Twentieth Reunion next year will be talked over. The Boston members of the Class hope that a good many more than thirty will eventually come from outside to attend these meetings, and they are planning to give those who come a good enough time to make the trip worth while. — The Secretary has received the following changes of address: Cyrus Brewer, 112 West 11th St., New York City; Frederick G. Jackson, 244 Kelso Rd., Columbus, Ohio; Floyd F. Walpole, 703 Symes Bldg., Denver, Col.; Earl E. Young, residence, 28 S. Spring Ave., LaGrange, Ill.; business, care of Mid-West Box Co., 1845 Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — J. B. Manning, M.D., will be connected with the American Red Cross in Europe until August, 1922. He is supervising the establishment there of "health centers" in the stricken districts from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. Mail will reach him addressed in care of the American Red Cross, rue de Chevreuse, Paris, France.

1904

PAYTON DANA, Sec.

1010 Barristers Hall, Boston

A dinner for the Class of 1904 is to be held at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, on May 16. A. A. Ballantine of New York, chairman of the Class Committee, is to be toastmaster, and Congressman Rogers has been invited to speak. It is hoped that a large attendance from the 250 members of the Class from Boston and vicinity will be present. — Gordon Donald, a member of the Class Committee, died March 24 at Phillips House, Boston, following an operation. He was born forty years ago at Boston, the son of William A. and Cornelia Donald, and for many years had been engaged in the

wool business, being a member of the firm of Hallowell, Jones & Donald with offices at 252 Summer St., Boston. During the war he was in Washington for two years in the Supply Division with the rank of major. Following the signing of the armistice he stayed at the capital for nine months to complete his work. He was a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club, the Harvard Club of New York and Boston, and the Union Club. Surviving him are his wife, who was Alice Garland; three children, Gordon Donald, Jr., Charlotte Donald, and George Garland Donald; a brother, Malcolm Donald, a Boston lawyer; and a sister, Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell, of Chestnut Hill. Funeral services were held at his home in Weston March 26, 1922.

1905

LEWIS M. THORNTON, Sec.

114 East 25th St., New York

William Henry Low, who has heretofore been listed among the missing men, died June 13, 1920. He had been for eighteen years with the A. B. Dick Co. as Chicago manager of the Neo Style Co. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.—**W. S. Gifford** is first vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. During the war he had a very responsible position in Washington, serving as director of the U.S. Council of National Defense and Advisory Commission. Owing to his great modesty few know how much he did during the war and what a really important figure he now is in the business world.—**C. E. Mason** has generously offered to put up five or six 1905 men during the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held June 16 and 17. He can be reached at 30 State St., Boston.

1907

SETH T. GANO, Sec.

15 Exchange St., Boston

M. M. Goodwin's address is 7202 Wode Park Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.—**M. S. Kimball**, assistant advertising manager of the United Drug Co., Boston, for the past five years, is now advertising manager of W. S. Quinby Co., Boston, importers, roasters and distributors of La Touraine coffee and La Touraine tea. His home address is 48 Malcolm St., Boston.—**S. L. Abrahams'** address is care of General Electric Co., Lynn.—**John Benbow** has left the Plimpton Press, Norwood, and is now a director and vice-president of Joseph Breck & Sons, seeds and agricultural supplies, 51 North Market Street, Boston; and a director and treasurer of Breck-Robinson Nursery Co., Lexington.—**A. S. Cobb** has been appointed assistant to the president of the Bankers Trust Co., New York City.—**P. C. Brown** is president of I. B. Williams & Sons, manufacturers of leather belting, Dover, N.H.—**G. L. Clark** is chemist with Smith Paper Co., Lee.—**J. F. Russell, Jr.**, is in the investment banking business with Eastman, Dillon & Co., 71 Broadway, New York City.—**G. E. Doyen** is vice-president and chief engineer of Old Colony Steamauto Corporation, 543 West 30th Street, New York City. His address is 1956 Bogart Ave., New York.—**Edward Ballantine** has written two songs, "Palazzo Paganini," and "Love's Creed," which have recently been published by G. Schirmer, New York City.—**R. O. Brackett** has been made a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. He was a lieutenant in the Naval Service during the war, and is now senior vice-commander of the American Legion. He was personal guide to Marshal Foch during the latter's tour of the United States.—**D. H. Dorr** has been

elected a director of the Massachusetts Cremation Society. — R. D. Thomson, formerly with L. V. Estes, Inc., industrial engineers of Chicago, has become a consulting engineer for the Hamilton Beach Manufacturing Co. of Racine, Wis. His address is 415 Y.M.C.A., Racine. — G. C. Welch is superintendent of the Bemis Cotton Mill, a branch of Bemis Bros. Bag Co., at Bemis, Tenn. — Cyrus Woodman has resigned as general superintendent of the Lowell division of the Bay State Cotton Corporation with which he has been associated since 1908. His home address is 73 Mansur St., Lowell. — P. L. Gile is in charge of the chemical investigations of the Bureau of Soils, U.S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 3801 Keokuk Street, Washington, D.C. — W. M. P. Mitchell, who is on the staff of the American Consulate General in Mexico City, Mexico, is secretary and treasurer of the recently organized Harvard Club of the Republic of Mexico. He will be glad to receive the names and addresses of any Harvard men now in Mexico.

1908

GUY EMERSON, Sec.
31 Nassau St., New York

The Class had a very successful dinner on March 22 at the Harvard Club in New York. Approximately fifty attended. The program was so well received that all talk of outside talent at these dinners appears to have been laid to rest. Lambert Murphy sang; Irving Broun told stories in his inimitable way; Horace Green, now Washington correspondent of *Leslie's*, talked on the "Conference on Limitation of Armaments," held in Washington last December; Houghton told some of his experiences in the South Sea Islands; Jim Rand from Tonawanda was there to tell about his success in promoting

the famous Kardex filing system, of which he is the head; Harold Amberg was toastmaster and played his part with great distinction. The New York men are still meeting at luncheon every Thursday, and almost every week brings in a new face. The luncheons will continue through the summer.

1909

F. A. HARDING, Sec.
82 Fulton St., Boston

A. S. Dabney is with Stewart & Co., brokers, 61 Broadway, New York City; residence, Hotel Vanderbilt. — H. C. Drown is assistant treasurer of the C. B. Roberts Engineering Co., designing and construction engineers, 19 Milk St., Boston. — G. H. Edgell has been promoted to an associate professorship and has been elected Dean of the Harvard School of Architecture. — J. E. Garnsey is now living at 5706 Virginia Ave., Hollywood, Cal. — G. C. Good has been elected president of the newly organized Harvard Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. — O. B. Harri-man is First Secretary of the American Embassy, London, England. — G. DeC. May's address is 29 South LaSalle St., Chicago. — N. W. Niles is Boston representative of Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore; office, 84 State St. — M. H. Richardson has moved his office to 15 Exchange St., Boston. — J. J. Tobin, who has been on the list of "Lost" men, is living at 3 Southerland Road, Brookline. He is secretary and treasurer of the Granite Paving Block Mfg. Assn., 31 State St., Boston. — Willis Wisler is chief, Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Relations, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

1910

LEON M. LITTLE, Sec.
70 Federal St., Boston

The Boston Members of 1910 held a

dinner at the Wardroom Club, Rowe's Wharf, on April 8. C. A. Merrill, who had been sent by the *Boston Globe* to the meetings of the Dail Eireann, gave a very interesting account of his trip. Forty-two members of the Class were present. — C. C. Little, ex-secretary of the Class, has been elected president of the University of Maine, and was inaugurated May 10. — Address changes: F. W. Davis to 100 Common St., Belmont; H. B. Garland to 129 Houston Ave., Milton; J. S. Harrold to 45 East 17th St., New York City; W. H. Leonard to 201 Devonshire St., Boston; J. R. Mayer to 30 West 59th St., New York City; C. F. Morse, Jr., to Grinnell Co., Providence, R.I.; J. B. Newton to Roach Mills Dept. Passaic Cotton Mills, New Bedford; C. R. Safford to 65 Thames St., Groton, Conn.

1913

WALTER TUFES, JR., Sec.

50 State St., Boston

Addresses: W. J. Blake, 15 Lincoln Rd., Brookline; C. E. Boutelle, 49 Tyndell Ave., Providence, R.I.; J. J. Cabot, Highland St., Cambridge; J. G. Carey, 46 Albano St., Roslindale; Joseph Spear, 141 Chiswick Rd., Brighton; J. G. Webb, 479 State St., Albany, N.Y.; G. L. Wendt, 2428 Fulton Ave., Davenport, Iowa. — A. W. Cornell, Jr., is a chemist for the Forbes Manufacturing Co., Chelsea; home address, 784 Beacon St., Boston. — L. B. Duff (Captain) was one of four engineers chosen from the entire country to take a special course of instructions for reserve officers at Camp A. A. Humphrey, Va. After the completion of the course the four engineers will be consulted on the policy of permanent training for the engineering branch of the organized reserves. Captain Duff is a member of the firm of Samuel E. & Levi B. Duff,

consulting engineers. — R. D. Fay's address is 20 Coolidge Hill Rd., Cambridge. — G. G. Jones's business address is 889 Boylston St., Boston. — John Munroe's business address is 100 Broadway, New York City. — R. M. Nelson has been appointed director of the Certain-teed Corporation, and is now located at the New York office 3704 Woolworth Bldg., New York City; home address, Bell Haven, Greenwich, Conn. — Douglas Lawson's address is Egypt, Mass. — R. E. Rich is now vice-president and chief engineer of the Silver Reduction Co., with offices at 2426 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill. — N. H. Smith has been appointed vice-president of the Smith, Patterson Co., jewelers, at 52 Summer St., Boston.

1914

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.

Chestnut Hill

There will be no reunion this year of the Class. All efforts are saved for the glorious Reunion of 1924. It is as yet undecided about an informal dinner at Commencement time. If such a dinner is planned notices will be sent. The Class Room on Commencement Day will be as usual Stoughton 27. A large attendance of the class is expected at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Boston on June 16. — R. P. Osborn has formed a partnership with Osborn, Johnson & Irwin for sale of furniture, etc., at 102 Portland St., Boston. — A. S. Hatch's address is Westbrook Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. Business address is Dan Waggoner Bldg. — J. B. Miller and Richardson Morris are now associated with the bond department of Theodore L. Bronson & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City. — P. W. Thayer is managing director for Wm. Wrigley & Co., of Chicago, in Singapore, India. — T. O.

Freeman's home address is 37 Evergreen Ave., Hartford; business address, Travellers Bldg., Hartford. He is manager of the Hartford Home Co. — R. B. Ladoo is in the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. — E. A. Roberts has been appointed chief of the transit bureau of N.Y. Transit Commission. — E. B. Dustan is now with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; home address, Colonial Inn, Concord. — M. W. Cole is a general contractor with offices at 1408 Tremont St., Boston. — J. L. Handy's address is Room 1402, 347 Madison Ave., New York City. — Maurice Friedberg is teaching French in Tokyo; his address is General Delivery, Tokyo, Japan. — Charles Crombie has formed a partnership with H. F. Stanton for practice of architecture at 1460 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

1916

WELLS BLANCHARD, Sec.

126 State St., Boston

All members who are planning to attend the reunion are urged to be at Appleton Chapel Monday morning, June 19, at half-past nine o'clock, for the memorial service to classmates fallen in the war. After this service the Class will proceed as follows: By automobile to Duxbury, to take up quarters at Powder Point Hall. General frolic during the afternoon, featured by golf and swimming. Banquet in the evening. *Tuesday*: Morning exercises according to individual taste. Lunch and farewell to Duxbury. Return by automobile to Cambridge, in time for Stadium exercises and subsequent Class-Day festivities. *Wednesday*: Athletic display on Soldiers' Field — an elective course — during the morning. In the afternoon the Class will make its last official appearance, *en masse*, in its parade to the baseball game.

1918

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, Jr., Sec.

B-36 Standish Hall, Cambridge

Weld Arnold's address is Dunedin, Earlswood Road, Earlswood, Surrey, England. — J. S. Taylor's address is care of Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. — A. W. Pope, Jr., is now in the sales department of the William Powell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. — E. J. Brehaut's address is care of Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — K. O. Myrick is teaching English Literature at the University of Michigan; his address is 1116 Washenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. — R. Horween is in Freiberg, Saxony, Germany, where he is studying leather tanning at the Deutsche Gerberschule. — M. L. Levine is practising law with Pitkin, Rosensohn & Henderson, 165 Broadway, New York City. — H. I. Wilkins is with the Raymond & Whitcomb Co.; his address is 9 Raymond Ave., West Somerville. — J. Coggeshall, Jr., is manager of the Chicago office of the First National Corporation of Boston, with offices at 111 West Monroe St., Chicago. — J. H. Lewis's address is 42 Peterborough St., Boston. — D. C. Jackson, Jr.'s address is Mercer Circle, Cambridge. — Elisha Whittlesey died March 3, 1922, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Whittlesey, at Pittsfield. He had been ill for over four months with heart trouble. Up to the time he was taken sick, he had been in the statistical department of Case, Pomeroy & Co., Pine St., New York City. Whittlesey prepared for College at the Pittsfield High School and Andover. He was in College four years as an undergraduate, receiving the degree of A.B., and then entered the Business School from which he graduated in 1920. While in College he was a member of the board of the *Monthly* and the *Ad-*

vocate. During the year 1917 he drove a camion in the American Field Service in France; he spent the summer of 1918 working in the Government shipyards in Portsmouth, N.H.

1919

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, *Sec.*

5 East 78th St., New York City

John Lamson Glover died at Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1922. He was born Dec. 14, 1896, at Ipswich, and after spending two years at Boston University, entered the Class in the Junior year. He was a private in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps from July 9, 1918, till his discharge Dec. 28, 1918. At the time of his death he was a fourth-year student at the Harvard Medical School. — Joseph Daniel Sheehan died at Dorchester, Feb. 17, 1922. He was born at Boston, June 6, 1898. He served in the Marine Corps from Oct. 9 to Dec. 16, 1918. — W. M. Akin is superintendent of the Madison works of the Laclede Steel Co. His address is 605 Summit Ave., Alton, Ill. — E. T. Burns is with Dillon & Co., bankers, 50 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 1 Griggs Pl., Allston. — H. A. Cohen is a salesman with the Brown Durrell Co., wholesale dry goods, Boston. — C. W. Cook is a second-year student at the Harvard Business School. — O. F. Flynn's address is 705 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. He is in the oil business. — G. G. Garceau has left the Eastern Mfg. Co. at Bangor to become associated with the American Glue Co. at Philadelphia. — W. W. Hoffmann's address is care of Ralph Hoffmann, Carpinteria, Cal. — H. H. Holliday is a first-year student at the Harvard Medical School. His address is 29 Follen St., Cambridge. His home address is R. F. D. 1, Hingham. — G. S. Mowbray is manager of the burglary department of the Fidelity & Deposit

Co., of Maryland, 92 State St., Boston. — A. L. Pitman is at the pulp and paper mill of the Eastern Mfg. Co., South Brewer, Me. He is assistant director of the Bangor Station, School of Chemical Engineering Practice, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His address is 303 Hammond St., Bangor, Me. — J. H. Quirin is with the Paris branch of the National City Bank of New York. — H. T. Sears is with the Lewis Mfg. Co., Walpole. His home address is 1223 Beacon St., Brookline. — M. A. Shattuck is practising law with Woodman, Whitehouse & Littlefield, Portland, Me. — C. Ufford is a scholar in theology at the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa. During the summer he will study at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. — F. H. Turnbull is with the Harvard Trust Co., Cambridge. His home address is 21 Chauncy St., Cambridge. — S. Wetzler's address is Hotel Westminster, 420 West 116th St., New York City.

1920

FIFIELD WORKUM, *Sec.*

44 Brattle St., Cambridge

C. C. Conover is with the Peoples Homes Corporation, 210 Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. — E. C. French is business manager of the *Christian Register*, 16 Beacon St., Boston. His home address is 604 Pleasant St., Canton. — W. J. Hitchcock is junior engineer with the Western Electric Co. His business address is Room 750, 463 West St., New York City. — L. P. Jones is with M. J. Brandenstein & Co., tea and coffee importers, San Francisco, Cal. — R. E. Kimball is with the bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T.H. His address is care of E. C. Mott-Smith, Box 395, Honolulu. — W. F. Manley is with Little, Brown & Co., publishers, Boston. His address is

39 Irving St., Cambridge. — Henry Nash is with the R. H. Long Motors Co., Framingham. His permanent address remains Wiscasset, Maine. — R. L. Place, who has been in Hartford, Conn., with the Group Division of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., has been transferred to the Boston office, 50 Congress St. — I. S. Randall's address is 9 South St. Albans St., St. Paul, Minn. — Benjamin Ulin is with his father in the American Clothing Syndicate, Inc., Hanover and Union Sts., Boston. His home address is 190 Ruthven St. Roxbury. — F. K. Bullard has sailed with Mrs. Bullard for Shanghai, China, where he will engage in business. — Preston James is an instructor in the Department of Geography at Clark University. His address is 166 Woodland St., Worcester. — H. W. Patterson is with the *Youth's Companion*. His address is Wayland.

NON-ACADEMIC

Law School

1865-66. John Wilkes Hammond, son of John Wilkes and Maria Louisa (Southworth) Hammond, born Dec. 16, 1837, in that part of Rochester, Plymouth County, now called Mattapoisett, died at Cambridge, March 26, 1922. When he was five years old his father died, and he was brought up in the village of Mattapoisett, attending the common district school. He was fitted for college in the academy of his native village, and was graduated from Tufts College in the Class of 1861. He engaged in teaching in Stoughton in 1861 and '62, in Tisbury in the spring and the summer of 1862, and left the school one morning of that year to enlist in Company I, 3d Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers (nine months' regiment). He returned in June, 1863, taught in the high schools

in Wakefield and Melrose, and then, choosing the profession of law, prosecuted his legal studies in the office of Sweetser & Gardiner, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, practised in Middlesex County, and was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of Massachusetts March 10, 1886. He was married in Taunton, Aug. 15, 1866, to Clara Ellen Tweed of St. Louis. He was a member of the State Legislature, lower branch, from Cambridge in 1872 and '73. He served as city solicitor of Cambridge by annual election continuously from April, 1873, to March 10, 1886, when he resigned to accept judgeship, an additional judgeship having been created by law. At a meeting of the Executive Council Aug. 31, 1898, Gov. Wolcott nominated Judge Hammond to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Allen, of Boston, who resigned, and Justice Hammond served on the Supreme Court bench from September 7, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1914. At the time of his resignation he was 76 years old. He had been a resident of Cambridge for more than fifty years. In 1911 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He leaves two sons, Judge Franklin T. Hammond, of the Superior Court, and Dr. John W. Hammond, Jr., both of Cambridge, and a daughter, Mrs. S. Lewis Barbour of Lexington.

Medical School

M.D. 1878. Charles Rumford Walker died at his home in Concord, N.H., April 22, 1922. He graduated from Yale in 1874; after graduating from the Harvard Medical School he studied for three years in Europe. He began practice in Concord in 1881. For twenty years he was physician at St. Paul's School. He had been president of the

New Hampshire Medical Society, president of the board of trustees of the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, a home for children, and president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank. His wife and two sons survive him.

LITERARY NOTES

* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Albert Edmund Trombly, '13, has reprinted in pamphlet form from the University of Texas Bulletin and the South Atlantic Quarterly his essay, "Rossetti the Poet: An Appreciation." It is a quite comprehensive review of Rossetti's poetical work, but to a good many readers it will probably seem more enthusiastic than discriminating.

"Railroad Transportation," the address delivered by Howard Elliott, '81, at the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers has been issued in pamphlet form. In it Mr. Elliott makes a strong plea that the public "give brains, courage, and management a chance once more" in the railroad business. "Declare a ten year holiday in the ceaseless investigation of the transportation question, and let the undivided attention and energy of owners, managers, and employees be devoted to maintaining, operating, and perfecting this engine of civilization — the wonderful railroad system of the United States."

In the National Municipal Review for March, 1922, Prof. W. B. Munro had an article entitled "Peters of Boston: A Reform Mayor who Did Not Fail." After detailing a number of the achievements of the Peters administra-

tion, Professor Munro writes: "During his term of office Mayor Peters spent no time talking politics, or building political fences, or oiling up a political machine. He devoted more hours to his office than the average business man spends at his desk, and his office was no rendezvous for politicians of any stripe. . . . It is not often that a mayor goes out of office with a stronger hold on the confidence of the electorate than when he came in. Mayor Peters has demonstrated that it can be done."

SHORT REVIEWS

A History of European and American Sculpture from the Early Christian Period to the Present Day, by Chandler Rathfon Post, '04, Associate Professor of Greek and of Fine Arts in Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Two volumes, illustrated. \$15.

To the average American the words "art" and "painting" have been, to all intents and purposes, synonymous; in an art gallery he has expected to see paintings and has hardly looked for anything else, and if he has heard any one mentioned as an artist, he has expected him to be, as a matter of course, a painter. The publication, therefore, of a book on sculpture is to be hailed with especial pleasure. Painting will probably continue to be the most popular of the three great arts of design, but there is no reason why sculpture should not be more generally appreciated than has hitherto been the case, and Professor Post's "History" will certainly do much to make its readers appreciate the importance of sculpture on its own account and understand its important position in the history of art in general. Indeed one may assert, with at least some plausibility, that the history of art in general, the record of the development in technical skill, of the growth,

changes, and decline in taste in the various periods of human history, can best be studied in the history of sculpture. Be that as it may, all who are interested in the history of art must welcome the appearance of Professor Post's book.

It is a remarkably good book. In his preface the author states that he desires to "supply the need of a history of the sculpture of our own era that could be put into the hands of students for collateral reading outside of the classroom"; that his "intent has been not only to give a comprehensive idea of the various epochs, but also to produce a book of reference in which should be traced the evolution of the several national schools and of the secondary as well as the principal sculptors of those schools and in which their chief works should be catalogued and described"; and that he has "endeavored to make the book readable." He has been unusually successful in accomplishing these three more or less divergent purposes. It is a pity that so many works should be discussed without accompanying illustrations, for the qualities of a work of art are difficult to grasp from any description, no matter how exact, and the discussion of qualities, when the qualities themselves are unknown, can be of little value. The book is, as books go, well illustrated, with about one illustration to two and a half pages of text, but a greater number of figures, even if some of them had to be smaller, would have added to its value. The paper is all heavily coated, so that cuts might have been inserted in the text; and, if that was not to be done, why must such paper be used throughout? The typography, the binding, and the execution of the halftone illustrations are all excellent and reflect credit upon the Harvard University Press, but why should American publishers make their books so heavy that they cannot be held in the hand?

The plan of apportioning space to the

various epochs and schools in accordance with their aesthetic significance is admirably and judiciously carried out. If it is not strictly followed in the case of modern and, more especially, American sculpture, Americans of the present day are not likely to find fault with the author on that account. It seems at first sight as if the long period of Early Christian and Byzantine art, which is made to extend to the close of the tenth century, should have been granted more than nineteen pages; but the brief treatment of that period is so clear, the various movements and influences that developed in it are so well distinguished and set forth, that the reader is left with the feeling that all essential points have been duly considered.

The "hard and special effort," to quote his own words, which Professor Post has devoted to the preliminary summaries of the art of each period and country has been crowned with success. The summaries are comprehensive, concise, almost brilliant. A particularly good example is that relating to German Gothic, at the beginning of chapter VII.

The tradition of the history of art goes back to Vasari, an Italian, and that tradition was broken, so far as it is broken at all, by the awakening of interest in Gothic art north of the Alps. So Spain was more or less left at one side. Yet Spain is, especially in the field of sculpture, one of the richest and most interesting countries of Europe. Professor Post has recognized this fact and has given to Spanish sculpture a degree of attention commensurate with its charm, its variety, and its astounding abundance.

In all that relates to the general conception and treatment of his subject Professor Post has produced a book which merits only praise; adverse criticism can apply only to details, and those of minor importance. The Bewcandle cross is, with the related monuments, ascribed with no apparent hesitation to the

end of the seventh century (vol. 1, page 17). It would be interesting to know if Professor Post is acquainted with the arguments of A. S. Cook ("Transactions" of the Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences, vol. 17, 1912, pp. 212-361), which speak strongly for a date nearly five centuries later. If a discussion of the questions involved was considered out of place, the reader might have been given, by means of a footnote, the opportunity to form his own judgment. But footnotes are, save a few which are considered "indispensable," avoided, apparently with a view to making the book more readable and non-technical (Preface, page v). Yet why footnotes, which nobody has to read, should make a book less readable is not clear. In this particular book it might have been well to add more notes on certain debatable matters of detail, and the value of the work as a book of reference might have been increased if the names of some sculptors who are passed over in silence had been printed here and there at the foot of the page, or at the end of a chapter, possibly with a brief statement of their special merits or demerits.

It seems hardly worth while to give to the sculptor who has for some centuries been known as Nicola Pisano the name of Nicola d'Apulia. Granted that he came from Apulia and may have acquired there some of the elements of his art, still Pisa was the city of his adoption and the city in which his first important work was done, and "even Vasari" noted that individual figures of his first great pulpit were inspired by Roman reliefs at Pisa. As a sculptor he was a Pisan, quite as much as was his son Giovanni.

Occasional peculiarities of diction may be noted, such as the use of "feminine" and "masculine" where "female" and "male" would be better (the word "male" is, I believe, used only once — vol. II, page 176 — and "female," as an adject-

tive, not at all), the use of "Gallic" for "French," and a liking for such words as "ideate" and "velleity," the latter being sometimes employed to designate a strong inclination or preference. There are also some slight inconsistencies, or what appear to be such. So the work on the valves of the door of S. Zeno at Verona is classed as German on page 42 of volume 1, but is only "of German derivation" on page 51, and (vol. II, page 144) Mercie's works "do not generally seize upon one with the compelling force of Falguière in similar themes"; but in the discussion of Falguière himself nothing is said to prepare the reader for the attribution of any such force to him. But it is hardly worth while to point out such slight slips, if that is not too harsh a word to apply to them. At the very end of the book Paulanship seems to be exalted above his fellows rather more than he deserves, and perhaps one might say that the promise of contemporary American sculpture as a whole is a little underrated, but that, in an American book, is a venial fault, if fault it be.

A capacious critic might, no doubt, point out other details in which this book falls short of perfection, but they would be of slight importance. The work is well planned and well executed, it displays broad knowledge, excellent taste, and keen discrimination. The author is not carried away by the fashionable cult of the baroque or the prevailing admiration of Rodin, still less by the vagaries of post-impressionism and cubism. He preserves throughout his fine impartiality and his independence of judgment.

Harold N. Fowler, '80

Daniel H. Burnham, Architect, Planner of Cities, by Charles Moore, '78. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Two volumes. \$20.

For the architect no more inspiring episode than the creation of the World's

Columbian Exposition could well be imagined. Daniel H. Burnham personified the driving force that aroused the tide of enthusiasm in the distinguished group of men responsible for the design of this Exposition. Olmsted, McKim, Saint-Gaudens, Hunt, Peabody, Millet, Root, Codman, each a power in himself, were each individually responsive to the magnetic influence of Mr. Burnham's personality, and collectively cooperated with him to achieve the result that began that mighty awakening to the latent artistic possibilities of this country.

That Mr. Burnham's was an ability of no mean order, this accomplishment alone would determine; but readers of Mr. Charles Moore's volumes realize that this was merely the first expression of a capacity for work, for service on behalf of his country and profession that later ensured for him still greater opportunity as chairman of the Washington Park Commission, and president of the American Institute of Architects. Architects, sculptors, painters, musicians, bound by a common love of art, united by the constructive energy of Mr. Burnham, strove for a national expression and appreciation of beauty in the life of the people — in the buildings, parks, and galleries that surround them.

Such were the beginnings, followed soon by problems of mighty scope: the Cleveland and San Francisco plans, the Chicago improvement, plans for a new capitol in the Philippines, till one marvels that one man could possess sufficient energy to respond to such varied and searching demands.

The chronicle is a long one — too long to hold the interest of the average reader. Mr. Moore writes with the sympathy and appreciation of a friend, but fails to give any critical analysis of the dominant individuality whose life is portrayed with such fidelity and detail. For enjoyment the two volumes are as much too heavy as

they are too long. To the architect the book teems with interest as a history of the critical period in our modern architectural development. The interest lies more in the events and individuals with which Mr. Burnham's name is associated than in the qualities of the human being whose acquaintance we are making.

We find in Mr. Burnham a man who, while practically without the advantages of an education, still had an immense capacity for learning, and a great appreciation of culture as expressed by his more fortunate friends. He learned from these friends and also from his enemies, keeping a fresh and open mind for new impressions at an age when most of us have ceased to be receptive.

It is not to be wondered at that taste was not a part of his natural equipment, but his capacity to learn and develop is nowhere better shown than in the conspicuous improvement of his taste that contact with trained minds and with the monuments of Europe produced in the course of his life.

A forceful man we find him, forging his own life for himself, and as he develops gathering about him a wealth of love and friendship that is a mighty tribute to the breadth and warmth of his nature. So many names that are beloved wherever art is known appear that their very presence adds to the interest of the pages. What page can be dull that is graced by Millet or charmed by McKim: but why ruin this impression by quotations from a diary which are entirely devoid of interest?

The lasting impression of these volumes is one of gratitude for the mighty impetus toward higher achievement that was started at Chicago and maintained with an ever-broadening vision in Daniel H. Burnham's service to the community through his constructive study of great town-planning problems.

William Emerson, '98

Collected Papers on Acoustics, by Wallace Clement Sabine. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Only in rare instances can the man of science lay exclusive claim to discoveries in a particular field of scientific knowledge, no matter how limited. The truth comes most often through the accumulated findings of many men, and the contributions of many minds. The work of the late Professor Wallace C. Sabine in Architectural Acoustics is one of the few outstanding exceptions to this rule. Working alone in a field hitherto neglected, he raised his subject from the region of guesswork, chance, and opinion to the dignity of a self-respecting branch of physical science.

Accordingly the publication of his "Collected Papers" is an event of real scientific importance. These papers have just appeared in a single beautiful volume from the Harvard University Press. The publishers and the editor, Professor Theodore Lyman, are to be congratulated upon thus having given permanent form to a piece of scientific work, so worthy of adequate preservation.

Although the seventeen or more papers, constituting this volume, appeared from time to time over a period of eighteen years, yet so clearly defined were Professor Sabine's own ideas, and so definite was his program, that together they make a coherent and comprehensive treatise on the acoustics of auditoriums. An attempt to give an account of the subject-matter, however brief, would exceed the limits of this review and the limitations of this reviewer. The titles of a few of the papers, however, will serve to indicate the scope of the subject. The first seventy pages deals with "Reverberation," the most common of acoustical difficulties. Perhaps there is nowhere a finer example of the application of the scientific method to the solution of a practical problem than this series of articles

which grew out of the necessity of mitigating the acoustical horrors of the lecture-room of the Fogg Art Museum. Some of the later titles are: "The Accuracy of Musical Scale," "The Correction of Acoustical Difficulties," "Theatre Acoustics," "The Insulation of Sound," and finally a hitherto unpublished paper, taken from lecture notes delivered at the Sorbonne in 1917, on "Whispering Galleries."

Professor Sabine's scientific thinking was characterized by a keen sense of the practical utility of scientific work. With this there was a definiteness and concreteness of thought that characterizes all of his scientific work. Nearly every paper begins with the description of one or more definite problems of a practical nature in applied acoustics. These are made the text for a discussion of the fundamental physical principles involved and the basis of the experimental investigation which follows. Definite conclusions, amply warranted by carefully collected data, are stated in a form that permit their comprehension and application by those to whom they are addressed. One rarely finds in a scientific treatise greater clearness of presentation, or a more efficient use of language as a vehicle for ideas. A generous use of illustrations and the graphical presentation of results prevails throughout.

In the "Collected Papers" the scientist will find the pleasure of an admirably conceived, thoroughly executed, and adequately presented piece of scientific work. Here the architect will find an authoritative source of information upon a trying, but tremendously important phase of his work. For the general reader, there is an enlightenment upon what has hitherto been an obscure and much abused subject.

One of his Associates

She Blows! And Spurns at That! by William John Hopkins, '85. Illustrated.

361 pp. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

It has never been the custom to choose seafaring men for their attainments as men of letters, so it is inevitable, if regrettable, that we should have little first-hand knowledge of life at sea during thousands of years of maritime history. But as education has become more nearly universal, and as men able at least to read and write have found their way into cabin and fore-castle, a far more extensive literature of the sea than in general people realize has taken form and established its own conventions and grown into solid ranks of folio and quarto volumes, in which vast stores of superstition and tradition and adventure are recorded. Think, for example, of all that the names of Hakluyt and Purchas and Churchill stand for!

Now any sea story of to-day is in a measure to be judged by its success in establishing kinship with the great body of earlier sea literature, for that earlier literature has a vigor and a saltiness that make it as preëminent in its own waters as Shakespeare in the drama. So it is to the credit of "*She Blows! And Sparm at That!*" to say that the book is a legitimate descendant of those stout old chronicles. It is straightforward and true to life, and it is impregnated with tar and sperm oil; and it has, which is more, a touch of the strain that entered our literature when Defoe took the short and inevitable step from the honest sailor's narrative of the period to frank romance.

In the host of books about whaling there are few with which it is natural to compare this. The greater number of them, I suppose, describe (with certain necessary allowances for our human tendency to exaggerate) the writers' actual experiences and observations. Among my own books "*She Blows! And Sparm at That!*" will stand, and I think rightly, beside Macy's "*There She Blows; or, the*

Log of the Arethusa." I, for one, like it better than the older book; it is written with more felicity and is enjoyable for its manner as well as its matter.

In this good company, then, the book belongs. It is a book for the reader who can give himself completely to an honest tale of sea life, and who has the turn of mind to enjoy loitering round the world in an old tub of a whaler. The slender thread of plot is deftly woven through the whole narrative — once or twice though, let it be whispered, the reader fears the thread has broken — and the man who has any true love of the sea will lay down the tale, when he comes to the end of it, with regret that it cannot go on indefinitely. — *Charles Boardman Hawes, G.S., '11-12.*

American Portraits. 1875-1900. By Gamaliel Bradford, '86. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mr. Bradford is a tireless student of human character. He is one of those who see history as a warm and personal thing, written in the lives of the great and the influential. He would not be interested in tracing the "stream of events," which in the view of a certain school determines not only the course of history, but the aims and dispositions of all our public characters as well. It is not the event, but the man who controls it, not the thought or the aspiration, but the man who thinks or aspires that fires his imagination.

The present volume of portrait sketches, though of interest, does not, as the author seems to intend, give a very clear impression of the actual United States of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It is too heavily literary and artistic in its choice of figures to illustrate. The eight portraits include Henry James and J. McN. Whistler, who were Americans by birth, but expatriates by choice, and they include also Sidney Lanier, and

Joseph Jefferson and Henry Adams, persons variously attractive to writer and reader alike, but not especially typical of their age or influential upon it. Blaine, Cleveland, and Mark Twain complete the list, and with them we come into actual touch with the active life and the intellectual characteristics of the end-of-the-century American. It is a pity that Mr. Bradford did not include some men to represent the stirring, invigorating, expanding spirit of modern business and of modern thinking. Carnegie, Morgan, James J. Hill, Rockefeller, Edison, Graham Bell, Dr. Eliot — these are names that suggest themselves at once as more significant of the period than most of those that Mr. Bradford has chosen.

But the author has not omitted such names deliberately. He wanted to include one or more of them and was prevented from doing so by the difficulty of getting together the right materials for their portraits. Scholars and men of business are likely to be inexpressive about themselves. So, at least, Mr. Bradford has found them, to a degree injurious to his purpose, though we suspect he would rather write about artists and statesmen and men of letters than about railway builders and steel manufacturers even if the supply of material were equal.

The actual sketches that he has written are of varying merit and varying interest. They are written with a good deal of insight, with a ready sympathy for the sad and sombre in life, with a quick appreciation of manly virtues of whatever sort, and with a pen that outlines personalities crisply and picturesquely. When he philosophizes on his characters we frequently find Mr. Bradford unconvincing or at least obscure, but in the matter of selecting illuminating incident and quotation, in bringing out the little foibles and weaknesses as well as the real charms of strength and gentleness which go to make up the living and recognizable por-

trait, he is almost uniformly successful. These people live as we read about them, whether or not they do much to make plain to us the real spirit of the dying nineteenth century in the United States. And at a time when it is the fashion for writers to etch their portraits, contemporary or other, mordantly and maliciously with verbal acids, it is pleasant to find one who preserves the old amenities, who uses charity, thinks good rather than evil of his characters, and does not leave you with a sneaking contempt for even the best and noblest of them.

Shakspeare to Sheridan, by Alwin Thaler, Ph.D., '18, Assistant Professor of English in the University of California. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press.

We hear much complaint nowadays of the commercialism of the theatre in England and in America. A perusal of Prof. Thaler's very thorough and interesting survey of the history of the English stage from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries gives us reason to say that the theatre has rarely been anything else than commercial. That is not to say that it has not produced great works, and entertained artistic ambitions. But it has been from the first an institution by which men made their living — and as ample a living as they could; it has aimed at entertaining the people and has expected to be paid for doing it; and it has never been influenced by any literary direction from above such as the French Academy has exerted upon the French stage.

Prof. Thaler's work is not at all a critical study of the drama such as other writers have made us familiar with. It is a lively picture of what the English theatre was like during the two centuries between Shakespeare's time and that of Sheridan. It tells us, from contemporary evidence, how the playhouses were built and managed and financed, how the

dramatists lived and wrote and sold their plays, what the actors were like, and what were their manners and their methods of acting; how the art of scene decoration arose and grew, how the audiences were accommodated and how they behaved, what were the relations between the court and the theatre, and a thousand other things that help us to get an intelligent idea of what the theatre meant in the daily lives of those who supported it and those who lived by it during its most vigorous and picturesque period.

The author has brought together a remarkable mass of material, and he has organized it, on the whole, well. The very copious annotations show how wide has been Prof. Thaler's reading and research. The book is the work of a trained scholar, but it is not therefore a book for scholars only. The author's keen, personal interest in his subject, and the richly human quality of the material in which he works, make the book attractive to any reader who cares for the English theatre and is interested in tracing the phases through which it passed during its formation and its most intellectually brilliant periods. It is illustrated with a number of reproductions from contemporary wood-cuts or copper-plates.

Shakespeare, by Raymond Macdonald Alden, A.M., '96. New York: Duffield and Co.

It is pleasant to come upon a book dealing with Shakespeare that is not written as a textbook or as a scholastic and technical treatise or as an argument designed to prove a theory or a case, but simply as a critical essay for the enlightenment and enjoyment of the average intelligent reader who knows his Shakespeare pretty well and would like to know more about the relationship which Shakespeare's work bore to his immediate audience and age. In setting forth that relationship Prof. Alden has sketched in

Shakespeare's background with vividness and skill, has given a survey of Elizabethan England and Elizabethan drama, has outlined the known facts of Shakespeare's life, and has collected the most significant records of contemporary opinion of him. Taking up mainly in chronological order the poems and plays, he shows the growth of Shakespeare's power and the various phases and moods through which he passed. The last chapter in the book is a brilliant summary of the impressions of Shakespeare's personality that a close student of the plays may reasonably form — of his ideas, ideals, beliefs and interests. Prof. Alden finds that "for Shakespeare kindness was the cardinal, the regal virtue, and unkindness the one unpardonable sin." Has any commentator gone straighter to Shakespeare's heart? A cognate and equally true observation that Prof. Alden makes is that Shakespeare "had an instinctive interest in people who fail, greater than in those that succeed."

Indeed all that Prof. Alden has to say about the plays, each of which he discusses in some detail, reveals the subtlety and acuteness of his critical study. We shall quote only from his comments on *Romeo and Juliet* and on *Julius Caesar*. On *Romeo and Juliet*: "Our suffering is mitigated by the comparatively low degree of individual characterization which we have seen this play exhibits. One is able to mourn with a sweet sadness, but not too poignantly, over the death of youth and beauty seen as lovely types. For the same reason Ophelia's death is faintly moving, never felt as intolerably sad; but it is not so with Desdemona's or Cordelia's, nor with that of a real friend who died yesterday." On *Julius Caesar*: "The judgment is satisfied that all happened as it must have happened. None of those who failed could have succeeded; history rarely reveals itself as more intelligible, even if ironic, in its

progress. . . Intelligence, rather than the capacity to suffer, is demanded of the spectator of this tragedy; and one sees why it may be called as nearly perfect as any that Shakespeare made, yet at the same time is one of the least powerful."

The Reflections of a T. B. M., by Himself.
Decorations by Gluyas Williams, '11.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1922.

This book has been attributed to various well-known humorists; our own guess is that Roger L. Scaife, '97, will be finally unmasked as the author. Those who have read "Cape Coddities"—which, it will be remembered, was published anonymously, but afterwards acknowledged by Mr. Scaife—will find in "The Reflections of a T. B. M." many of the qualities that distinguished that earlier book—the same neatness and simplicity of expression, the same lightly satirical touch. In the rôle of a tired business man Mr. Scaife—if it is Mr. Scaife—is preoccupied exclusively with women. From our slight acquaintance with tired business men we should say that the book presents quite fairly their preoccupations. A Wife's Best Friend, The Lady Next Door, The Trained Nurse, The New Stenographer, The Athletic Girl, The Débutante, are some of the characters who are portrayed with shrewd and amusing strokes, and if the writer seems somewhat more at home in his description of The Modern Mother than of The Show Girl, his book is not less entertaining or pleasant on that account. Mr. Gluyas Williams has furnished a number of silhouettes that enhance the attractiveness of the volume.

BOOKS RECEIVED

*.*All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

She Bloss! And Sporn at That! by William John Hopkins, '85. Boston and New York: Hough-

ton Mifflin Co., 1922. Cloth, illustrated, 361 pp. \$2.50.

American Portraits, 1875-1900, by Gamaliel Bradford, '86. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1922. Cloth, illustrated, 240 pp. \$3.50.

Collected Papers on Acoustics, by Wallace Clement Sabine, late Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1922. Cloth, 279 pp. \$4.

Shakespeare to Sheridan: A Book about the Theatre of Yesterday and Today, by Alwin Thaler, Ph.D., 1918, Assistant Professor of English in the University of California. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1922. Cloth, illustrated, 359 pp.

Ballads of Hellas, by William Hathorne Mills, A.M. Second Edition. Lederer Street & Zeus Co., Berkeley, Cal., 1922. Cloth, 40 pp.

Universities and Scientific Life in the United States, by Maurice Caullery, Professor at the Sorbonne, French Exchange Professor at Harvard University, 1916. Translated by James Houghton Woods, '87, and Emmet Russell, '14. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1922. Cloth, 260 pp. \$2.50.

The Religion of Plato, by Paul Elmer More, A.M., '93. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1921. Cloth, 352 pp. \$3.

Shakespeare, by Raymond Macdonald Alden, A.M., '96. New York: Duffield & Co., 1922. Cloth, 377 pp. \$2.50.

Success through Vocational Guidance, by James McKinney and A. M. Simons. American School: Chicago, 1922. Cloth, 270 pp. \$2.

Pulling Together, by John T. Broderick. Robson & Adee; Schenectady, N.Y., 1922. Cloth, 141 pp.

Preparing for the World's Work, a Textbook in Prevocational Civics, by Isaac Doughton, '07, Superintendent of Schools, Phoenixville, Pa. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922. Cloth, 223 pp.

MARRIAGES

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1874. Richard Henry Dana to Mrs. Helen Mumford, at Boston, Feb. 25, 1922.

[1886.] Gilbert Tompkins to Virginia Leonard, May 31, 1917.

1891. William Augustus Muller to Marion Churchill, at Arlington, April 20, 1922.

1894. Charles Harris Beckwith to Nellie May Sullivan, at Springfield, Feb. 27, 1922.

[1895.] Frederick Stanley Lighthall to Mrs. Jonathan Worth Jackson, at Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1921.

1896. John Ellis Hoffman to Mrs. Navine Melbourne Converse, Jan. 27, 1922.

1897. William Edmund Dowty to Mrs. Jean L. Lincoln, at Malden, Feb. 6, 1922.
1906. Winthrop Cushing Richmond to Alice H. Hathaway, at Allston, April 17, 1922.
- [1906.] Alexander Mahoney to Lena M. Behan, at Haverhill, Feb. 23, 1922.
1907. Samuel Prescott Fay to Hester Millard Davey, at East Orange, N.J., Feb. 23, 1922.
1909. Richard Dana Lyman to Emily Orwig, at Winnetka, Ill., April 12, 1922.
1909. Alfred Wood Stickney to Harriett Arnold, at Los Angeles, Cal., July, 1921.
- [1910.] Francis Wright Davis to Margaret C. Underwood, at Belmont, March 25, 1922.
1910. Frank Cruise Haymond to Susan Watson Arnette, at Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 25, 1922.
1911. Lewis Goldberg to Mildred H. Levine, at Boston, June 21, 1921.
1912. Arnold Welles Hunnewell to Mary Copley Amory, at Boston, March 16, 1922.
1913. Gilbert Elliott, Jr., to Virginia Vance Swope, at New York, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1922.
1913. George Thorndike Trull to Alice Russell Erskine, at Lowell, Feb. 25, 1922.
1913. Roderic Paul Wade to Florence Elizabeth Peabody, at Brookline, April 29, 1922.
1914. Charles Amory Williams to Florence Everett, at Milton, March 6, 1922.
1915. Robert Winternits to Sibyl Bingham, at Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1922.
1916. Henry Epstein to Ethel Steuer, at New York, N.Y., June 29, 1921.
1916. Guy Hunter Lee to Simone Pailley, at Boston, Feb. 25, 1922.
1916. John Louis Phelon to Florence May Ball, at Whitinsville, Dec. 30, 1921.
1917. Norman Bruce Ames to Mary Olive Jennings, at Grenada, Miss., June 9, 1921.
1917. Harry Morris Feinberg to Anna Pauline Epstein, at Bangor, Me., March 7, 1922.
1917. Chester Craig Irving to Annie F. Binna, at Cambridge, March 2, 1922.
1917. Clement Kimball Stodder to Ann Frances Matthews, at Dallas, Texas, Feb. 25, 1922.
1918. Richard Henderson Cobb to Elisabeth T. B. Hyde, at New York, N.Y., April 20, 1922.
1918. Francis Wesley Dunn to Florence Goodrich, at Winchester, Ind., Nov. 12, 1921.
1918. Bronson Clarke Tucker to Helen M. Billings, at Rockland, Dec. 17, 1921.
1919. William Bartlett Bacon to Mary S. Bartow, at Quincy, April 21, 1922.
- [1919.] Charles James Coulter to Helen Lispenard Stewart Trevor, at New York, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1922.
1919. Maurice Fryefield to Sarah F. Alstadt, April 6, 1922.
1919. Philo Brendel Lange to Alice Castle Wells, at Dayton, Ohio, March 18, 1922.
1919. Howard Pratt Perry to Marjorie Tilton, at Newton, April 15, 1922.
1919. Horace Mason Reynolds to Catharine Whitford Coffeen, at Westboro, April 29, 1922.
1919. Easleek Sheldon Sherman to Anna Gordon Winchester, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 25, 1922.
1920. Philip Wilfred Bolster to Gertrude Blake, at Roxbury, Feb. 11, 1922.
1920. Frederic Keil Bullard to Adelaide Fitch Brainard, at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 17, 1922.
1920. John Hitchcock to Margaret Jenkins, at Newton, April 17, 1922.

1920. Preston Everett James to Dorothy Tenny Upham, at Stoughton, April 3, 1922.
1920. Lloyd Bowen Sanderson, Jr., to Rosanna Duncan Fiske, at Cambridge, April 29, 1922.
1920. Wendell Taber to Frances Townsend, at Boston, March 10, 1922.
1921. John Maitland Brewer Churchill to Nancy Ely, at Boston, Feb. 11, 1922.
1921. Ralph Davis Joslin to Constance A. Smith, at Winchester, Feb. 25, 1922.
1921. Francis Bacon Lothrop to Eleanor Abbott, at Boston, April 17, 1922.
- LL.B. 1905. Benjamin Robbins Curtis Low to Virginia Wagner, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1922.
- LS. 1913-14. Robert Hale to Agnes Burke, at Morristown, N.J., April 20, 1922.
- D.M.D. 1919. Harold Albert Kent to Marjorie G. Munroe, at West Roxbury, March 23, 1922.
- M.D. 1920. Elliott Stevenson Denny to Carolyn Wolfe, at Holyoke, Feb. 18, 1922.
1868. Moses Jones Wentworth, A.M., d. at Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1922.
1869. William Gallagher, A.M., d. at Brookline, Feb. 3, 1922.
1871. Francis Barrett Daniels, d. at Chicago, Ill., in April.
1874. William Fitzhale Abbot, d. at Worcester, April 22, 1922.
1874. Edward Higginson, d. at sea, Feb. 20, 1922.
1874. Ethelbert Smith Mills, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1922.
1874. William Pearson Warner, d. at Jamaica Plain, Feb. 5, 1922.
1876. Herbert Green, LL.B., d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 5, 1922.
1878. William Amos Bancroft, d. at Cambridge, March 11, 1922.
1878. David Arthur Taggart, d. at Manchester, N.H., Feb. 9, 1922.
1880. Hugh Lennox Bond, d. at Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1922.
1880. Richard Middlecott Saltonstall, d. at Boston, April 17, 1922.
1882. James Woods Babcock, M.D., d. at Columbia, S.C., March 3, 1922.
1882. Charles Swift Knowles, d. at Boston, Feb. 22, 1922.
1883. George William Beak, d. at Boston, March 14, 1922.
1884. Hartley Frederic Atwood, d. at Brookline, March 11, 1922.
1888. Albert Gallatin Brodhead, d. at Denver, Colo., Jan. 23, 1922.
1890. Franklin Herrick Brooks, d. at Boston, March 25, 1922.
1891. Angelo Hall, S.T.B., d. at Annapolis, Md., April 13, 1922.
1891. Roger Tileston, d. at Providence, R.I., Feb. 18, 1922.
1892. Edward Brinley Adams, LL.B., d. at Cambridge, March 24, 1922.
1892. Nathaniel Leavitt Francis, d. at Newton, March 6, 1922.
1893. Silas Dinsmoor, d. at Sewickley, Pa., Sept. 17, 1921.
1897. Richard Whoriskey, d. at Durham, N.H., Feb. 21, 1922.

NECROLOGY

Graduates

The College

1856. Francis Rose Arnold, d. at New York, N.Y., April 1, 1922.
1857. Shepherd Brooks, A.M., d. at Boston, Feb. 21, 1922.
1863. Thaddeus Marshall Brooks Cross, A.M., d. at Boston, March 15, 1922.
1864. Peter Butler Olney, LL.B., A.M., d. at Lawrence, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 9, 1922.
1866. William Payne Blake, LL.B., A.M., d. at Boston, March 7, 1922.
1868. Otis Livingston Prescott, d. at Boston, March 25, 1922.

1899. Joseph Dunderdale Forbes, d. at Davos, Switzerland, Feb. 13, 1922.
 1900. Homer Brandel Smith, M.D., d. at Lancaster, N.H., March 12, 1922.
 1904. Gordon Donald, d. at Boston, March 24, 1922.
 1911. Daniel Francis Lynch, d. at Manati, Porto Rico, Feb. 8, 1922.
 1915. Herbert Houghton Edgerton, d. at Cambridge, April 4, 1922.
 1918. Elisha Whittlesey, M.B.A., d. at Pittsfield, March 4, 1922.
 1919. John Lamson Glover, d. at Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1922.
 1919. Laurance Richardson, d. at Brookline, April 23, 1922.
 1919. Joseph Daniel Sheehan, d. at Dorchester, Feb. 17, 1922.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1887. George Richard Rodemann, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 25, 1922.
 1896. Charles Leonard Bouton, A.M., d. at Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1922.

Law School

1803. Charles Hunter Owen, d. at Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1922.
 1871. Henry Augustus Harmon, d. at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 2, 1922.
 1875. Frank Woodbury Robinson, d. at Portland, Me., Feb. 16, 1922.
 1876. Frank Edward Alfred, d. at Newport, Vt., Sept. 22, 1921.
 1896. Horace Earl Parker, d. at New York, N.Y., April 10, 1922.
 1904. Clarence Harmon Olson, d. at Honolulu, Hawaii, Sept., 1921.
 1918. Walter Henry Grammes, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, March 19, 1922.

Medical School

1864. Henry Augustus Reynolds, d. at Worcester, Feb. 13, 1922.
 1866. Henry James Fixott, d. at Sydney, N.S., Can., April 11, 1917.

1867. Charles Caldwell, d. at Mansfield, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1921.
 1871. Thomas H. McKenzie, d. at Trenton, N.J., Oct. 19, 1920.
 1877. Sewell Elliott Greenwood, d. at Templeton, Feb. 4, 1922.
 1878. William Towle Souther, d. at Worcester, Feb. 21, 1922.
 1878. Charles Rumford Walker, d. at Concord, N.H., April 22, 1922.
 1886. Edward Kellogg Dunham, d. at New York, N.Y., April 15, 1922.
 1886. Charles Ezra Taft, d. at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 10, 1922.
 1887. William Abbott Phillips, d. at Evanston, Ill., July 24, 1916.
 1888. Norman Fitch Chandler, d. at Medford, March 6, 1922.
 1903. Nathaniel Leander Berry, Jr., d. at North Whitefield, Me., Feb. 18, 1922.
 1904. Ernest Arey Dyer, d. at Massillon, Ohio, April 1, 1922.
 1917. James Scott Johnston, d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1921.

Scientific School

1908. Karl De Witt Schwendener, d. at Glendale, Cal., Jan. 22, 1922.
 1909. Issiah Atkins Whorf, d. at Norwood, Feb. 6, 1922.

Divinity School

1881. Arthur Markley Judy, d. at Davenport, Ia., Jan. 2, 1922.
 1909. Donald Campbell McCallum, d. September, 1918.

Temporary Members

The College

1865. Herbert Baldwin Cushing, d. at Boston, April 3, 1922.
 1869. Francis Lawton, d. at Wakefield, R.I., April 16, 1922.
 1869. Israel Adams Welch, d. at Danvers, March 14, 1922.
 1874. George Frank Merrill, d. at Portland, Me., March 21, 1922.

1876. Augustus Reynolds Dillon, d. at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1922.
 1889. Henry Pratt McKean, d. at sea, April 10, 1922.
 1891. Milo True Morrill, d. at Defiance, Ohio, June 22, 1921.
 1893. Harry Jessop Stevenson, d. at Allenhurst, N.J., Feb. 11, 1922.
 1897. Hamilton Easter Field, d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 9, 1922.
 1899. Lewis Butler Preston, d. at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., April 13, 1922.
 1900. Karl Schenck Barnes, d. at Cambridge, March 31, 1922.
 1901. Clarence Luther Thurston, d. at New York, N.Y., March 16, 1922.
 1901. Charles Henry Wyman, d. at Denver, Colo., Aug. 30, 1915.
 1902. Arthur Bowers Flanagan, d. at Westboro, Aug. 6, 1920.
 1902. Emile Ludwig Strauss, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1918.
 1911. Warren Mason Whiting, Jr., d. at Longwood, March 19, 1922.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

- 1881-84. Abram Van Eps Young, d. at Hendersonville, N.C., Dec. 23, 1921.
 1892-93. George Vincent Wendell, d. at New York, N.Y., March 15, 1922.
 1894-96. Lealie Newman Early, d. at Petersburg, Ky., Jan. 6, 1922.
 1904-05. Frederick Valentine Emerson, d. at Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 11, 1919.

Law School

- 1865-66. John Wilkes Hammond, LL.D. (Hon.) d. at Cambridge, March 23, 1922.
 1867-68. James Zacharie Moore, d. at Spokane, Wash., Aug. 16, 1921.
 1869-70. Frank Bainbridge Spelter, d. at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 15, 1922.
 1873-75. Benedict Spalding, d. at Lebanon, Ky., June 16, 1921.

- 1909-10. George Monroe York, d. at Asheville, N.C., April 3, 1922.
 1920-21. Lincoln Avery, Jr., d. at Higgins Lake, Mich., Aug. 7, 1921.
 1921-22. Dillard Hazelrigg Turner, d. at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 7, 1922.

Medical School

- 1856-57. Charles Knickerbocker Winne, d. at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1919.
 1867-68. Nathan Hall Williams, d. at Altadena, Cal., Aug. 4, 1921.

Scientific School

- 1863-64. Ellery Cushing Appleton, d. November, 1919.
 1865-66. William Fessenden Merrill, d. at Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 3, 1922.
 1901-02. William Henry Low, d. June 13, 1920.

Divinity School

- 1874-75. George Arthur Vinton, d. at Chicago, Ill., March, 1922.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

Prof. S. I. Bailey of the Harvard Observatory has taken charge of the Harvard Southern Astronomical Station at Arequipa, Peru.

Dr. Harlow Shapley has been elected Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy.

Two totem house-posts, purchased from Kwakiutl Indians in British Columbia, have been set up on the floor of the Peabody Museum. They are about seventeen feet high and weigh a ton and a half each.

The Harvard College Library has recently brought together in the Treasure Room a collection of original manuscripts, documents, and memorials of Abraham Lincoln.

One hundred and forty-nine degrees were awarded at the mid-year period. Of these twenty-eight were posthumous degrees granted to men who lost their lives in the war.

Fifteen managers and secretaries of University unions attended the second convention of the Association of College and University Unions, held in Cambridge on March 8, 9, and 10. They were entertained at dinner on March 8 at the Harvard Union.

Prof. A. C. Coolidge, who had been in Russia since last autumn as chief liaison officer between the American Relief Expedition in Moscow and the Soviet government, returned to Cambridge in March.

A special loan exhibition of works by Rembrandt was held at the Fogg Art Museum from March 30 to April 12.

On May 1 the Rev. Willard L. Sperry of Boston gave the Duddleian Lecture, on "The Present Duties of the Christian Ministry."

Beginning on March 30, Prof. Jacques Cavalier, Rector of the University of Toulouse, gave a series of two lectures a week for eight weeks on "Les Alliages Métalliques."

Prof. Edmund E. Day, chairman of the Department of Economics, has resigned and accepted an appointment as professor of economics, chairman of that department, and director of curricula in business administration, at the University of Michigan. He will continue his duties at Harvard until February, 1923, when his new appointment becomes effective.

Prof. David G. Lyon, who will retire from active teaching next autumn, has been appointed honorary curator of the Semitic Museum.

On May 8 Prof. Kirsopp Lake delivered the Ingersoll Lecture on the Immortality of Man.

Prof. G. H. Edgell has been appointed Dean of the Harvard School of Architecture.

The John Scott Medal and Certificate, with its honorarium of \$800, has been awarded to Prof. William Duane, of the

Department of Physics, for his research work in radio-activity and X-rays.

Improvements at a cost of \$100,000 are being made on Soldiers' Field. The ground inside the new running track, behind the baseball diamond and the Stadium, is being drained and filled, and will be available as a football field in the autumn. New tennis courts are being built on the north side of the field just beyond the running track, where a line of birches has been growing. Twenty-five acres of swamp land in the northeastern part of the field will be reclaimed.

VARIA

President Lowell has transmitted to the *MAGAZINE* a letter from H. D. Haseltine, LL.B. 1898, Professor of Laws of England in Downing College, Cambridge, in which he communicates the following entry from the list of former rectors of Newbury Church, Berkshire, England:

1648-1663. Benjamin Woodbridge, M.A. His name occurs first in the list of graduates of Harvard University in America 1642. Chaplain to Charles II. Buried in this church 1664.

The list from which this entry is taken is to be found at the west end of the church and near the tower. President Lowell points out that in the early years of the College the order of names was in accordance with social precedence, and he adds: "His name appears as 'Benjamin Woodbridge, A.M. Oxford 1648. Died 1684.' Curiously enough the next name to his is 'George Downing, Knight 1660, Baronet 1663; Tutor; Ambass. to Netherlands from Cromwell and Charles II; M.P. Died 1684.' Another of the graduates in the same class, Henry Saltonstall, went to Oxford. 'It seems he was a Fellow of New College in 1650.'"

Robert Withington, '06, contributes the following item about "Cambridge College":

In The Clockmaker; or, The Sayings and

Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville, chapter xxx, "A Tale of Bunker's Hill" (second edition, Philadelphia, 1837, p. 197) is found this sentence:

Cambridge College is Unitarian, cause it looks wise to doubt, and every drumstick of a boy ridicules the belief of his forefathers.

In 1761, the President and Fellows of Harvard College (as they signed themselves at the end of the address "to the King") prepared a volume expressing their loyalty to — as well as their hopes from — the newly-crowned sovereign. There are two copies of this in the Harvard Library, and one, I believe, in the Boston Library. The title-page reads: *Pietas et Gratulatio Collegii Cantabrigiensiis apud Novanglos. Bostoni-Massachusettsensium. Typis J. Green & J. Russell. MDCCLXI.* There are interesting examples of the name of the place, rather than of the founder, being attached to the college, after the English — and Continental — custom.

KATY

Fortis erat miles Carolus,
Gaia erat flavis crinibus;

Quasi fato Gaia ad portam aderat
Atque milites recensebat.
Vitabat puellas timidus,
Et balbutiebat improbus,
Ad octavam tamen ad portam aderat
Fatuumqu' amorem canebat: —

Ga- Ga- Ga- Gaia, candida Gaia,
Mel meum, te so- so- so- solam ardo;
Et dum lu- lu- lu- luna lustrat bubile
Ad culinam te expe- pe- pe- pectabo.

Numquam virgo mundior erat
Aut suavior esse poterat;
Itaque anellum Carolus emit,
Nunc in Gallia hostes petit.
Efficere voluit audax
Ut saltaret Caesar contumax;
Sed nunc, militantes, ad lunam Gallicam
Audiunt hanc nostri fabellam: —

Ga- Ga- Ga- Gaia, Gaia formosa,
Corculum, es so- so- so- sola quam
amo;
Et dum lu- lu- lu- luna boves perlus-
trat
Ad culinæ portam mo- mo- mo- mox
ero.

Arthur Winfred Hodgman, '90.

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Premiums	\$149,106,548
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Other Income	8,379,444
Total Income	<u>\$203,531,910</u>

Paid Policy-Holders, 1921

Death Claims	\$33,452,795
Endowments, Annuities and Trust Funds	27,172,858
Dividends	36,963,368
Surrender Values, etc.	26,719,388
Total to Policy-holders	<u>\$124,308,409</u>

New Paid Insurance, \$586,137,600

Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1922, \$3,816,098,524

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1922

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$8,362,881.00	Policy Reserve	\$787,157,463.00
Loans on Mortgages	183,722,805.92	Other Policy Liabilities	28,527,025.08
Loans on Policies	164,305,141.17	Premiums, Interest & Rentals	
Loans on Collateral	2,301,000.00	prepaid	4,361,995.18
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes	120,628,900.00	Taxes, Salaries, Rentals, Ac-	
Government, State, Province,		counts, etc.	7,549,037.63
County and Municipal Bonds	155,439,933.50	Additional Reserves	7,485,874.00
Railroad Bonds	271,524,487.07	Dividends payable in 1922...	42,287,368.71
Miscellaneous Bonds & Stock	7,325,003.00	Reserve for Deferred Divi-	
Cash	11,067,144.16	dends	59,303,179.00
Uncollected and Deferred Pre-		Reserves, special or surplus	
miums	14,674,443.08	funds not included above...	15,960,196.20
Interest and Rents due and			
accrued	13,279,659.58		
Other Assets	740.32		
Total	<u>\$952,632,138.80</u>	Total	<u>\$952,632,138.80</u>

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